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THE TIMES

The President who listens too much: James Reston, p 16

rs Thatcher warned in secret report of defeat in confrontation with unions

e Conservative government would be lo defeat certain powerful trade unions ect confrontation. That is the advice id in a secret report to Mrs Margaret r by a high-level Tory group led by Lord Carrington. The group took evidence from leading businessmen and former highly placed civil servants. It concluded that use of the Armed Forces on a large scale to break strikes would not be possible.

Mr Heath 'not to blame' for 1974 failure

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cher, Leader of the has been presented rt report warning future Conservative ien would be un- efeat trade unions wer to throttle the d economic life of ry such as the the power workers, confront the gov-

ment was prepared l group of former and Conservative ers. Its chairman Carrington, party the House of Lords cretary of State for d later for Energy, eading part in han- emergency created er crisis of 1973-74 ought down Mr ernment.

gs to the heart ission posed by the r Heath's clash with would powerful ited unions be able a future Conserva- from governing in industrial strife?

dominant theme of gton report is its Mrs Thatcher that the political incom- her predecessor behind the Tory r years ago. Strong the advanced tech- erated by their particularly in fuel industries, mean that no government these days can "win" in the way Mr Baldwin's Cabinet triumphed during the General Strike of 1926, by maintaining essential supplies and services.

Lord Carrington took evidence in strict confidence from prominent businessmen and distinguished former civil servants before reaching his conclusions. He was instructed that the exercise findings would never become known, so sensitive was the issue judged in the light of Mr Heath's experience.

The former civil servants, in particular, strove to impress on the Opposition, according to one Tory insider, "that it could not, when next in government, ride off into the sunset and take everybody on; there was no magic available to Mrs Thatcher, as there had been none for Mr Heath". The harsh reality encapsulated in the views of witnesses who appeared before the inquiry is said to have opened the eyes of some of the more hawkish Tories involved.

Lord Carrington's group examined the possibility of using the Armed Forces to break strikes. It concluded that such a practice could not be adopted on any large scale for two reasons: first, that Britain no longer had enough troops, and second that it would permanently damage the fabric and practice of the country's politics.

The report is not entirely defeatist in tone, however. It recommends that a higher priority should be given to emergency planning in periods of political and industrial quiet and that the best brains in Whitehall should be devoted to it. One lesson the group drew from the experience of the Heath government was that it had been a mistake to leave such work until the last minute.

Mr Heath's ministerial Emergencies Committee, like that of Sir Harold Wilson and Mr Callaghan after him, was served by the Civil Contingencies Unit in the Cabinet Office. Led at present by Sir Clive Rose, a deputy secretary on secondment from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, it consists of about 15 officials whose numbers are augmented when an emergency threatens.

Should Mrs Thatcher heed Lord Carrington's advice, a future Conservative government would greatly strengthen the unit and its preparations. The report, however, has nothing to say about improving regional organization for civil emergency; in the past, that has proved the key to successful plans for the maintenance of essential services and supplies.

Lord Carrington conducted the bulk of his inquiry in 1976 and 1977, and its findings generally share the pessimism of Labour ministers at that time about the feasibility of facing down unions in disruptive disputes. Since then the successful use of troops to break the firemen's strike has created a new mood of resolution in Whitehall.

The Emergencies Committee of the present Cabinet, chaired by Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary, for example, commissioned and approved a plan, code-named Operation Raglan, whereby troops would have taken over the vehicles and work of petrol tanker drivers had their dispute developed in February into an all-out strike. But for all their latter-day robustness about strike-breaking, ministers remain acutely aware that such remedies cannot be applied to every example of industrial disruption, especially in high-technology areas of the economy.

The relative fastidiousness of Tory politicians in planning for civil emergencies, especially the use of troops, has not surprised everyone in Whitehall. One senior official, with long experience of such matters, when asked recently if it was easier for a Labour government to "take on" the unions, replied: "Undoubtedly, yes. The Conservatives do not hold the trade union movement in anything like the same contempt as Labour ministers."

Buying rush as Wall St dealings top 63m shares

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 17

Today was the busiest day in history on the New York Stock Exchange, with the volume of dealing soaring to an unprecedented level as investors staged what brokers called a "buying panic." By the close of trading 63.5 million shares had changed hands.

Today's hectic session followed an almost equally busy day on Friday, preceded by last Thursday's active trading. More than 138 million shares have been sold in these three days, and the Dow Jones industrial average has climbed by over 15 per cent. At tonight's close the index had advanced 14.99 to 810.12.

Buying from abroad has been intensive, and as foreigners sought dollars to purchase Unite States shares with, so the fortunes on the American currency have also brightened.

With still one hour to go on the trading floor the index had jumped 21.49 points to 816.62. The volume of shares traded by them had reached 53.41 million, compared to Friday's all-time record of 52.28 million.

But brokers are sharply divided as to whether the strong rally signals the end of the "bear market".

Mr Tony Ziluca, a senior vice-president at Bache Halsey Stuart, the second largest brokerage company on Wall Street, thought that the "bear market" had ended at last.

By contrast, Mr Joseph McAlinden, executive vice-president of Argus Research, in New York, said what was happening was likely to prove just a temporary phenomenon and the market would decline sharply later this year.

He is predicting that the Dow Jones index will fall to between 650 and 700. Between January, 1973, and December, 1974, it fell from 1,067 to 570, but between August and October, 1973, there was a sharp rally that took the index from 845 to 997 and "today we are seeing just the same sort of bear market rally".

Most brokers seem uncertain about the outlook and hesitate to predict that the events of today and Friday signify a genuine change in Wall Street's trend after 15 months of sharp price declines.

As the dollar strengthened on the foreign exchange markets sterling lost ground, to close in New York at $1.8420 compared to $1.8565 on Friday. The gold price also weakened.

David Blake writes: The pound's decline in London reflects a change in sentiment towards the dollar and lingering resentment about the bad trade figures issued on Friday.

Sterling closed with an effective exchange rate unchanged at 61.7 per cent of its December 1971 level. Intervention by the Bank of England during the day helped reverse sterling's fall in the morning when it dropped by 0.1 of a percentage point.

Star performer of the morning's trading was the dollar, which picked up sharply on prospects that there might be significant switching of funds out of Europe towards Wall Street.

As the dollar rose, gold fell; by the end of business it was down by $4 to $174.375, helped on its way by suggestions by Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Treasury Secretary, that the United States Administration might be about to sell more to give it extra reserves of foreign currencies or buy in dollars.

Owen-Vance mission has minor success as Salisbury leaders agree to consider all-party talks

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, April 17

Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, and Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, talked for more than five hours today with members of the Rhodesian interim government.

The Rhodesian leaders did not refuse outright to attend an all-party conference on Rhodesia, but Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister and chairman of the ruling four-man Executive Council, said he saw little merit in holding such a conference.

This can be considered a minor success for Dr Owen and Mr Vance, who had made it clear before they arrived that they did not expect the interim government to give its immediate assent for such a conference. All they hoped was to prevent an outright rejection.

Mr Smith said after the meeting that the Executive Council would consider and respond to the proposals put to them by the Anglo-American team: "We will act responsibly and give consideration to those messages they brought to us".

But, he said, the Executive Council was not prepared to go back on the agreement which its members signed in Salisbury on March 3.

"With that proviso, we will to the best of our ability see if we can meet the requests which have been made."

Asked if he saw any merit in attending an all-parties conference, Mr Smith replied, "I doubt it". The black members of the interim government beamed and nodded in approval.

The talks took place in the red brick public service training centre where Mr Smith negotiated the formation of the interim government earlier this year with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau. Dr Owen and Mr Vance, were accompanied by Mr Andrew Young, the American representative at the United Nations, and Lord Carver, the British Resident Commissioner-designate.



Mr Vance and Dr Owen speaking to reporters during a break in their talks with Salisbury leaders.

Both sides described the atmosphere as good. British sources said privately that it had been one of the best meetings they had held with the Rhodesian Government, which, they said, appeared more open-minded than in previous talks.

The only sour note was struck when two white women threw a handful of coins at Dr Owen's car as he left the conference centre. They shouted "Judas, Judas" and accused him of selling our Rhodesia.

Conference sources said that the British and American ministers did not attempt to dictate to the members of the interim government, but asked them not to turn their backs on the outside world and above all to beware of the international consequences of their refusing to continue negotiating.

The black leaders, particularly Bishop Muzorewa and Rev Sithole, were more resistant to the idea of an all-party conference than Mr Smith, they said.

Before the meeting started, Bishop Muzorewa stated that Britain had an "inescapable obligation" to grant independence to Rhodesia this year on the basis of the Salisbury agreement: "We are sick and tired of Britain's prevarication."

The British and Americans have not given a deadline for a reply from the Rhodesians about an all-party conference and Mr Smith gave no indication when the Executive Council would respond. However, it is clear that a conference, if it takes place at all, is still weeks or even months away and Dr Owen said that more meetings with each side might be necessary first.

Car pelted: Angry blacks threw eggs and tomatoes at a limousine taking Mr Vance and Mr Young to Salisbury airport tonight after the talks closed. They were supporters of Chief Chirau and the internal agreement.—Reuter.

Namibia confusion, page 6

king for Liberal idate in dispute

olved in a dispute spective parliamen- ate of West Indian have been told to arty line or resign. aders criticized local Nuneaton and Bed- fusing to work with e, Mr Gus Williams. Steel, the Liberal rvened in the dis- d he considered Mr ed 30, who was born in Birmingham, an ideal candidate; but reports of the dispute had been grossly exaggerated. "Opposition has been declared by one member of the party who claims a handful of sympathizers in one branch of the constituency. That does not constitute a split", he said. Mr Williams was born and bred in Birmingham and has been an active Liberal for many years." Page 2



Photographs purporting to be of Miss Joyce McKinney and Mr Keith May in the disguises in which they left Britain. They were sent to the "Daily Mirror" anonymously.

Mormon case couple escape to Canada

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

The American couple due to stand trial on a charge of kidnapping a Mormon missionary have escaped to Canada by way of Ireland using false passports and disguises and pretending to be members of a deaf and dumb acting troupe.

Miss Joyce McKinney, a former beauty queen, and Mr Keith May boarded an Air Canada flight last Wednesday at Shannon airport a few hours after reporting to a London police station. Airline staff took pity on their apparent infirmities and waived excess baggage charges for seven suitcases and trunks.

Yesterday police officers were trying to piece together the route and methods they used. Their failure to report as ordered at West Hendon police station on Thursday was not noted until Friday. The couple had deceived the normal security checks on flights to Ireland and boarded a scheduled British Airways flight from Heathrow.

Miss McKinney, aged 27, and Mr May, aged 24, were due to appear at the Central Criminal Court on May 2, accused of kidnapping Mr Kirk Anderson.

Last Wednesday morning they reported to West Hendon police station and then took a taxi to Paddington station, where they were dropped at 10.30. At 2.30 pm they were on board an Air Canada flight from Shannon to Toronto. The police say an air stewardess identified the couple from pictures sent to the *Daily Mirror* at the weekend.

The newspaper was also sent several death certificates and a birth certificate. Yesterday Air Canada staff at Shannon confirmed that a couple using the names Miss Joan Anne O'Connor and Mr Anthony Peter McGowan, two of the names on the death certificates, had boarded the Toronto flight.

In the past false British passports have been obtained by getting a birth certificate for someone who had died but was the same age as the applicant.

Air Canada said yesterday: "They said they were going to a deaf and dumb acting troupe in Toronto. They had tickets issued by a travel agent in London and carried passports that looked brand new." The couple had used hand gestures and written replies.

Last night their whereabouts remained unknown. They could cross into the United States from Canada as American citizens without difficulty.

Mr Callaghan to rescue child pornography Bill

By Our Political Reporter

Government business managers gave assurances last night that the Protection of Children Bill, which was blocked on Friday, would be given a secure passage through Parliament.

The blocking operation was by Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, as a method of objecting to Tory tactics to hold up an unrelated private member's Bill sponsored by Mr Edward Fletcher, a fellow member of the *Tribune* Group, on employment protection.

Mr Mikardo supports the child protection private member's Bill, which was introduced by Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Bexley, Bexleyheath.

Kidnapped prince rescued after 85 minutes

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 17

Prince Moritz of Hesse was freed by the police today 85 minutes after being kidnapped from his country seat in Schleswig-Holstein.

Two Swiss and a Spaniard, all in their 20s, were arrested on suspicion of being involved and the police, were searching for other people who might have been connected with the kidnapping.

The prince, who had several ribs broken in the tussle as he was captured, owed his rescue to the speed with which the alarm was raised by his servants. Within an hour the police had sealed off all roads within a radius of 30 miles from his house.

He was found in a car which police armed with machine guns, surrounded at a roadblock near Neumünster. Weapons and explosives were found in the car after the kidnappers surrendered.

A gang broke into Panker, the prince's beautiful manor house near the Baltic coast, early this morning by smashing a window. They shook the prince awake and, as he tried to resist, felled him with a blow from a revolver, fracturing several ribs.

The raiders taped sticking plaster over his mouth and, police believe, stuck explosives to his body with adhesive tape. The prince was forced at pistol point to lead them to his car, a big Chevrolet.

Puzzled by the slamming of the front door at that early hour, Frau Kathe Bünz, his 70-year-old housekeeper, looked out and saw the prince walking with his hands up. She telephoned the estate manager who called the police, giving a detailed description of the kidnappers.

Prince Moritz, aged 51, is a grandson of the late King Victor Emanuel III of Italy. His mother, Princess Mafalda of Savoy, daughter of Victor Emanuel, died in Buchenwald concentration camp during the Second World War.

In 1964 he married the Princess Tatiana zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg but the couple were divorced in 1974.

Delhi knew of nuclear device spying on China

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, April 17

India admitted today that it cooperated with the United States in the 1960s in planting a plutonium-powered monitoring device near the summit of Nanda Devi in the Himalayas to check Chinese missile developments. One of the devices had been lost in an avalanche.

Mr Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, was making a statement to Parliament on last week's revelation in the American magazine *Outside* about the Central Intelligence Agency's activities in India between 1965 and 1967 which caused concern here because of the potential health hazards through pollution of the Ganges headwaters.

By his statement, which left many MPs incredulous, Mr Desai managed to save Indo-American relations from serious damage and to include Mrs Gandhi among the three Prime Ministers concerned with the decision. The others were Nehru and Shastri.

Last Thursday, Mr Robert Goheen, the United States Ambassador, was informed of India's "great concern" and requested to provide the maximum information. It was evident today that Mr A. B. Vajpayee, the External Affairs Minister, had been in the dark until this weekend about the Indian Government's involvement.

Mr Desai, whose statement provoked a flood of noisy questions, was able to reply: "If I had been there, I would not have done it," but he insisted he was not blaming anyone since he was sure the decision had been taken in the national interest. Mr Desai was out of the government from 1963 until he became Deputy Prime Minister under Mrs Gandhi after she took office in 1966. Nehru died in May 1964, and Shastri in January, 1966.

On the health or environmental hazards, Mr Desai's statement was more cautious, though he saw no cause for alarm. "The indirect evidence so far is that the safety precautions built into the nuclear-fuelled power pack may be as

Continued on page 6, col 7

cleared in al inquiry

officer was cleared y an inquiry into a has kept Dulwich main operating ed to all but emer- ations for the past A porter who re- urse's instruction to bicycle from the tudents' changing transferred to an- rtment. Hopes of ace were expressed rators and ancillary resentatives. Page 2

nvestment 500 jobs

el Corporation is £2m to improve the teel produced at its gh works, Rother- 500 jobs will dis- n the new facilities tioned Page 25

xecutive eyland

Wright, British Lev- tor of finance, be- th top executive to company since the Michael Edwardes last November. Mr ned for "personal Page 25

R. Leavis 82

Leavis has died at in Cambridge, aged ing ill for about a Obituary, page 18

Lebanon setback for UN chief

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, failed during his visit to Beirut to win a pledge of full cooperation from the Palestinian guerrillas. Mr Arafat, the Palestinian leader, would not promise to withdraw his fighters from the areas occupied by United Nations troops. Page 6

Spain orders out Soviet diplomat

Spain is reported to have demanded the withdrawal of a senior Soviet diplomat found spying. Three Russian officials have already been expelled for espionage since the two countries renewed diplomatic relations last year Page 5

French unions drop politics

Swallowing last month's election defeat of the left manfully, France's trade unions seem to have shelved political action and reverted to bread-and-butter labour issues. Their relations with the Government have rarely been so placid Page 5

Restoration: Mount Stewart House, co Down, has been restored by the National Trust at a cost of £100,000 2

Phnom Penh: Cambodian leaders obtain the approval of Prince Sihanouk for their conduct in border war with Vietnam 7

Banking in Scandinavia and Finland: Economics under pressure—a five-page Special Report 19-23

.17
- funds for museum
rom Mr Denis Mahon
Leggatt: Community
onal legislation, from
S. Atiyah; aircraft
Airways, from Pro-
F. Williams
rticles: After the
w York newspapers;
ptiah
ges 12 and 16
in on the great tacho-
pder; David Steel on
influence on the
ge 18
rvis, General Lucius D.
10, 11
ngland left with mid-
ms; Cricket: TCCB and sponsors give hint to England selectors; Racing: Michael Phillips previews first day of Newmarket Craven meeting

Arts, page 9
Stanley Reynolds on *Shall I See You Now?* (BBC2); Paul Overy on the Jean Mohr exhibition at Nottingham

Business News, pages 24-31
Stock markets: The new account started quietly with the *FT* ordinary share index easing 0.7 to 446.7. Gilts rose 50p
Financial Editor: Different routes for merchant banks; Shell loses patience; Interest rates; Rugby Portland's non-voters
Business features: Patrick Minford argues that Mr Healey's Budget will lead to more inflation

2, 4, 5	Crossword	34	Science 18
ews 5, 6	Diary	16	Sport 10, 11
ns 6, 7	Engagements	18	TV & Radio 33
ls 18, 29	Features	12, 16	Theatres, etc 9
9	Law Report	7	25 Years Ago 18
18	Letters	17, 26	Universities 7
24-31	Obituary	18	Weather 2
7	Parliament	8	Wills 7
18	Sale Room	18	

Tory Budget challenge beaten by 37 votes

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

The Conservative challenge to the Budget at the end of the four-day debate on the Chancellor's economic package was defeated in the Commons last night by 292 votes to 255, a government majority of 37.

Mr Healey, winding up the debate, corrected the impression he gave at a private meeting last week that the Government planned another Budget in July.

Challenged by the Opposition to make his position clear, he said that if agreement was reached at the July economic summit in Bonn to increase world growth beyond what was now contemplated, and if every aspect of Britain's economic performance was going as well as he predicted it would, "it may be possible to consider some further stimulus later in the year". More than that he could not say.

Mr Pardoe, the Liberal economic spokesman, indicated that his party would support "sensible" Conservative amendments at the committee stage of the Finance Bill aimed at cutting income tax.

His party, he said, wanted to reduce the standard rate and the higher rates of tax and to make further changes in tax bands. He suggested that the Chancellor could recoup the sums lost by raising the duty on cigarettes and tobacco, and beer, and other alcoholic drinks. An increase of 2p on alcohol would raise £300m, Mr Pardoe said.

The Liberals also agreed with the Tories that some of the necessary money could be recouped by increasing the rate of value-added tax to 10 per cent. That would bring in another £700m. Mr Pardoe had ideas also for a payroll tax, but that need not be a requirement for the present Budget, he conceded. He made clear that his party was far from enamoured of the idea for an early election. The Liberals would not vote against the Budget last night because they supported many measures in it. But they would seek changes at the committee stage, when a defeat for the Government would not cause a general election.

He could see no advantage in precipitating an election that might return a Conservative government which would be likely to be less amenable to Liberal advances than was the present one.

Mr Donald Stewart, leader of the Scottish National Party, said the SNP would hold its fire until the committee stage and would not vote against the Budget as a whole, but later it became clear that the nationalists would table their own amendment seeking a cut in the standard rate of income tax. Their 11 MPs could be significant if there was any sort of Liberal-Conservative coalition, since the Government has an overall minority of 15.

Mr Stewart made clear that there was no enthusiasm in his party for Mr Healey's measures. The deprived areas of Scotland would derive little benefit from them, he said.

Mr Nigel Lawson, one of the Tory Treasury team, had opened the last day of the debate by telling the Government that at the committee stage the Opposition would seek to reduce the basic rate of tax, the tax on savings income, and higher rates of tax. But he said the Tories did not intend that there should be any consequent increase in the Government's borrowing requirement.

If the Government was defeated on direct tax reductions, it must trim back the proposed massive increase in its own spending.

Parliamentary report, page 8
Liberals' influence, page 16
Leading article, page 17

Children slept in rubble as mothers worked on construction site.

Up to fifty percent of the construction site labourers in India's cities are women.

They flock to Delhi and Bombay from the poor rural areas of Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Those who are lucky enough to find employment in the cities may have to leave their children to sleep or play in the rubble of the worksite.

It was to provide shelter for these neglected children that the mobile crèches for working mothers' children was set up in 1969.



Lunches and Lessons

This Oxfam-backed voluntary organisation erects temporary shelters on building sites taking in children up to the age of 12. Each centre teaches reading and writing and provides recreational and creative activities and medical attention if needed.

The children get a mid-day meal and milk twice a day. There are also regular vaccination and immunisation programmes carried out in conjunction with the civic authorities.

At first mothers were nervous to leave their children with strangers and acceptance was slow. But by 1976 thirty two centres were in operation caring for several thousand children.

The running cost of one centre is just £16 a week.

This is only one of the worthwhile projects which Oxfam helps to finance.

Details of Oxfam's current activities are available from Oxfam, Room T13, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ. Contributions, large or small are always gratefully received.



Here is my donation for £
to help Oxfam's work among the poor.

Name

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Please send now to Oxfam, Room T13, Oxfam, Freepost, Oxford OX2 7DZ.

HOME NEWS

Hospital peace hopes after nurse is cleared over porters' dispute

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Hopes of industrial peace at Dulwich Hospital, south London, were expressed by administrators, nurses and ancillary workers' representatives after publication yesterday of an independent committee's report into the dispute among nursing and portering staff that closed the main operating theatre to all but emergencies from March 3.

But union representatives pointed out that there had been two inquiries into staff difficulties at hospitals in the group in the past two years and little or nothing had been done about the recommendations made.

Yesterday's report outlines incidents that were brought to a head by an argument over where a hospital porter should leave his bicycle. No individuals are named in the report, but the committee of inquiry clears of blame the nursing officer in charge of the main operating theatre suite (Mrs Jennifer Burke), whose removal had been demanded by the porters.

Of the porter involved, who had refused to move his bicycle from the medical students' changing room next to the operating theatres, the report says: "In view of the number of incidents involving the particular individual orderly we believe that it would be neither in his interest nor in the overall interest of the hospital that he continues to work in the main operating theatre suite."

The report recommends the setting up of an operating theatre users' committee, representing the different groups of theatre staff. There should be a full review of rules and practices.

Mr Howard Nattrass, acting district administrator, said yesterday that normal working in the main theatre could not be resumed immediately because since the inquiry began the number of operating theatre porters had fallen from six to two and they would have to recruit staff.

The porter who had been at the centre of the dispute was now working at a smaller operating theatre at the hospital and had agreed to remain in that post. Mrs Burke would remain in charge of the main theatre.

Because of the dispute, he said, about 250 fewer operations had been performed, a drop of a quarter, and waiting lists had grown. The number waiting for gynaecological operations had risen from 170 to 350.

Reorganization would also be necessary before normal working could be resumed, he added, because during the dispute surgical beds had been transferred to other hospitals. But the main theatre should be working again "within a few days".

Mr Michael Taylor, of the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), which represents the porters concerned, said last night that his members were not particularly satisfied that their point of view had been put across, although the report was welcomed in general.

In a statement, Nupe said that the report vindicated the stand taken by its members: ancillary staff could no longer be regarded in hospitals as dumb serfs, incapable of contributing to or being part of the operating team.

The Royal College of Nursing was equally pleased that the inquiry found no case against the nursing officer involved, and Mrs Burke said last night: "I am longing to get back to work as soon as possible."

Mr Stuart Mawson, chairman of the district management team, said that the committee of inquiry had given the theatre a "formula for harmony". The management welcomed the recommendation to establish a theatre users' committee.

In recommending a review of theatre rules and practices, the inquiry found that work in an operating theatre might put staff under severe pressure and that friction might develop. Orderlies said that, while they generally enjoyed their duties, supervision tended to be excessive, their work was at times not fully appreciated and they were sometimes unfairly blamed.

Nurses said that orderlies could be helpful and efficient but frequently a number tended to be obstructive. Reasonable work instructions were queried; frequently orderlies, watching television in their rest room, were slow to respond to a request to enter the theatre. Doctors complained that orderlies were rude to female staff.

The report comments that ancillary staff should have proper initial training and there should be early consideration of how their careers might be developed.

Leading article, page 17



Ark Club memories: Mount Stewart House (above), on the shore of Strangford Lough, co Down, recently restored by the National Trust at a cost of £100,000, is situated incongruously only 14 miles from the violent backstreets of Belfast (Christopher Walker writes). Although the house dates from the late eighteenth century its character is largely the creation of the seventh Marchioness of Londonderry, who died in 1959. As "Circe the Sorceress" she was hostess to the Ark Club, which brought together the rich, famous and influential at Londonderry House, Park Lane, London, towards the end of the First World War. The members, who included Winston Churchill, known as "Winston the Warlock", and A. J. Balfour, or "Arthur the Albatross", were given the names of bird, insect, beast, reptile, or a mythological or magical creature. The dodo terrace at Mount Stewart is filled with bizarre stone sculptures created in their memory. Some of the members stayed at Mount Stewart. The bedrooms have been preserved in their original grand style and are still known by the names of European cities. A Stubbs painting, "The Hambletonian", hangs over one of the staircases, and other treasures include 22 chairs from the Congress of Vienna. Mrs Lyn Gallagher, of the National Trust, said yesterday: "The idea has been to leave everything as it was when the rooms were thronged with guests as varied as Lord Carson and Sean O'Casey.

Liberals in candidate dispute 'should resign'

Liberals in Nuneaton and Bedworth, who have refused to campaign for Mr Gus Williams, the party's prospective parliamentary candidate, who is of West Indian parentage, were told last night to follow the party line or resign.

The dispute started when Mrs Florence Carvell, secretary of the Bedworth branch in Warwickshire, which has 50 members, said her supporters would not campaign for Mr Williams.

As party chiefs criticized local workers, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said Mr Williams, aged 30, who was born in Birmingham, was an ideal candidate. He added that reports of a split among Liberals were grossly exaggerated.

Mr Steel said after meeting party officers: "Opposition has been declared by one member of the party who claims a handful of sympathizers in one branch of the constituency. That does not constitute a split. Mr Williams was born and bred in Birmingham and has been an active Liberal for many years. He is an ideal candidate."

Mr Geoffrey Tordoff, chairman of the Liberal Party, called for her resignation if she "believes in sacrificing principles for votes".

Lord Avebury, Liberal spokesman on race and immigration, said it was "intolerable" that Mrs Carvell should remain a member of the party. "She should get out now and then come back if she wants, when she has made amends for the great damage she has done."

Mr Cyril Smith, Liberal MP for Rochdale, said yesterday he deplored the action of party workers who were refusing to campaign for Mr Williams. He said he would be only too happy to speak on his behalf at a meeting.

Mrs Carvell, aged 61, a local councillor, said last night: "I have given 33 years to the party because I believe in Liberalism and I shall not resign. If they want to get rid of me they will have to expel me."

After meeting Mr Williams for the first time last night she said: "I think he will make a good candidate." She regretted any embarrassment to the party but thought Britain was not yet ready to accept a black MP.

Despite protests that the issue had been exaggerated, there was an element of panic among Liberals yesterday because of the impact the reports may have on the Liberal vote in the Lambeth, Central, by-election, where there is a large immigrant community.

Labour attack: The Conservative immigration policies were attacked by the centre-right Manifesto Group of Labour MPs yesterday (our Political Reporter writes). Mr John Cartwright, chairman of the group, said that Mr William Whitelaw, the deputy Tory leader, while being loyal to his party, must have great doubts about his party's policies in view of his past record.

A group statement said that Mr Whitelaw's measures would have a negligible effect on reducing coloured immigration. "It is particularly sad that Mr Whitelaw, who, along with other Conservatives like Lord Carr of Hadley and Mr Mandling, has previously taken a compassionate and constructive approach to racial issues, should now allow himself to be used as the hatchet man on immigration by his new party leader.

Fixed term for heads is opposed

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Lancaster

A suggestion that head teachers should retire voluntarily after a fixed period in any one post was floated at the annual conference of the Secondary Heads' Association in Lancaster last night.

The association, which represents more than three thousand of the five thousand heads of secondary schools in England and Wales, was formed from the Headmasters' Association and the Association of Head Mistresses.

In her presidential address Miss Mollie Blake, Headmistress of Manchester High School, rejected any idea of compulsory fixed-term contracts for heads as recommended, among others, by the Commons Expenditure Committee in its report last September on the attainment of school-leavers.

"Nevertheless", she said, "with the greatly increased pressures and complexities within which we now have to work and with the persistence of changing circumstances, I am not sure that the long periods of tenure characteristic and applauded in the past are meaningful or appropriate now, or in the foreseeable future.

"Moreover, if it is right that heads should voluntarily hold a specific headship for a more limited time, then there are implications for the structure of the service".

Miss Blake gave tentative support to the recently revived idea of a self-governing body for teachers.

Question hangs over future of SLP

From Alan Hamilton
Edinburgh

The executive of the breakaway Scottish Labour Party will meet in Aberdeen on Saturday to decide whether it has any future after its disastrous showing in last week's by-election at Glasgow, Garscadden. The party polled only 583 votes in its first contest of a parliamentary seat, and is considering whether to field a candidate in the forthcoming Hamilton by-election.

Mr James Sillars, leader of the party and one of its two MPs, said in his Ayrshire, South, constituency, yesterday that he would complain to the Press Council over newspaper reports that the party was on the verge of extinction.

In spite of Mr Sillars's brave face the party executive will have to face the reality of empty coffers and a debt of more than £1,000 incurred in promoting Mrs Shiona Farrell as SLP candidate in Garscadden.

The SLP's difficulties are aggravated by the decision of its only other MP, Mr John Robertson, who sits for Paisley, not to offer himself for reelection.

The SLP's best hope of survival seems to be the early establishment of a Scottish assembly in Edinburgh.

Dissolution of the SLP would put Mr Sillars's own political future in doubt.

Upturn in Labour's fortunes welcomed by Scots TUC

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Aberdeen

Scottish trade unionists yesterday celebrated the revival of Labour's fortunes in the Garscadden by-election.

Mrs Helen Liddell, secretary of the Labour Party in Scotland, was warmly applauded when she told the opening session of the Scottish TUC at Aberdeen:

"If Garscadden has convinced me of one thing, it is that we shall get our 40 per cent in the referendum and we shall get our Scottish assembly."

The genuine warmth of the welcome accorded Mrs Liddell took delegates' attention momentarily away from the Government's economic policies. Criticism will intensify from today.

Opening the congress, Mr Arthur Bell, president of the STUC, called on the Government to close the "open wound" of youth unemployment and urged the Cabinet to take more heed of union policies on the steel industry, North Sea oil revenue and foreign policy.

But he supported government devolution policy and drove home the attack on the SNP.

Making their voices heard, page 27

Troubles Britain in an enlarg EEC

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The admission of Portugal and Spain EEC, to which the Government and the the Nine are comm principle, should be n as soon as possible. public must be forew the costs and disloca will be the price of th cal investment in th cratic future of Eu it has been called.

Those are the basi sions of a sobering r the "Mediterranean ment" published toda Lords Select Committe European Communities

Britain will face p difficulties in fishing, ther possible extensio controversial common tural policy, and in t exports from the labour forces of Sp Portugal.

The extra cost to B put at between £90m a a year. That tentative resents only the incre mared contribution Community budget transitional periods a successive entries of have been completed the late 1980s.

The report says th poses the biggest di as the largest economy gal's arise from he economy. Greece, an E ciate member sinc raises only "moderate ties". The committee weather eye to the ot associate, Turkey, rec ing "more active atte EEC relations with An

The report, the firs subject produced by Pa gives a lucid account a on a welter of evider ministers and trade ass

The committee ur applicants to begin national policies on t dustry and agriculture better to harmonize w munity practices befor iations are completed.

It fears that the time Greek entry on January may be too optimistic, b the EEC Council of M to ensure that it shoul later than 1981. Spani could not be ratified 1982-83, while Portugue might come slightly lat

On agriculture, th mittee notes that the policy will have to sponsibility for su cereal) meat and dair in Spain. Admission three would lead to cent increase in the n EEC farm workers.

In industry and the committee calls sitional arrangemen would generate mutu ence.

Enlargement of the Co Seventeenth Report of of Lords Select Commit European Communities (Office, £1.10).

In brief

Commons radio waveband review

The BBC's senior radio management is to review the effects on Radio 4 listening of the twice-weekly live broadcasts from Parliament (our Arts Reporter writes).

Since the broadcasts began two weeks ago 800 people have written to the BBC complaining that regular programmes have been switched from medium wave to VHF to make way for them. Many listeners have no VHF sets.

Detective commended

Det Constable Robert McIntosh, of the City of London Police, who dived into the Thames and rescued someone trying to commit suicide, was presented with the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct by Sir Peter Vanneck, Lord Mayor of London, yesterday.

Front man fined

John Roberts, campaign manager for the National Front in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, was fined £25 by Wycombe magistrates yesterday for using threatening and abusive behaviour during a recent National Front demonstration in the town.

£47,500 raid

A £47,500 raid on Chippenham postal sorting office, Wiltshire, was disclosed early yesterday. A postman noticed that locks had been tampered with and the money, all in notes, had been stolen. Some coins had not been touched.

Journalists' 'work-in'

Eighty journalists on the Hemel Hempstead *Evening Post-Echo* began a "work-in" yesterday after being dismissed for refusing to end a work-to-rule over pay.

Tory attack on Liberals over public spending

By a Staff Reporter

Last week's Budget was fatally flawed a month ago by the Government's decision, with Liberal support, to increase public spending by £3,000m, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said last night. He was addressing an invited audience of bankers, financiers and tax experts in the City of London.

There was a limit to the size of income tax cuts that could now be responsibly pressed for, he said. They must be at least matched by savings in public expenditure, or by other tax increases.

"The Liberal partners in the socialist alliance may claim to want bigger tax cuts, but they have no standing from which to advance that case. They have have already voted the money away in higher public spending."

Sir Geoffrey said there was a fundamental difference between Conservative and Liberal views of the Budget. "We start from the fact that the first duty of Government is to restore and maintain economic stability."

Liberals' influence, page 16

Railway union accepts offer

The Transport Salaried Staffs Association, which has 73,000 members, accepted British Rail's 10 per cent pay offer "with certain reservations" last night.

Mr Thomas Jenkins, the association's general secretary, said he would pursue the question of a productivity deal.

Pilot rescued

Captain Richard Hauk, of the United States Air Force, ejected from his fighter aircraft off the Norfolk coast yesterday. He was rescued by a RAF helicopter.

Parties unite in campaign

By John Groser

A national campaign against racialism was launched at Westminster yesterday By Miss Joan Lestor, Labour MP for Eton and Slough.

The Joint Committee aginst Racialism comprises the three main political parties and 12 big religious, ethnic and youth organizations.

Miss Lestor, a co-chairman of the joint committee, said it was one of the most broadly based initiatives ever seen on the political front.

The other chairman, Miss Shelagh Roberts, a member of the Greater London Council and a former chairman of the National Union of the Conservative Party, said it was vital to build broad unity against the ideas of racialism put about by some people, and in favour of multiracialism.

The committee seeks to promote racial equality; ensure that the growing level of support for racialist organizations is reduced; and combat groups thit use race hatred for political advantage.

The joint committee is issuing leaflets and posters and plans to hold a rally.

Council to pay ferry company £255,000

From Our Correspondent
Weymouth

Weymouth and Portland Borough Council, Dorset, is to pay the Townsend Thoresen ferry company £255,000 damages three months after a High Court action over breach of contract. It had refused the company berthing facilities for a service from Weymouth to Cherbourg in 1975. The company has said it will settle for what it calls "the inclusive sum of £255,000, payable in three instalments".

Although the agreed figure is only £4,000 less than the sum claimed, the council would not be paying any interest.

Settlement was agreed by the council's policy committee, which was told that if the council appealed unsuccessfully there would be no chance of a compromise.

The dispute over the use of Weymouth harbour by Townsend Thoresen began in October, 1974.

Warning of Yorkshire p strike over incentives

From Ronald Kershaw
Barnsley

Unless an incentive scheme settlement for weekly paid industrial staff of the National Coal Board is reached by the end of this month, Yorkshire's 60,000 miners will strike on May 1, Mr Arthur Scargill, Yorkshire miners' president, said at Barnsley yesterday.

The warning came from the resumed annual meeting of the Yorkshire Area Council after talks on rewards for rescue brigade workers ur present incentive schen

Mr Scargill said t shire area, in line policy of the nation utive of the National Mineworkers, had atte negotiate an incentive for more than a weekly paid industrial cluding about fifty me cue brigades.

The board in Yorks fully cooperated but it that somebody at natio had prevented an agree

Police think man dead in taxi had part in raid

The police suspect that George Montague Evans, aged 44, who was found shot dead in a stolen taxi after the £83,000 Harrods robbery last Thursday, took part in the raid.

Detective Chief Superintendent Patrick Sugrue, said at the inquest at Westminster yesterday that the impression that Mr Evans was not in the store at the time might have been formed because, unlike the other raiders, he was not wearing the Harrods security coat.

He thought at least three other men had taken part and if they had got medical aid quickly for Mr Evans, of Meadow Road, Lambeth, his life might have been saved.

The inquest was adjourned.

Terrorism Act poses 'threat'

The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 1976, poses a serious threat to basic civil liberties, the Liberal Party said yesterday.

In evidence to the Shackleton inquiry into the Act, the Liberals said it had only had a marginal effect in reducing terrorism. "The Liberal Party would prefer to see the legislation lapse."

Driving ban on golfer

William Milne, aged 26, a professional golfer who once represented Britain in the Walker Cup, was fined £270 and disqualified from driving for a year at Perth Sheriff Court yesterday for driving or attempting to drive a car while unfit through drink or drugs and driving while disqualified and without insurance.

Union refuses assurances on 'Colonel B'

The executive of the National Union of Journalists last night refused to give the Director of Public Prosecutions assurances that the identity of "Colonel B", a witness in a secrets case, who has been named by several publications, would not be repeated.

The refusal could lead to High Court action against the union. Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, has already begun contempt proceedings against two journals which named the colonel. He had given evidence in committal proceedings involving two journalists and a third man under section one of the Official Secrets Act.

The director's department wrote to the NUJ on the eve of the union's annual conference in Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear. Mr Kenneth Ashton, general secretary, said assurances had been sought that the name would not be repeated in the Journalist, the NUJ's paper, which has also named the colonel; and that all reasonable care should be taken that the name was not repeated in debate during the conference.

Three emergency motions on the subject have been tabled.

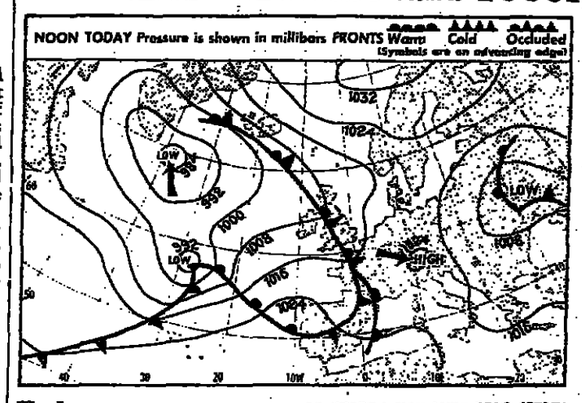
Fares to go up

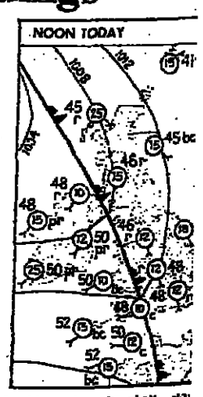
London bus and Underground fares are to be allowed to go up before a Price Commission investigation is completed. Average increases of 9.2 per cent on bus fares and 10.8 per cent on Underground fares will probably be introduced on June 18.

Boy murder charge

A man is expected to appear at Aylesbury Magistrates' Court, Buckinghamshire, today, charged with the murder of Leigh Baker, aged 10, whose body was found with stab wounds in the grounds of RAF Halton.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.0 am Sun sets: 8.2 pm
Moon sets: 3.54 am Moon rises: 2.45 pm
Full moon: April 23.
Lighting up: 8.32 pm to 5.27 am.
High water: London Bridge, 10.56 am, 5.7m (18.6ft); 11.23 pm, 5.6m (18.4ft). Avonmouth, 3.36 am, 9.9m (32.5ft); 4.25 pm, 10.3m (33.7ft). Dover, 8.28 am, 5.2m (17.1ft); 8.57 pm, 5.3m (17.5ft). Hull, 3.12 am, 5.5m (18.1ft); 3.23 pm, 5.7m (18.7ft). Liverpool, 8.27 am, 7.3m (23.9ft); 9.6 pm, 7.5m (24.6ft).

A trough of low pressure over W Britain will move more slowly E across the country.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central and N England, E Midlands, Lake District: Cloudy, dry early then rain at times; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, mainly dry later; wind SE, fresh or strong; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Central S and NW England, W Midlands, Isle of Man, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times; wind SE, fresh; max temp 10°C (50°F).

East Anglia, E and NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Bright intervals, probably rain later; wind SE, fresh or strong; max temp 12°C (54°F), but colder near coasts.

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Bright intervals, perhaps rain later; wind SE, fresh or strong; max temp 10°C (50°F).

SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Mostly cloudy at first, rain later; wind SE, fresh or strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, isolated showers, sunny intervals; wind SE, fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Outbreaks of rain in most places, but sunny spells too; rather cold in NE, normal temp elsewhere.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind S, light becoming fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

WEATHER REPORTS. YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdn	c	10	50	Cardiff	s	11	52	L Palmas	c	21	70	Nice	f	15	59
Alghero	c	20	68	Cologne	c	5	41	Lisbon	c	17	63	Oslo	c	8	46
Amsterdm	f	8	46	Copenhgn	c	6	43	Locarno	f	11	52	Paris	f	9	48
Athens	s	17	63	Dublin	c	8	46	London	f	12	54	Reykjavik	f	10	50
Barcelona	s	20	68	Edinburgh	f	13	55	Luxemburg	f	7	45	Rome	s	18	64
Beirut	c	19	66	Funchal	f	21	70	Madrid	c	18	64	Rovaniemi	f	4	39
Belfast	c	11	52	Geneva	f	8	46	Majorca	f	16	61	Stockholm	s	11	52
Berlin	f	10	50	Gibraltar	f	19	66	Malaga	f	23	73	Tel Aviv	s	21	70
Biarritz	f	15	59	Guernsey	f	9	48	Malta	f	16	61	Venice	c	10	50
Birmingham	c	11	52	Helsinki	f	0	32	Manchestr	f	11	52	Vienna	f	3	37
Bristol	s	11	52	Innsbruck	c	6	43	Moscow	f	1	34	Warsaw	f	3	37
Brussels	f	6	43	Istanbul	sh	11	52	Munich	c	5	41	Zurich	f	8	46
Budapest	c	7	45	Jersey	c	9	48	Naples	s	19	66				

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	s	23	73	Lisbon	s	19	66	Rome	s	18	64
Amsterdm	c	9	48	Locarno	s	16	61	Tangier	s	21	70
Athens	s	19	66	Luxemburg	c	8	46	Tenerife	s	24	75
Barcelona	s	20	68	Madrid	s	19	66	Tunis	s	21	70
Beirut	s	21	70	Majorca	s	20	68	Valencia	s	21	70
Belgrade	s	16	61	Malaga	s	24	75	Vienna	c	7	45
Berlin	c	8	46	Malta	s	19	66	Warsaw	c	6	43
Bermuda	s	21	70	Marseilles	s	17	63	Zurich	c	7	45
Bucharest	s	14	57	Moscow	c	3	37				
Budapest	s	14	57	Munich	c	7	45				
Cologne	s	11	52	Nice	s	17	63				
Copenhgn	c	7	45	Oslo	c	8	46				
Dublin	c	10	50	Paris	s	14	57				
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Prague	s	13	55				
Florence	s	18	64	Reykjavik	c	4	39				
Funchal	s	21	70	Rhodes	s	21	70				
Geneva	s	15	59	Salzburg	s	11	52				
Gibraltar	s	21	70	Stockholm	c	8	46				
Helsinki	c	4	39	Strasbourg	s	13	55				
Innsbruck	s	13	55	Tel Aviv	s	23	73				
Istanbul	s	16	61	Tenerife	s	25	77				
Jersey	s	13	55	Tunis	s	21	70				
Locarno	s	16	61	Venice	s	16	61				
Majorca	s	20	68	Vienna	s	11	52				
Malaga	s	24	75	Warsaw	s	11	52				
Malta	s	19	66	Zurich	s	11	52				
Marseilles	s	17	63								
Monaco	s	17	63								
Naples	s	19	66								

Yesterday

London: Temp: max. 7 pm, 13°C (55°F); m to 7 am, 6°C (43°F). 7 pm, 58 per cent. Rain, pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 Bar, mean sea level, 7 p millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Finland, Fmk 3.25; France Germany Dmk 2.60; Gree Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hung 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; I L 25; Madeira, Esc 2.50; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portug Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; T $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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Woman lured husband to his death on beach, QC says

A woman broke down in the dock at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court yesterday when the prosecution said she had lured her husband to his death. Mr Brian Chapman was killed on the beach at Redcar, Cleveland, by two men in April last year. Mr Humphrey Potts, QC, for the Crown, said both of them were Mrs Chapman's lovers.

Mrs Pamela Chapman, known as Kalinda Chapman, aged 39, of Staintondale Avenue, Dormanstown, near Redcar, denies murdering her husband.

Mr Potts said she was the mother of four children, none of them by Mr Chapman, her third husband.

John Wright, aged 21, and Alan Stoddart, aged 27, were both convicted last year of Mr Chapman's murder. Mr Potts said they would be prosecution witnesses.

Mr Potts said: "The Crown's case is that on April 29 last year Brian Chapman was lured to Redcar beach by his wife and put to death by two men at the instigation of, and as a result of a prior arrangement with, the accused woman.

"The accused was present when her husband was killed and she was as much to blame for his death as the two assailants", counsel added. Mr Wright had been her lover for about four years and was completely under her sway.

"Stoddart had known the accused for a matter of a few weeks", Mr Potts said. "He was infatuated by her. He had sexual relations with her. He was willing to carry out the murder, assisting Mr Wright at the instigation of Mrs Chapman.

"It is our case that Wright throttled Mr Chapman on the beach, with Stoddart assisting." Mr Chapman was dragged unconscious down to the sea and left by the two men while Mrs Chapman stood by. The tide was rising at the time.

He told the jury of six men and six women: "It is clear on the available evidence that the deceased man, although unconscious, was then alive. He was left there and he drowned." The cause of death was drowning.

Mr Potts said that in a statement Mrs Chapman had said her husband was an alcoholic and a gambler. John Wright had threatened and attacked him. On the night her husband died, the alleged statement said, she met him and they had been kissing and cuddling on the beach when Mr Wright and Mr Stoddart appeared.

Mr Wright had told her husband: "I have a few debts to pay you. Get walking towards the sea."

She ran for help. Mr Stoddart caught up with her and said: "John has strangled Brian with his bare hands. He is gasping for air." Mr Potts said that Mrs Chapman had told the police that when Mr Wright had returned home from hospital after attempting suicide she had asked him why he had done it, and he had replied: "Brian is not worth a long stretch of porridge."

Counsel said Mr Wright first met Mrs Chapman when he was staying in a family group home near Darlington in 1973 and she was working there as a relief housemother.

"Within two days of Mrs Chapman coming to the home she had permitted Wright to see her naked. Within a week the two of them were lovers."

Mr Potts said that later Mr Wright was put out of Mrs Chapman's home in favour of a man named Hall. Then Mr Wright told Mrs Chapman: "You have just made the biggest mistake of you life".

Mr Potts said that when her husband was attacked, Mrs Chapman had opportunities to call the police but did not take them.

The trial continues today.

The Peugeot 604 TI-A Thoroughbred



The Peugeot 604 TI and the racehorse have many things in common. Poise, dignity and immaculate breeding are some of them. Speed, power and style are others.

But, whilst only the privileged few can afford to own a racehorse, the well-priced 604 TI is in reach of many. Unlike the racehorse which is rather a delicate creature, the car is tough and reliable as well as elegant. Tough and reliable because it's designed that way. For as befits a thoroughbred, only the best is good enough; highly skilled designers and engineers, first class materials, and the most advanced manufacturing technology all combine to produce this true thoroughbred.

The oversquare 2.7 litre V6 engine is built from lightweight aluminium, and has twin camshafts for maximum flexibility. The benefit of using lightweight materials is reflected in the excellent fuel consumption figures (33 mpg at a constant 56mph*) Technically it's at the head of the field taking full advantage of the latest developments. The Bosch K-Jetronic fuel injection system accurately meters the fuel/air mixture to increase power and reduce petrol consumption. The electronic ignition system ensures super smooth starting, and the 5-speed manual gearbox means even smoother, quieter, more economical driving, especially at high speeds. Or, for those who prefer, there's the option of a 3-speed automatic gearbox.

Comfort is naturally of the highest level and the specification of the 604 TI leaves little to be desired; 4 electrically operated windows, subtly tinted glass all round, electrically operated sunroof, power assisted steering, centralised pneumatic door locking system, rear fog lamps and a super deep lustre metallic paint finish to the body with a final coat of clear protective lacquer. The interior is as luxurious as you'd expect and where the 604 really scores is in its spaciousness. As Car magazine said, "rear leg room is almost to limousine standards."

The 604 SL (carburettor model) has always been competitively priced. The 604 TI, with fuel injection and other refinements, represents, at £7582, a first class investment.

And the 604 thoroughbred won't cost you a fortune to run. It's frugal with petrol as we've shown, but in addition it requires main servicing only once a year, or 10,000 miles (with intermediate check and oil change every 6 months or 5,000 miles). The 604 TI is also covered by Peugeot's straightforward 12 month, unlimited mileage guarantee, and first-class service is assured by our network of fully trained Dealers across the U.K.

Let us tell you more about our thoroughbred – send now for details on the 604.

Model	Manual 5 speed gearbox			Automatic gearbox		
Fuel Consumption*	Constant 56mph	Constant 75mph	Simulated urban driving	Constant 56mph	Constant 75mph	Simulated urban driving
	33.2mpg (8.5 l/100km)	28.1mpg (10.0 l/100km)	16.8mpg (16.8 l/100km)	27.1mpg (10.2 l/100km)	22.4mpg (12.6 l/100km)	16.7mpg (16.9 l/100km)
Price Inc VAT & Car Tax. Delivery & No. Plates Extra		Leather seats, air conditioning			Leather seats	Leather seats, air conditioning
	£7561.69	£8522.28		£7903.35	£8243.82	£8787.87

*In accordance with official government testing procedures.
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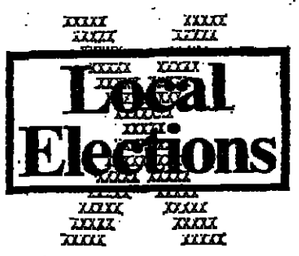
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HOME NEWS

Tories are hoping to win enough English councils to control local government associations

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent



This year's local government elections in England on May 4 present a complicated picture. That is largely because of the reorganization of local government four years ago, which allowed non-metropolitan district councils the choice of electing their councillors all at once or in thirds, and the work of the boundary commission. It may be 1984 before all the ward changes are completed to allow the new system of elections to take its proper course.

Apart from the national significance of local elections as an indication of the popularity of the Government, the elections on May 4 have an added urgency for the main political parties. Labour is likely to lose enough councils to be without a local government voice in negotiations with the Government, and that is as important for the Government, which needs its friends everywhere, as it is for Labour councils.

A swing in voting within the present estimated Conservative lead will give that party control of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the London Boroughs Association in addition to the Association of County Councils and the Association of District Councils. A greater swing, on the lines of the Conservatives' sweeping successes of 10 years ago which is unlikely, would bring control of the Inner London Education Authority.

The Conservatives' cry is "Do not waste your vote—and we will not waste your money". The Prime Minister, urging on the Labour faithful in an election message, has a different approach. He writes:

Millions of people throughout Britain have cause to regret their Tory councils. A Scrooge-like attitude to spending on homes and schools; a cruel determination to preserve selective education; policies on rents, fares and other issues which hit hardest those who are worse off—these are the hallmarks of Tory council rule up and down the land. Our message is that we want proper services that are essential for living in a civilized society, and the country needs Labour in the town hall if we are to achieve them.

The Government's acknowledged direction of resources to London and the big cities to keep the rates down, and their late decision not to penalize councils that have frozen rents, such as the Labour authorities of Islington and Lewisham, are an earnest of its attempt to stop the defection of local government to the Conservatives.

In all about 55 per cent of the English electorate will have a vote this May. There are no elections in Wales, because Welsh districts that opted for elections in thirds have not yet completed their boundary revisions. The councils that are at stake are the 32 London boroughs; a third of the seats in all 36 metropolitan districts in the counties of West Midlands, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, and Tyne and Wear; and a third of the seats in the 44 non-metropolitan districts of England that opted for election by thirds and completed their boundary revisions by 1976.

Since each of those three distinct elections last took place in different years, the results will inevitably be uneven, taking into account the changed circumstances of each year.

In the metropolitan districts the 842 seats at risk are those of the candidates who topped the poll in 1973 and were therefore the councillors with the largest personal vote. That was a good year for Labour, so the Conservatives will be looking for gains. On the other hand, those are arguably the strongest candidates, and with Labour defending about two thirds to the Conservatives one-third Labour could hope to hold on to most seats.

Labour won 26 of the 36 districts in 1973. Now it holds 18, including Liverpool, where it is in control by courtesy of the Liberals. Because of the limited number of seats at risk, and in some cases unhelpful ward changes, the Conservatives do not expect to gain overall control of any Labour councils. They do expect, by gaining some seats, to cause Labour to lose overall control in several.

The Conservatives will be looking to South Tyne, Doncaster, Salford, St Helens, Wolverhampton, and especially Sandwell (West Midlands) for success. Labour needs but two seats to win back Coventry, but that is not as simple as it looks, and the party will be happy if it can hold on to the seats it won in 1973.

The non-metropolitan districts present a more hopeful case for Labour. The seats being fought are those of the candidates elected with the lowest number of votes in 1976. That was a good year for the Conservatives, and they are defending 423 of the 661 seats, making them more vulnerable. Of the 44 districts, Labour holds only six (Burnley, Cannock Chase, Ellesmere Port, Halton, Harlow and Watford), the Conservatives 31, with seven under no overall control.

That is the middle ground. Labour needs to gain one seat in Tamworth and three in Thamesdown to take overall control. The Conservatives, too, have their eyes on both, and are hoping for the best in Mole Valley, Havant and Hart, as well as attacking Ellesmere Port and Burnley.

In the metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts outside London, the Conservatives have set a target of gaining 300 seats out of the 1,503 being contested. Labour is looking to the non-metropolitan districts for modest gains.

Tomorrow: London

Britain's food, 1: Urban sprawl and larger units reducing the labour force

Farmers see themselves in a battle for recognition

Worries about the cost and availability of food have made the Government update its 1975 plan to raise home output. The revised version is to be published before the summer. In the first of a series of articles Hugh Clayton *describes the relationship between British farmers and the food industry.*

British people seldom think about starvation. If they do, they think about it in relation to someone else. Even though they rely on other countries for almost half of their food, they almost never worry about it. Their interest in food is usually confined to its cost and whether the animals and birds they eat are treated kindly before they are killed.

The food industry is one of the largest in the country. Its direct labour force of almost 1,500,000 and the thousands in the wholesaling and shop trades are among the lowest paid and least militant workers in Britain.

The labour force is becoming smaller as farms grow larger or are lost to urban sprawl, as fishing boats are taken out of service and as machinery replaces labour in processing factories. Only three out of every hundred of the British population earn their living from producing food on farms or at sea. That minority often says that its small numbers dilute its political influence.

But there are other ways of gauging their potential influence. Twenty years ago the country produced 49 per cent of the food it consumed. Today that figure has been pushed up to 54 per cent, even though the population has risen. The gap can never be made up from the land of the United Kingdom unless dietary habits change beyond recognition.

Almost all of our sea-borne food is produced on farms in other countries. But a million tons of high-protein food is extracted from the seas that are under British jurisdiction. Our fish supplies are an essential resource, with much more potential for expansion than home-produced food from the land.

Farmers see themselves as a tiny band barding for recognition against the indifference of an ignorant urban majority. But farmers have not been squeezed into the backwoods and mountains as much as the volume of their complaints suggests.

Britain's % share of world total		Percentage of British self-sufficiency	
Population	1½	All food	54
Farmland	½	Wheat	67
Cattle	1	Sugar	38
Pigs	1	Fruit*	35
Milk output	3½	Butter	30
Meat	2½	Pig meat	83
Potatoes	1½	Fish	43
Wheat	1½	Vegetable oil	5
Barley	5	Fish oil	8
Beer	8	Timber	8

* excluding citrus

Source: EEC Commission, Harvard Annual Review of Agriculture 1978, trade associations.

Many urban and suburban dwellers are surprised to learn that 78 per cent of the supposedly overcrowded area of the United Kingdom is farmed while only 8 per cent is urban. Admittedly, much of the land owned by farmers is some of the least valuable in the country.

Yet when all of the holdings of farmers are added together, including those estates that farmers rent from other farmers, it is probable that the independent agricultural community owns as much as half of the country. That is despite the existence of large tracts owned by the Crown and government departments, and despite the persistent shrinking of the rural area.

The 160,000 farms in Great Britain comprise a relatively tight and efficient productive machine. It is more advanced than counterparts in many regions with similar climates and economies. The 2.7 per cent of the population who work the land in Britain produce 6 per cent of the gross national product, the same proportion as the 11 per cent who work on the land in France.

The success of British farmers in raising yields enables the country to produce all the milk it wants to drink and all the potatoes, barley, oats and poultry it wants to eat. Yet, as the table shows, the country is highly dependent on imports of other foods and food raw materials.

The United Kingdom represents only a tiny proportion of global land area and population, but it imports more of its food than any other country. Climate prevents us from producing the palm oil that we need for our margarine and chocolate, not to mention our rice and orange juice and of the sugar and glucos put in our sweets and ja

The success of the industry in maintaining supplies of a wide varie foods in and out of seaso encouraged widespread difference to what food l where it comes from. It exaggeration to say that off the backs of cheap l at home and abroad.

A tin of Kenyan pin packed in pineapple jui to jump an EEC tariff l before it can reach a shop. Nevertheless, it w there for little more th same weight of English in sweetened water. Th tins together will cost le a haircut or a cinema

Insistence of low coupled with tacit acce of low profits and wa the food industry has o British families to our n portion of income spent o and to cut direct su towards goods and produced by better-paid at greater profit. That climate in which the G ment is reviewing its c ment to produce more food at home.

Next: The big groups

A 'fortress' for police in case of attacks

By Craig Seton

Security is being improved at a number of police stations throughout the Metropolitan Police area as a safeguard against possible terrorist attack and political violence.

At Paddington Green, an area and divisional command headquarters, large windows at the front are being replaced by small, shatter-proof windows in steel frames. A steel shutter is being installed near the front counter and the public entrance is being made more secure.

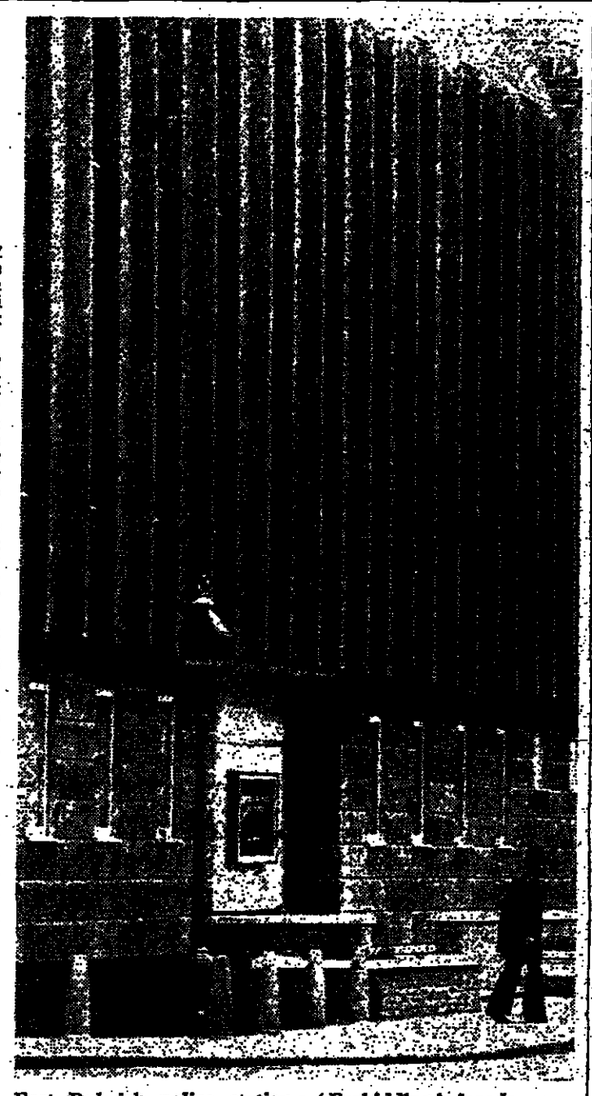
An official said nothing was being done at Paddington that was not routine all over the Metropolitan area, but he would not say how many stations were involved.

Paddington Green was built in 1971, before the IRA bombing campaign made Scotland Yard more security conscious. Since then the advent of international terrorism, the possible threat of a new IRA campaign and the increasing use of violence during demonstrations has led to a fortress-like architecture in new police stations.

While their design meets the demands of security, many older buildings could be considered vulnerable unless changes are made. That Paddington Green, only seven years old, has to be altered speaks for itself.

High walls, metal gates, small windows and secure public entrances are now common in new police stations, such as that at Marylebone central, London, and East Dulwich, in south-east London. The design of the police station at Holborn, central London, with its large windows opening immediately on to the street, is virtually obsolete in terms of security, although the building is less than 15 years old.

The department at Scotland Yard that deals with the security of police buildings is well aware of the potential dangers. The new Marylebone station is only yards from the Portman Hotel, which was bombed by the IRA, and the Churchill Hotel, whose front was raked by machine-gun fire.



East Dulwich police station: 'Forbidding' facade.

The new East Dulwich building, opened last year, is a few miles from the Ladywell police station at Lewisham, which was briefly under siege during the violence at the National Front march there last August.

The East Dulwich building, with small slit windows recessed into its front, perhaps best fits the "fortress" description, but has annoyed some local residents.

A London architect said some of the new police stations, built with security obviously in mind, were in danger, because of their appearance, of losing contact with the communities they served. It was also conceivable that a building that looked like a fortress or barracks could invite the disaffected to "have a go".

Press Council reject 'racialist complaint'

A complaint that a Peter Maddocks cartoon in the London *Evening News* was racialist has been rejected by the Press Council, but an adjudication yesterday said it was insensitive and many would consider it offensive.

The cartoon depicted an oriental man and a coloured woman in a computer-dating office. Both looked angry. The bureau chief, talking on an internal telephone was saying: "Mary—that computer of ours must be playing up again!"

Miss G. Bailey and nine cosignatories of Talfourd Road, Southwark, London, told the Press Council that the cartoon assumed that relationships between different races were not reasonable and portrayed anger as a legitimate response to such a relationship.

Mr P. W. Trimble, assistant managing editor, told Miss Bailey that the cartoon meant only that a computer had made a mistake by dating two opposites. Miss Bailey said she could not think of one human being who was racially opposite to another.

The editor, Mr Louis Kirby, denied that the cartoon was racialist. He said the complaint raised important points of principle concerning the freedom of a cartoonist to comment on contemporary life and an editor's right to publish his work.

By long and established tradition newspaper cartoonists had rightly enjoyed a special freedom within the law.

Mr Maddocks said he felt that his profession was on trial. It was absurd that cartoonists should be barred from making jokes of serious or "touchy" issues. Humour could put matters into perspective and society as a whole would benefit.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

Neither the Press Council nor the complainants believe there was any conscious intention on the part of the cartoonist to be deliberately racialist. Nevertheless, the council believes the cartoon was offensive and would be interpreted by many as being offensive. It is, as with all matters of taste, a matter of selection for publication and for the editor's discretion. The complaint against the *News* is therefore rejected.

Iranian complaint: Upheld

A complaint by the Embassy against *The Telegraph*, the Press Council says that words used by a reviewer could have been taken to mean that the Shah was personally involved in drug trafficking.

The newspaper has published a review by Jo[illegible]loch of two books, *Imperial Sham*, by Gerard [illegible]liers, and *The Shah*, by Margaret Laing. Mr Bulloch [illegible] ... The cynical exploitation of the drug traffic, a 'Royal' involvement, equally unnoticed".

The Iranian Embassy told the editor that the story was seriously defamatory of the Shah and his family. When submitted an apology, the newspaper said it was prepared to publish.

Mr Bulloch said in his statement that he wanted to make it clear that the books presented a partial view of the Shah and his regime. The "Royal involvement" was an incidental matter concerning drugs in Switzerland in 1972, when Prince Ashraf had been arrested. The Shah cut short his holiday to escort him back to Iran.

Commenting on the Council's statement, the embassy said: "The court had established that Prince Dawalouh, who was a blood relation of the Shah, was not a trafficker in drugs but was in possession of opium as a registered opium addict."

The Press Council's conclusion was:

The words could well be taken to mean that the Shah was personally involved in drug trafficking. Since they have been neither withdrawn nor validated nor withdrawn, the complaint against *The Daily Telegraph* is upheld.

Inquiry on use of schools for political meetings

An investigation has been ordered into the use of schools for political meetings, Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, disclosed yesterday.

At the weekend 34 people were arrested during and after a National Front meeting in a school at Brixton, south London. They included Mr Martin Webster, the NF national organizer.

Mrs Williams said: "Studies are being carried out into the whole question of whether schools should be made as readily available as they have been in the past for political meetings."

She referred to the investigation, which has been going on for some time, during a visit to Lambeth, Central, the constituency that covers Brixton, where polling takes place on Thursday in the by-election caused by the death of Mr Marcus Lipton, whose 1974 majority for Labour was 8,677.

The National Front used the Representation of the People Act to get permission from the Inner London Education Authority to use Loughborough Junior School for the meeting, in support of its candidate.

Mr John Tilly, the Labour candidate, said it appeared that the Front had not held a public meeting as required under the Act.

Wycombe: Nominations in the by-election at Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, on April 27 closed yesterday. The safe Conservative seat became vacant after the death of Sir John Hall.

Candidates: Mr Trevor Fowler (Lab), Mrs Sylvia Jones (National Front), Mr Harry Warschauer (L), and Mr Raymond Whitney (C).

General election: Sir J. Hall (C), 27,131; W. F. Black (Lab), 18,052; M. T. James (L), 11,333; D. H. Smith (National Front), 2,049. C majority, 9,079.

Epsom and Ewell: Jonathan King, the songwriter and pop singer, is one of five candidates in the Epsom and Ewell by-election on April 27.

The full list when nominations closed yesterday was: Mr Michael Anderson (L), Mr Archibald Hamilton (C), Mr Kenneth King (Royalist and Your Personal Voice in Parliament), Mr Antinony Mooney (Lab), and Mr James Sawyer (National Front).

The Conservatives are defending a majority of 16,290 in the by-election, caused by the election to the peerage of Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC.

General election: Sir Peter Rawlinson (C), 32,109; D. J. Griffiths (L), 15,819; N. J. Kearney (Lab), 11,471.

100 strike against May Day off

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

Union representatives and management are trying to sort out a bizarre industrial dispute.

A hundred workers at the Pirelli cable factory at Southampton are protesting about being forced to take the traditional holiday on May Day. The Transport and General Workers' Union, and the management say they must.

So in protest the men have gone on unofficial strike. They have already missed three days' work and three days' pay because they do not want to miss one day's work. Yesterday union representatives met their shop stewards at the factory, which employs 1,400 workers.

An unofficial management representative commented: "We agreed with the union last October that everyone should have a holiday on May Day. Now a hundred men in the enamelling department have decided that they want to carry on working."

The 100 rebels say their machinery takes a long time to set up. They estimate a May Day holiday will cost them £50 each. They have already lost more than that by striking.

Pregnancy test drug 'sti prescribed after warning

By a Staff reporter

Hormone pregnancy tests were still being prescribed by doctors in Britain long after a "yellow warning" was issued by the Committee on Safety of Medicines advising of a possible link with congenital abnormalities in babies.

That was alleged during an investigation by the *London Programme* on London Weekend Television on Sunday night.

It also disclosed that government watchdog committees asked a leading drug company to stop promoting a drug as a pregnancy test in 1970, five years before doctors received the first "yellow warning".

Work by Dr Isabel Gal, of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, London, had produced evidence in 1967, the programme said, which suggested that hormone pregnancy testing tablets might cause spina bifida.

Subsequently, Mr Jack Ashley (Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South), called for a public inquiry to establish whether it was the case, as evidence from parents had indicated that many children had been damaged by those drugs.

Mr Roland Moyle, Minister of state for Health, said on the programme that he did not think a public inquiry would disclose anything new. But he was willing to look at any fresh evidence.

He said there were weaknesses in the "yellow warning" system, and that was why he had put out a new scheme for following up and testing drugs. It was hoped to improve on that, he added.

Referring to the drug Primodos, whose history of use the programme principally investigated, Mr Moyle said that if there was evidence that doctors were still prescribing it, he would like to [illegible] "Then I think we wou to take further action suade the last remnan medical profession to

Mr Ashley said he it was of paramount ance to find out wh pened in the eight y tween the first clear of the dangers of the 1967 and the notice to in 1975.

In 1967, he said should have been in action by the Commi the Safety of Drugs, then called, by the ment and by the turers.

"The whole lesson thalidomide tragedy the moment there are of any kind regardin then action should b and that the whole les disregarded because Committee on the S Drugs did not give a to doctors until eigh afterwards."

Fears about the aspects of Primodos h expressed, the program in an exchange of co dence between Scheri makers, and the medic for of its British compar

Schering had made in 1968 based on the t tory of 15,000 women land; of the women taken Primodos, 83.5 had normal births and cent had abnormal ranging from abort deformities. Of the to ulation, only 9.9 pe births were abnormal.

The next year the c British medical direct to Schering suggesting draw the drug. A furt after that, in July, 197 ing decided to stop mending Primodos as mancy rest in this cou many doctors, the pr said, continued to use it

UK women not impressed by life in the EEC

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Three British women out of four think that joining the European Community has had a bad effect on their daily lives, according to a survey carried out by Britain's top-selling women's weekly, *Women's Own*.

Five thousand readers replied to a questionnaire in the magazine last autumn at the request of the European Commission. Only one reader in 50 felt encouraged by the results of British entry and two-thirds of the respondents thought Britain was losing control of their own affairs to EEC officials.

Yet 55 per cent thought Britain's membership was a good idea, and four out of five said they were likely to vote in European direct elections.

Many readers found fault with the balance of power within the EEC. Three-fifths said Britain's representatives were not forceful enough. Asked which countries they thought had most say in the EEC, nine-tenths mentioned France and Germany.

Three-quarters of the respondents said they had expected more job opportunities in Europe, three-fifths hoped for cheaper European consumer goods and thought that passports would become unnecessary. Instead four out of five mentioned that food prices had risen, and linked that fact with British entry.

The magazine, which reports the poll results in this week's issue, published today, concludes: "The EEC has a very bad image in this country."

It is not British insularity, it insists, that is to blame. Only one reader in 20 admitted that she would be displeased if her child married someone from another EEC country. In similar polls in France and Germany there were twice that number of objectors.

The dog fight for freedom is unleashed

Regional Report

John Chartres

Burnley

With a feeling of some disbelief, Mr John Entwistle, leader of the controlling Labour group on Burnley Borough Council, is facing a possible political crisis at next month's local government elections on the single issue of dogs in parks.

The issue has brought in its wake a High Court action still pending, an appeal to the Ombudsman, a number of magistrates' court prosecutions, and the removal of the party whip from a Labour councillor. It has also split a normally friendly Lancashire industrial town community.

Six independent candidates who oppose the council's dog policy propose to stand for election on May 4. A net loss of five seats by Labour could take away the overall control the party has held with only one short break for the past 30 years.

"I never thought I would see the day when we would have to fight an election over dogs—or to be more accurate over dogs' dirt", Mr Entwistle said.

Feelings are undoubtedly intense over a by-law promulgated in 1976 forbidding the exercising of dogs even on leads (with the exception of guide dogs) in many of the town's parks and pleasure grounds.

The independent candidates say they are not standing primarily on the question of the dogs, but because the council has on this and on other matters shown itself to be heavy-handed and secretive in its dealings with the public.

According to Mr Entwistle the affair began when a substantial number of complaints were being made about dog-fouling in public parks, followed by the return of a delegation to an environmental health conference which had heard warnings of the dangers of the spread of disease to humans, particularly to children, from that cause.

"We felt we had to do something, and indeed the first set of by-laws we drafted were even more stringent. Those were rejected by the Home Office but the ones that all the trouble is about now were approved."

The leaders of the dog-owners' campaign maintain that the official notice of the now notorious by-law 15 in a local paper was obscurely presented, and that the first that most of the general public knew about it was when notices appeared on park gates last June.

"The bewilderment and distress caused to elderly and responsible dog owners cannot be described", says Miss Barbara Bailey, one of the leaders of the campaign and owner of a middle-aged cross-bred bitch.

A petition with 3,000 signatures was drawn up and later a demonstration by about 300 dogs (with their people) took place in Scott Park; it was peaceful but rather larger than the organizers had envisaged at first. A committee was elected at a public meeting and a further walk-through planned for another park.

Burnley council then issued a writ against the six men and one woman on the committee to restrain them from taking part in meetings, processions or public discussions in the parks.

Mr Justice Slade issued an interlocutory injunction against the seven. Three of them have now counter-claimed that the by-law is invalid.

Last November one dog owner was fined £5 in the magistrates' court for contravening the by-law and three others had summonses against them adjourned sine die after the legality of the proceedings had been challenged while the High Court action remained unresolved.

A fighting fund to meet the possible £10,000 or so legal costs faced by the remaining defendants in the High Court has reached about £2,000.

Call for granting of legal aid at all tribunals

By a Staff Reporter

Legal aid should be extended to all tribunals where legal representation is permitted, the Council on Tribunals has told the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

The council, which was set up in 1958 to review and report on the working of tribunals, says priority in extending legal aid should be given to tribunals that adjudicate on questions involving professional or technical skills.

"Those which immediately come to mind in this area are the medical appeal tribunals, the mental health review tribunals and (possibly) the industrial tribunals whose jurisdiction is tending to become increasingly technical", it says.

At present, legal advice, but not representation, may be attained under legal aid for all tribunals. Legal representation is available only in the case of the lands tribunal and the Commons Commissioners.

Legal aid is not the only form of assistance required in connexion with tribunal proceedings, the council says. In some cases assistance by non-lawyers may be even more appropriate.

"There is a danger, in the view of the council, that if there can be no assurance of non-legal advice and representation being available on an aided basis in appropriate cases there will be unnecessary recourse to legal aid", it says.

The council suggests that studies should be made with a view to setting up a coordinating body to harness the uneven facilities offered by voluntary bodies, such as the Citizens' Advice Bureau, the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, the Royal British Legion, trade unions and the Child Poverty Action Group.

Industrial tribunals, page 12

TV Oracle may soon be back for consultation

By Kenneth Gosling

Television viewers who have been deprived for six months of one of the two main teletext services may soon be consulting the Oracle again.

Since October 1, when the service was to have been expanded to provide a seven-day-a-week transmission for people with the necessary decoder equipment, only a test card has been shown because of a productivity dispute involving maintenance technicians at London Weekend Television, where the system is operated on behalf of all the independent companies.

The result has been a drop in morale among those working in the Oracle team comparable to that on a newspaper when a dispute stops publication. It has also brought angry calls from Oracle subscribers. There has been no effect on the BBC's equivalent service, Ceefax.

During the stoppage developments have taken place that would mean improvements when normal service is resumed, a representative said.

Talks in progress cover a general productivity claim by the engineers, who belong to the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians. Hitherto, the Oracle dispute has been a separate item. Management proposals that were rejected by the staff representatives have been redrafted.

Oracle is short for optional reception of announcements by coded line electronics.

Manx call to cut influx of tax exiles

From Our Correspondent
Douglas

A conservation group in the Isle of Man called yesterday for restrictions to be imposed by the Manx Government on the number of people, many of them tax exiles from Britain, moving to the island.

The annual report of the Society for the Preservation of the Manx Countryside says that if nothing is done the island will be grossly overpopulated by the end of the century and the native Manx will be a minority group.

Population reached a record 60,000 in 1976, an increase of 10,000 in five years, and at that rate the figure would be nearly 100,000 by the year 2000. The number of Manx-born people, the report says, is 32,000, but is dwindling.

In the early 1970s the Manx Government began working on immigration restrictions. They were never implemented because the economic recession in Britain reduced the flow, but indications are that it is increasing again.

Libel damages claim

Mr Reginald Underhill, national agent of the Labour Party, is seeking damages for alleged libel in *No Shining Armour*, the book by Mr Edward Milne, former Labour MP for Blyth, Northumberland.

Husband found d

Claudius Piper, age Fifth Avenue, Clipsto ringhamshire, sought police in connexion attack on his wife, w dead in woodland at B near Mansfield, yester

...abour force
...ecognition
...SS Council
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...ME NEWS

...r chapter for a best-seller

...les of art history ...ceed two million

...r Berthoud ...e advice on child-rearing, ...cooking, books on art ...do not usually achieve ...us of best sellers. ...ception has been Sir ...ombrich's *The Story of* ...which more than two ...copies have been sold ...850 including transla... ...18 languages (Finnish, ...an and Turkish among ...

...latest landmark in its ...ory is a thirteenth ...from the Phaidon Press, ...nal British (now Dutch-...publishers, in soft and ...versions.

...rust, who is 69 and left ...e Vienna for England ...continues to be sur... ...by its huge sales, which ...are due to a combina... ...clarity and comprehen... Before leaving Vienna ...had some success with a ...history for children. ...e later tried to do the ...the history of art he ...think the first few ...quite succeeded. ...working for the BBC's ...ng service during the ...World War he showed ...Dr Bela Horowitz, of ...whose teenage ...expressed approval, ...contract was signed. Most ...of the book was dic... ...a secretary after the ...on publication more ...firmed the wisdom of ...owitz's judgment.

...69 Dr Gombrich was ...d Director of the War... ...stitute, which had been ...ed from Hamburg to ...land oppression and be... ...art of London Univer... ...ng concerned with the ...tradition in philo... literature, science and ...

...ld the post until 1976, ...g nearly all honours ...an art historian (includ... ...g Slade Professor of ...t at both Oxford and ...ge), and publishing a ...books, such as *Art and* ...and *Symbolic Images*, ...by his interest in the ...of perception and of ...representation.

...rust believes there are ...approaches to art ...that of the connoisseur ...vises collectors or ...s and is a specialist ...label to put on a ...and the more historical ...which is his own and ...interpret a picture in ...ical and cultural con...



Sir Ernst Gombrich: Surprised by huge sales.

Art has its own overall coherence, he maintains, and no work of art can exist outside a tradition. Each artist should be seen building on or modifying the efforts of his predecessors.

He does not claim that enjoyment of art is necessarily enhanced by knowledge of its context, but with a mythological or narrative painting some knowledge is clearly helpful. If looking at Titian's "Rape of Europa", for example, it is at least interesting to know who Europa was; and he has a vivid memory of taking a Chinese round a Vienna museum and realizing that he did not know Christ from the thieves on the cross.

Sir Ernst speaks witheringly about "art appreciation", about those who think that the title of his book *Art and Illusion* means he thinks art should give the illusion of reality, and about those who accuse him of being out of sympathy with all contemporary art.

He has no theories about why people love one painter and dislike another: *de gustibus non est disputandum*, he says firmly. The taxman, or perhaps, he concedes, his own order of priorities, have not permitted him to acquire pictures and he does not paint.

But he has practical love of music, sometimes joining his wife who, like his mother, was a professional pianist, on the cello in some chamber music at their Hampstead home. Their son is Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford University.

WEST EUROPE

Placid mood of French trade unions provides best labour climate in years for M Barre

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 17

Just before the second ballot in France's parliamentary elections a month ago, there was ominous talk in trade union and left-wing circles of a spell of labour agitation and social unrest if the left were defeated.

Not only has this so-called "social third ballot" not taken place, but the climate of relations between the Government and the unions has changed completely in the past four weeks. It is now better than at any time since mid-1976, when M Raymond Barre first took office as Prime Minister, if not before.

The change was perceptible from the very night of the second round, once it was clear that the outgoing majority had won by an indisputable margin.

"It is a fact, and as responsible unionists we take stock of the fact", declared M Georges Seguy, secretary-general of the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT).

The leftist Confédération Français Démocratique du Travail (CFDT) took a similar line: "We do not intend to question the verdict of universal suffrage. It does not confuse elections and labour struggles."

In the 10 days that ensued, M Edmond Maire, the *CFDT* leader, called at his own request on President Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysée Palace, along with M Seguy and leaders of the opposition—the first such occurrence in the history of the Fifth Republic.

This will be a valuable asset for M Barre in seeking the approval of the National Assembly for his new economic and social programme, against the opposition of the left and the discontent of the Gaullists.

M Barre's margin of manoeuvre is narrow and the health of the economy remains delicate, but he has achieved his priority, which was a sharp slowing down of wage inflation, and can afford to give a little.

The Prime Minister is also convinced that real negotiations with the unions are possible now because the political incubus of the election on trade union policy has been removed. Finally, he knows that if he does not make some concessions he faces the risk of that "social third ballot".

A CFDT delegation led by M Maire saw M Barre for two and a half hours last week to discuss the national minimum wage, unemployment, the reduction of working hours and improvement of working conditions.

M Maire said after the meeting that the tone had been very different from a gathering in September, 1976, when M Barre received all the trade union leaders before announcing his austerity programme.

There are the makings of a real dialogue between the CFDT and the Government.

The moderate Force Ouvrière has always been willing to negotiate with the Government, but now both the CFDT and the CGT are penetrated by a new realism.

The presidential elections are not due until 1981, and the unions can now revert to trade unionism, and shelve political action in which they had become excessively involved before March 12 and which has left some scars among the rank and file.

So for the present, the CGT is all milk and honey, compelled to play ball wth M Barre and the Government if only to be able to argue later that discussion has proved impossible and only direct action pays.

The government cannot give way entirely to any social group, but at least it is working in a labour climate more favourable than it has been for years.

Prague: M Seguy said today that the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), which is dominated by the Soviet block, would fail unless its practices, structure and constitution were reformed.

He told the 1,100 delegates to the ninth WFTU congress meeting here that his union would no longer supply the organization's secretary-general. —AP.

Top Soviet diplomat ordered out of Madrid

From William Chislett
Madrid, April 17

The Spanish Government has given a senior diplomat at the Soviet Embassy a week to leave Spain after he was found spying, according to newspaper reports here today.

He would be the fourth Soviet diplomat ordered out since diplomatic relations between the two countries were reestablished in February last year after a 38-year break.

He is reported to be Mr Yuri Isaev, a political counsellor ranked fifth at the Embassy. The Foreign Ministry would neither confirm nor deny the reports but said there might be an official statement later.

However an informed source confirmed the reports, adding that he had been asked to leave, rather than be expelled, in the hope that the incident could be kept out of the newspapers.

Murder ends chapter in Sicilian history

From Peter Nichols
Rome, April 17

A chapter in Italian social history closed last week with the news of the murder of Filippo Melodia, a 38-year-old Sicilian who became famous 12 years ago as the first man in the island to kidnap a girl to make her marry him and have her refuse.

On Boxing Day of 1965 Melodia and a gang of his friends abducted Franca Viola, then 18, living in Alcamo. His action was regarded as normal in Sicily as abduction remained a common form of courtship, aided by the law which lays down that no criminal charges could be taken against a man if after his act of violence he marries the girl.

Opinion in the island in those days was such that a girl who found herself in so compromising a situation would have no hope of finding another husband and so invariably chose to accept the hand of her kidnapper and seducer.

For the first time in recorded history, Franca Viola refused to marry the young man regarded already as of violent nature and with Mafia ties. Instead, she brought criminal charges against him.

The trial was heard before a Trapani court and split opinion. There was still a substantial section of public opinion in the island which felt she had pointlessly broken a Sicilian tradition. Melodia was nevertheless sentenced to 11 years imprisonment which, on appeal, was increased to 14. The girl married another man and moved to Monreale on the outskirts of Palermo. After her marriage, she and her husband were received by the Pope.

Melodia was released from prison in 1975 despite suspicions that he was a leading exponent of the "new Mafia" of the Trapani area, still following the affairs of the underworld from his prison cell. He returned briefly to Sicily in November, 1977, to marry a girl at Alcamo by whom he had had a son.

He was forbidden to live in Sicily or elsewhere in the south and moved to central Italy, first to a town near Ferrara and then to the Modena area. He earned a living repairing the coachwork of motorcars.

On Wednesday night he was in a bar near his home on the outskirts of Modena. It was raining heavily and dark. He had been called there to take a telephone call. According to eyewitnesses he picked up the telephone and replaced it without speaking. As he left the bar he was shot dead.

Wheel spins badly for two Nice casinos

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 17

Two of Nice's main casinos are in trouble—of a different kind.

The famous Palais de la Mediterranée, a conspicuous art nouveau building on the Promenade des Anglais, has been declared bankrupt and an official receiver appointed by the commercial court of the city. The staff, however, refuse to accept the fact, and have been occupying the building.

A few hundred yards farther down the Casino Ruhl, opened in 1975 on the site of the nineteenth century hotel of the same name, is rocked by a scandal: nine of its croupiers have been arrested and charged with theft.

The two casinos have been at loggerheads for some time. The Mediterranée has for long been financially insecure. Last June, against the opposition of its principal shareholder, Mme Renée Le Roux, the board appointed a new managing director who was the nominee of the Casino Ruhl and the Fratoni group which controls it. At that time, the Mediterranée owed more than 263,000 francs (£31,000) in taxes to the city of Nice, and nearly 2m francs to the state upon payment of which the renewal of its gaming licence depended.

But all efforts to restore the finances of the casino proved unavailing. From November to April, its gross earnings were down about 8.5m francs on the previous six months. Short-term debts exceeded 15m francs. The board, therefore, decided last week to close it.

However the 300 staff have accused the Fratoni group of having done everything to kill the casino in order to eliminate a competitor. The employees, who have been served dismissal notices, installed loudspeakers on the building to broadcast their grievances to passers-by.

Financial problems have not worried the Ruhl Casino (last year it grossed about 42m francs), but its image is being tarnished by the allegation that croupiers have been defrauding it of up to 8m francs.

The investigation began after one of the croupiers was said to have been seen hiding a 1,000 franc chip in his shoe.

Spain's Communist leader faces a party showing signs of unrest

Señor Carrillo's rise from exile to high society

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, April 17

No other political organization in Spain has had such an eventful and controversial year as the Communist Party, which on Wednesday starts its first legal congress in the country since the Civil War.

Just over a year ago the party was legalized. Its Eurocommunist leader, Señor Santiago Carrillo, who spent nine months in 1976 living clandestinely in Spain, emerged to face a country profoundly different from the one he had fled in 1939 on the same day that General Franco's troops started to enter Madrid.

In the past year Señor Carrillo, as the cartoonists have enjoyed pointing out, has gone from the political underground to hobnobbing with Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, and attending receptions given by King Juan Carlos. Indeed, in 12 months Señor Carrillo has proved himself, as even his political enemies admit, to be the astutest politician in Spain, the best speaker in the Cortes and a man with a Madison Avenue sense of publicity.

He has published a book, *Eurocommunism and the State*, in which he denounced Soviet communism for failing to build "the state which Lenin imagined". This confirmed him as the *enfant terrible* of the Kremlin (he had previously denounced the invasion of Czechoslovakia) and he was repeatedly attacked in Soviet journals.

Last autumn, for the first time in seven years, he went to Moscow to participate in the celebrations of the sixtieth anniversary of the October Revolution. He was unable to speak and claimed he was banned. The Soviet version was that he arrived too late and there were insinuations that Señor Carrillo had stage-managed the affair to gain popularity at home.

To crown it all, soon after he returned to Madrid protesting that in Moscow "no one speaks except those they want", one of his former lieutenants, Señor Jorge Semprún—who was expelled from the party in 1964—attacked Señor Carrillo's Stalinist past in a "novel" which won Spain's top literary award and has so far sold 189,000 copies.

But the party leader has weathered it all and is even more firmly convinced that "the Eurocommunist way is the only valid way (in Spain) to advance to socialism".



Señor Santiago Carrillo: weathering it all.

Nevertheless, Señor Carrillo is beginning to face problems within his party, which until now he has kept remarkably under control.

One of the main points of debate at this week's congress will be the decision to depart from Leninism and become a "Marxist democratic revolutionary party" instead of a "Marxist-Leninist party." Earlier this month the three main (pro-Carrillo) leaders of the Catalan Communist Party resigned after the proposal to abandon Leninism was rejected; however, the quarrel was soon patched up and the three were reinstated, reaffirming Señor Carrillo's line.

This sign of restlessnes may be echoed in another important issue facing the Communists—the level of democracy in the party and the limits of dissent, both of which will be measured at the congress. It will perhaps be in Señor Carrillo's interests to let some dissent surface, in an attempt to convince people that his party is democratic. And while democracy in Spain remains a fragile plant, he knows that he must continue to keep both the Eurocommunist and Leninist wings of his party happy.

...wspaper ...sues ...r arrest

...day newspaper photo... ...was made to strip and ...ected to a humiliating ...search for drugs by the ...ho "pig-headedly re... ...listen to anything that ...o his innocence", Mr ...Hartley, QC, alleged in ...Court yesterday.

...ld it happened in ...1975, while Mr David ...a *Sunday People* ...ber, was wroking in ...

...aves, of Little Ilford ...nor Park, London, is ...r David Holdsworth, ...onstable of Thames ...or damages for false ...ment.

...rtley said the police ...that Mr Graves was ...prisoned at St Aldate ...tation, Oxford, but ...as there was anything ...th his arrest in Cardi... ...et. They maintained ...Graves was entirely to ...r what happened, Mr ...dded.

...I said that Mr Graves ...Oxford freelance ...were working on a ...out wealthy people in ...uses. When the police ...im Mr Graves showed ...opolitan Police press ...no check was made to ...claim that he was on ...ment for the *Sunday* ...

...rtley said the police ...d that Mr Graves was ...his arrest was in con... ...th a drug inquiry and ...ad said: "I had been ...this", Mr Graves ...at.

...aves said he had re... ...letter of apology. ...ing, before Mr Justice ...ttmes today.

...ng in safety

...ers will ensure a safe ...or hundreds of frogs ...ls at the weekend, ...ey are expected to ...road during their ...nting migration to ...ter, a lake near Swin... ...shire. In the past ...e been killed by cars.

Background to deaths a mystery

The background to a triple shooting at Clapham, Bedfordshire, on February 14 remained a mystery yesterday after an inquest at Bedford.

The jury returned open verdicts on Christopher Surridge, aged 59, of Milton Ernest, and Albert Hulatt, aged 56, of High Road, Felmersham, both Bedfordshire. It decided that David Miles, aged 55, the third man, of Lely Close, Bedford, committed suicide.

The three men worked with Maurice Parratt, aged 57, of Riseley Road, Keysoe, Bedfordshire, on maintenance at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Thurleigh.

Dr John Valentine, a pathologist, said all three men died of gunshot wounds to the head.

The jury returned verdicts of death by shotgun wounds, which the coroner said were equivalent to open verdicts.

American loses plea against extradition

Arthur Simpson, an escaped American prisoner, wanted for the alleged murder of a deputy sheriff in Michigan, failed in the High Court yesterday to stop his extradition.

He is in Brixton prison before being sent to the United States to face a charge of first degree murder in 1970 of Frank Crampton while escaping from a patrol car.

Mr Simpson was serving a sentence of 20 to 40 years for armed robbery and was going to trial on another robbery charge when he escaped.

Trains cancelled

Inter-City trains between Euston station, London, and Birmingham and Wolverhampton were cancelled yesterday because of protest action by men at three level crossings in the Coventry area.

Schmidt visit to Chequers

Bonn, April 17.—Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and several West German Cabinet ministers will travel to London on Sunday for talks with British Government leaders, officials announced here today.

The talks on disarmament, economy and currency questions will open with a private meeting on Sunday between Herr Schmidt and Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, at Chequers.

The two delegations will also discuss the planned visit to Bonn early next month by President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, the Nato summit in Washington in late May, the EEC summit in Bremen in early July and the mid-July summit in Bonn of the world's seven leading non-Communist nations.

Air France suspends its options on Boeing 737

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Boeing's hopes of selling further airliners in Europe received a jolt yesterday when Air France announced that it was suspending its options to buy 13 Boeing 737s to succeed old and noisy Caravelle airliners on short and medium-haul routes.

The Air France decision was taken because the union to which its pilots belong was insisting that the new aircraft should each be flown by three pilots instead of two as required by the management and the majority of other airlines operating the same type.

"The attitude of the pilots conflicts with the constructor's specifications and with the practice of Air France's competitors with this aircraft, and with similar modern, medium-range aircraft of like capacity which require only two pilots", Air France said.

The French airline's action in suspending its options on the Boeings may be seen as the latest move in its continuing fight to get its pilots to accept two rather than three pilots. The options could be reinstated if the dispute ended.

The management of the airline only won the right to order American airliners after a long discussion with its Government, which was in favour of purchasing a European airliner.

British Airways is in a similar situation at present. It favours the purchase of a fleet of 19 Boeing 737s to replace its aging and noisy Trident 1 and Trident 2 airliners, but it still has to persuade both the British Government and the aerospace industry trade unions.

British Airways says it would make an additional £10m revenue each year by flying the 737 rather than the 1-11. The decision now rests with the Government, and Government sources made it clear yesterday that a decision would be made on economic and employment grounds.

"Buy British" call: British Airways arguments against buying British-designed and built aircraft were described yesterday as "pernicious and punitive" by Mr Ken Gill, the engineering union leader (the Press Association reports).

In his union journal Mr Gill, general-secretary of TASS, the white-collar section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers, said that if British Airways bought the Boeing 737 it would be a body blow to British aerospace engineering.

Threat to tourists denied

Algiers, April 17.—Canary Islands separatists today denied that they were trying to extort money from European tour operators by threatening to harm holidaymakers.

A spokesman based in Algiers told Reuter at the weekend that the separatist organization sent letters to holiday firms demanding "revolutionary taxes". The letters gave warning of reprisals against visitors to the Spanish Islands if the money was not paid.

A statement issued today, however, denied any responsibility and described the letters as forgeries.

Letters demanding payment of the "tax" were received last week by holiday tour operators in France, Belgium, West Germany and Scandinavia. They bore Algiers postmarks.—Reuter.

...g decline in building ...sted, architects say

...nning Reporter

...mer of relief for the ... building industry ... yesterday in the ...ional survey by the ...titute of British Archi... ...returns for the six ...September, 1977, to ...1978, have led the ...to observe that after ...two years of falling ...ns "the long decline ...arrested".

...e it points out that ...very is from a very ... and that there is ...be a further reduction ...ectural staff in the next six months, particularly in the private sector.

In the public sector, 83 per cent of offices have more than 12 months' work in hand; in the private sector, more than three-quarters of the firms surveyed have commissions for less than eight months ahead. But that is an improvement on six months ago.

The institute has elected as honorary fellows Lord Perth, former First Crown Estate Commissioner and former chairman of the Reviewing Committee on Export of Works of Art; Mr Paul Mellon, the American art collector; and Dr William Brown, principal designer of the Severn, Forth and Bosporus bridges.

...nancy test ...ribed after



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WEST EUROPE

Outburst by Italian terrorist leader against ruling class

Turin, April 17.—The founder of Italy's Red Brigades urban guerrillas shouted in court today that the "death sentence" passed by his comrades on Signor Aldo Moro, the kidnapped former Prime Minister, was a condemnation of the country's entire ruling class.

"The sentence proclaimed on Signor Moro is valid for all of your class and also for yourself", Renato Curcio yelled at the court president before he was marched back to his cell.

Signor Curcio was ordered to be removed from court when he tried to read a statement from the iron cage which serves as a dock. He and the 14 other defendants are charged with forming a criminal gang to subvert the state.

Their twice-postponed trial opened a week before Signor Moro was seized near his home on March 16, and his five guards killed. On Saturday, the death sentence was pronounced on the Christian Democratic Party president for "crimes against the proletariat".

Acting on a telephone tip, police today extended their search for the "people's prison" where the guerrillas say they are holding Signor Moro to Elba but the massive operation ended without result.

The death sentence has put the country's political leadership into a new dilemma. While reaffirming the Government's tough policy of refusing to bow to the blackmail of the Red Brigades, the Christian Democratic Party leadership stated that every road should be explored to save Signor Moro's life.

"We have agreed that we must search for every possible way to save Signor Moro but only within the limits of the constitutional order of our country", Signor Giovanni Galloni, Deputy Secretary of the party, said.—Reuter.

Our Foreign Staff writes: In a letter to Signor Andreotti, the Prime Minister, President Carter pledged his "steadfast support" for Italy's struggle against terrorism and said he was praying for Signor Moro's speedy release. Amnesty International and Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, appealed to the guerrillas to free him.

Hard Communist line with Red Brigades

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, April 17

Senator Paolo Bufalini opened the session of the Communist Party's central Committee today with a renewed demand for "absolute firmness" in dealing with the Red Brigades movement.

To give in to them would open the way, he said, to the disintegration of the state. He rejected views recently widely expressed that the roots of terrorism are to be found in the old policy of thet Communist Party when it was still faithfully Marxist, Leninist and Stalinist.

A former member of the party who shifted further left, Signora Rossana Rossanda, is reported today as saying that the pamphlets of the Red Brigades give her the impression of "looking back over the family album".

Senator Bufalini insisted, however, that the party has grown in numbers while proclaiming a policy of "consistent defence and support for political and civil liberties".

For the past 20 years, the party had applied itself to a "critical rethinking of the whole Russian and Soviet revolutionary experience and of making the effort to give objective judgments according to the methods of a correct historical criticism of the reality of that society".

He allowed that some mistakes had been made. Youth had been too readily left to its uncritical exaltation of Guevara's views. The occupation of universities and schools as an end in itself had been tolerated almost as if it were a form of democratic struggle, despite the fact that it was often accompanied by acts of vandalism and violence.

The party was also late in understanding, he admitted, that from 1972 acts of terrorism were not only carried out by the right but, increasingly, by forces of the left.

The most important contribution that could be made against the Red Brigades and any other form of violence was to isolate it politically and morally. Subversive extremism should be expelled from the ranks of every popular movement, in every workplace, every office, every school.

Senate holds fate of Rome abortion Bill

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, April 17

It is now up to the Italian Senate whether the country will have another bitter and divisive national referendum on abortion.

The controversial abortion Bill, approved on Saturday by the Chamber of Deputies, has gone to the Senate committees in preparation for what it is widely hoped will be parliamentary endorsement.

The Senate has already rejected the Bill once. If it does so again there will be little or no chance of avoiding a referendum.

The Bill has been modified on two points that bothered the Senate: the minimum age at which a woman can obtain a legal abortion has been raised from 16 to 18; and the father has now been added to the list of people whose views must be heard before an abortion is permitted.

Bodies still sought in train wreck

Bologna, April 17.—Rescue squads using cranes and blow torches sifted through the mangled wreckage of two trains today seeking more victims of Italy's worst rail disaster in 16 years.

As many as 47 bodies have already been recovered from the crushed carriages of the Venice-Rome express train that collided on Saturday with the derailed engine of a north-bound local, and rolled down a 65ft embankment.

Rescue workers said that many victims had been torn to pieces by the impact and their remains were strewn over the muddy embankment in the mountan rail pass 20 miles south of Bologna.

"So far we have a firm identification of 41 victims", one rescue worker said.

Some 200 people were treated for injuries and 95 remain in hospital, including 10 in critical condition.—UPI.

Scientists to seek ways of saving rare seal species

From Our Own Correspondent
Athens, April 17

Scientists from 15 countries will meet in Rhodes next month to discuss measures to save from extinction the Mediterranean monk seal, which is highly sensitive to sea pollution and the presence of man.

Dr Keith Ronald, dean of the College of Biological Sciences at the University of Guelph, Canada, said there were about 500 monk seals left in the Mediterranean. Their similarity to human beings made them interesting to researchers, especially in medical research on heart and circulatory diseases.

The conference is to be held between May 2 and 5. Dr Ronald said that, quite unusually, there was a small colony of monk seals "living in harmony with tourism" off Lindos, Rhodes.

Most of the monk seal population is in the Aegean, but there is another group off the North African coast in the Sahara area.

The monk seal prefers to give birth on deserted sandy beaches. One of the objectives of the conference is to work out a charter for the protection and conservation of the species.

Jail sentence for atomic plant protest

Hanover, April 17.—A Hanover court today sentenced Gerd Schulz to 13 months imprisonment in absentia for his part in a violent demonstration last year at the Grohnde nuclear power plant.

Herr Schulz, who is 27, is the first of several people to be sentenced in connexion with the demonstration on March 19 last year in which 300 people, both policemen and demonstrators were injured.

The police said that Herr Schulz was also sentenced to nine additional months' imprisonment for violations of the drug laws and theft.

Some 15,000 demonstrators clashed with about 5,000 police at the plant construction site near Hameln. Damage to the plant area was estimated at DM2m (£526,000).—AP.

Thorny problems for Holland's Soviet guests

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, April 17

A Soviet delegation is repaying a visit to the Soviet Union by a Dutch parliamentary group two years ago that put a strain on relations between the two countries because of the discussions the Dutch MPs insisted on having about human rights.

The same theme is expected to dominate the present visit. A number of groups have announced demonstrations to draw attention, in particular, to the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union, a sensitive issue in the Netherlands as a result of the Second World War.

The Soviet delegation is expected to be interested particularly in Dutch MPs' attitude to the neutron bomb.

OVERSEAS

Waldheim talks with Mr Arafat draw blank

From Our Correspondent
Beirut, April 17

The two-day visit of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, to the Middle East got off to a disappointing start today in Lebanon when he failed to win from the Palestine Liberation Organization the full promise of cooperation he had been hoping for.

Dr Waldheim, how had more than a hour's talk with Mr Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the PLO, is in the Middle East trying to persuade Israel to make the full and rapid withdrawal from Lebanon called for in resolution 425 of the Security Council passed last month.

Israel has made anything more than the present token withdrawal conditional on the United Nations forces in Lebanon preventing tthe PLO fighters from reentering areas vacated by the Israelis and on stopping harassment of settlements in northern Israel with rocket fire.

Dr Waldheim and Mr Arafat emerged from their discussions and took their places in front of the press but, after a few moments of whispered debate, decided not to make any statement.

Confirmation that there had been no substantive pledge from Mr Arafat came later in a PLO statement.

Apparently Mr Arafat has once again promised that his men will not interfere with the role of the United Nations in occupied Lebanon and will not conduct raids from there so long as United Nations troops are present. He would not make any commitment, however, to withdraw his fighters from zones patrolled by the United Nations.

The radical elements of the PLO have maintained that they reserve the right to move back into territory occupied by the Israelis once they leave and have said they will fire on United Nations troops if they try to prevent them.

The question of the Lebanese armed forces moving into the south was discussed earlier by Dr Waldheim with President Elias Sarkis and other Lebanese leaders. Dr Waldheim said afterwards there had been agreement on the need to move the Lebanese Army into the area as soon as possible. It would be some time before there would be sufficient numbers of troops available but already a "Litani brigade" was being formed.

"It is extremely important that Resolution 425 is implemented so that the sovereignty of the Lebaiese Government can, and will, be restored in the south", Dr Waldheim said on his arrival at Beirut airport this morning.

Expressing his displeasure with the speed and scope of Israel's withdrawal, he said it was not in accordance with the wishes of the United Nations.

Michael Knipe writes from Jerusalem: Dr Waldheim met Mr Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Minister of Defence, in Tel Avivi this evening soon after his arrival from Beirut.

The Israeli Government rejects Dr Waldheim's criticism that the Israeli forces in Lebanon are being withdrawn too slowly. It is hoped here that, after discussions with ministers and United Nations field commanders, he will have greater sympathy with the Israel's position.

United Nation's Lebanon role: British and United Nations commanders will meet in Cyprus next week to complete arrangements for providing supplies and facilities for the United Nations peacekeeping force in south Lebanon (Our Defence Correspondent writes). This was announced by a Foreign Office spokesman.

Last week's fighting no surprise in country with 30 private militias on its soil

Lebanon acts out painful role as Middle East cockpit

From David Watts
Beirut, April 17

The huge holes punched in the walls of the Ain Rummaneh apartment blocks in Beirut by salvoes of Russian-made Katyusha rockets bear witness to the latest agonizing shift in Lebanon's balance of internal frictions.

They also illustrate that three years after the start of the civil war nothing has altered the country's position as the stage on which the politico-religious conflicts of the Middle East are acted out.

Last week's fighting came as no surprise in a country which now has elements of 30 private militias and foreign armies on its soil. And the new facts being created by Israel in the south exacerbate existing conflicts in the north.

The five-day battle in the Christian Ain Rummaneh and Muslim Shiyah areas began with a neighbourhood quarrel between a Muslim and a Christian which within hours was being resolved by heavy machine-gun fire. It ended in a significant clash between the right-wing Christian militias and the Syrian-dominated Arab League peacekeeping force.

Who started the main round of fighting is unclear and largely immaterial. Internal pressures in Lebanon are once again so intense that all parties to the clashes have cogent reasons for seeking to press their cases to the point of fighting.

Since the assassination just over a year ago of Mr Kamal Jumblatt, the Socialist leader and head of the leftist front, the leftist-Palestinian alliance has been in relative decline, while the Maronites and their rightist allies have built up their military and political influence.

Even though the Syrians saved the Christians from defeat at the eleventh hour in the civil war, the rightists have ever since portrayed the result as their victory, while money and new weapons have bolstered their militias.

Their pact with Israel has grown stronger, with increasing Israeli control over the largely Muslim border areas—where the Palestinians have had much of their strength—boosting rightist self-confidence.

Leaders such as Mr Pierre Gemayel of the Phalangist's and Mr Camille Chamoun of the National Liberal Party now believe that the opportunity is coming both to end the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and to establish that the real leadership of the country lies with them.

Allied to what they see as the weakening of Palestinian military power, has been the arrival in Lebanon of the right's historical allies, the French, in the form of 700 paratroopers deployed in south Lebanon with the United Nations force.

Mr Chamoun and Mr Gemayel want to see French strength increased to the point where French troops could take over from the Arab League force and police the whole country, although it is unlikely that the French would want to take on such an onerous task.

The latest outburst of violence in Beirut has given more force to the rightist idea for the "internationalization" of the Lebanese crisis, with the deployment of yet more foreign peacekeepers to bring the situation under control while the country tries to develop national institutions.

Though the right maintains that the fighting in Ain Rummaneh and Shiyah, was provoked by the Palestinians and the left, there has been no evidence to support this.

However, the left and the Palestinians are certainly finding themselves pushed further and further into a corner. Many believe that the only way out is to fight now against the growing strength of their opposition, or face total destruction in the near future.

The sight of Israel's m strength being used to and bomb Palestinian re camps and the Palesti tough resistance has str strong cord of sympathy Arab world. Money and forms of support have flowing into Lebanon.

As one observer put it Arab regime would dare against the Palestinians now. Arab public opin right behind them. For the time is now."

So whether or not th a strengthening of the U Nations forces the chan the next few months p without bloodshed are The periodic shifts in non's geographical and pe makeup are far from cl

The fighting between rightists and their Syrian allies is merel latest in a series of ments in what the Le ruefully call "the labora the Arab world".

US envoy to visit Egypt and Israel

From David Cross
Washington, April 17

In a move to keep peace negotiations going, Mr Alfred Atherton, the United States Middle East negotiator, is to visit Egypt and Israel later this month.

Announcing this in Washington today, the State Department said that the meetings were part of a general review of "all outstanding issues" between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Mr Atherton wil stop in Cairo at the end of this week and visit Israel at the beginning of next week.

One of the key topics is expected to be the so-called declaration of principles for an overall peace settlement which is still in dispute between Egypt and Israel. Mr Atherton will also want to learn whether there is any real change of heart by the Israeli Government towards the United Nations Resolution 242 which calls on Israel to withdraw from territories occupied by its forces in the 1967 war.

A State Department spokesman said today that the department was carefully scrutinizing a clarification by the Israeli Government of its stand on the West Bank and the Gaza strip. Some observers have detected signs of more flexibility by Mr Menachen Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

The spokesman also confirmed that Mr Begin would visit the United States at the beginning of next month to take part in celebration commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of Israel. Meetings with President Carter and Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, were possible but no arrangements had yet been made.



Mrs Jacqueline Onassis, Miss Mary Anne Krupsak, Lieutenant Governor of New York Edward Koch, the Mayor of New York, and Mr William Green, a New York Congress leaving for Washington to plead for the preservation of New York's Grand Central Statio

Soviet UN official 'is out to sell secrets'

From Michael Leapman
New York, April 17

Mr Arkady Shevchenko, the senior Soviet official at the United Nations, has again refused a plea from his Government to return home. He did so at a meeting in New York last night with an official from the Soviet United Nations mission.

This is the second such meeting since Mr Shevchenko announced last week his decision to stay away from work because of differences with his Government. Like the first it was held in the Wall Street office of his lawyer, Mr Ernest Gross, and was attended by a State Department official, to ensure that Mr Shevchenko was not subject to coercion.

Last night's meeting came amid a number of reports suggesting that Mr Shevchenko, an Under Secretary-General at the United Nations, has been involved in espionage for the United States.

There is possibly some truth in these suggestions, though it seems unlikely that he has yet handed over much information.

A report in *Time* magazine suggests that he has been engaged in discussions with American intelligence for two year, although a Washington source believed the period was months rather than years.

The report in *Time* speculates that Mr Shevchenko might offer to the Americans, for a price, the names of KGB "plants" who have been feeding misinformation to the CIA or the FBI.

In *The Washington Post* yesterday was a report suggesting that the Russians may have suspected that Mr Shevchenko was "Fedora", a code name for a Russian spying for the Americans, who was known to hold a senior position at the United Nations.

The existence of "Fedora", who is said to have been operating since the early 1960s (when Mr Shevchenko first came to New York) was revealed publicly in Mr Edward Epstein's recent book about Lee Harvey Oswald.

One tangible factor common to nearly all the reports is that Mr Shevchenko is said to be seeking quite large sums of money for himself. He is alleged to want a large severance payment from the United Nations.

He is also said to be asking for money—*Time* says $100,000 (about £52,000) a year—for giving his information to the Americans. Before accepting any such offer, the security services would have to assure themselves that he was not planting false information at the behest of the KGB.

Mr Gross said that at last night's meeting his client made it plain to the Soviet official that his decision not to return was his own and that it was not made, as the Russians have alleged, under pressure from the Americans.

He also expressed concern about the fate of his wife and children, who have returned to Moscow. He was assured that they were safe and that there would be no reprisals against them.

Carter teams sort ou their policy priorities

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, April 17

A weekend of reflection and stocktaking by President Carter and his senior advisers at Camp David, the presidential retreat in northern Maryland, was extended a few hours today, to allow more time for planning the Administration's future strategy.

The gathering of Cabinet members and senior White House officials, the first since Mr Carter took office 15 months ago, has been seen here as an occasion for the Administration to improve its image at a time when the public opinion polls show a sharp decline in the President's popularity.

The deliberations expected to produce a file of the middle echo the White House staff a centration on a num issues.

Because of the isola the meeting, little of tents of the discussi reached reporters. T exception is the nev after the Panama Can ties and the energy tion programme, the House intends to co on congressional appr the President's propo cuts and his reforms of the civil se

A final vote on the treaties is expected t night.

James Reston column

Turkish Cypriots cautious on ceding land

By Edward Mortimer

The new Turkish Cypriot proposals for the solution of the Cyprus problem do nor include the cession of any particular percentage of the island to the Greek Cypriots, it was stated in London yesterday.

Mr Necati Munir Ertekun, one of the delegates who last week presented an abstract of the proposals to Dr Waldheim, the United Nation's Secretary-General, said they had indicated "certain specific areas where the Turkish Cypriot side is able to negotiate".

More important than percentages was the value of the land, taking into account geographical and economic considerations.

He did not expect the Greek Cypriots to like all aspects of the proposals, bur hoped they would accept that a genuine effort had been made to come up with detailed and concrete proposals to enable the intercommunal talks to resume.

Greek protests at terrorism death penalty law

From Our Own Correspondent
Athens, April 17

The Greek Parliament tonight approved a new law imposing a mandatory death sentence for t errorist acts resulting in loss of life.

The measure was endorsed by 158 votes to 109 against strong reaction from opposition parties. Protest meetings and strikes throughout Greece.

Critics attacked the law's authors for failing to define terrorism. They claimed the legislation could be used to subvert democracy.

The law omits several provisions whcih had drawn opposition condemnation of the draft form, such as the abolition of privileged information in the case of docrors, clergymen, lawyers and journalists, and the lack of immunity for people who failed to denounce terrorist acts planned of committed by members of their family.

Indian tornado toll rises to over 400

Delhi, April 17.—The death toll in the tornado which devastated villages in the eastern state of Orissa yesterday has risen to between 400 and 500, All-India Radio said tonight.

The 10-minute tornado flattened all the dwellings in seven villages inhabited by 700 families, and many people were feared trapped in the wreckage, the radio added.

Doctors and relief workers have gone to the area, the iron ore mining district of Keonjhar, about 600 miles south-east of here.

Two of the villages struck by the 84 mph winds—Tigiria and Purusa Bandhagura—had a combined population of 920. "But when rescue parties arrived, they found nobody, dead or alive", a state official said.

Roads were clogged with vehicles carrying storm victims, and one hospital south of Keonjhar was flooded with hundreds of injured.

Seven people were killed in Calcutta, north of Orissa, when a thunderstorm struck the city, demolishing hundreds of shanties.—Agence France-Presse and AP.

New challeng for British landing syste

By Our Air Correspondent

A new competitor for in its attempt to gain ance for a "blind" landing system has emer a meeting in Montreal, International Civil A Organization, the Nations aviation body.

The United States, wh provided the main comp has joined Australia an Germany in a joint proj could be cheaper than th sey Doppler-microwave system proposed by Br

The United Nations seeking to choose a new wave landing system l late years of this cen succeed the present inst landing system. The system is subject to i ence from buildings su ing the runway.

The link between the cans and the Australia had already embraced th reference system, and th Germans, who have a s system of their own, ha the British the feelin their system is becom successful among the 6 gates at the United meeting.

CIA's part in Himalaya spy device downgraded

Continued from page 1

effective as has been claimed and, if so, pollution effects may not take place in the future," he said.

However, a committee of scientists is to be set up to recommend any further safeguards of the environment and the people considered necessary, he promised.

Mr Desai also assured Parliament that to the present government's knowledge, no similar monitoring devices existed on Indian soil.

Mr Desai repeatedly assured MPs that the two governments were aware of the intelligence activities of their agencies. "I am convinced this was not started by the CIA but by scientific departments of this country", he claimed, after explaining that the initial decision in "early 1964" was taken because of the external situation facing India.

In view of the improvements between Delhi and Mr Desai took pains to even naming China.

The Prime M account broadly confir American magazine's though he carefully sized how Indian taineers went first Nanda Devi in 1965, then by a joint Indo-A group equipped wi plutonium 238 device.

Searches to locate the after it had been lost an avalanche went o 1966 to 1968 without he said. Water sampling Ganges was continued 1970 with observers some years after that, no trace of contam detected.

The second device Nanda Kot in 196 recovered, after fun for a year, and was r to the United States

Jurists reveal cruel plight of lawyers in Argentina

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, April 17

Allegations about the fate of judges and lawyers seeking to defend the rule of law in Argentina are set out in a 36-page report issued today by the International Commission of Jurists.

It says that over the past four years 23 judges and lawyers have been assassinated, 41 who disappeared, some more than a year ago, are still unaccounted for, 109 are, or have been, in detention—most not charged with any offence—and an indeterminate number have had to flee the country.

The report, compiled by the commission's newly formed Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, described as "particularly alarming" the situation of those who advise or undertake the defence of people accused of political activities. The aim, it says, appears to be to deprive detainees of any legal defence or of resorting to remedies against illegal incarceration.

An incomplete list of lawyers allegedly murdered includes the names of two women, Nilda Urquia and Marta Zamaro, found drowned together with their hands and feet bound. Bodies are said to have sometimes shown "evident indications of torture".

Editor freed: Senor Jacobo Timerman, the founder and editor of the Buenos Aires newspaper La Opinion, was released from detention in federal police headquarters (our Buenos Aires Correspondent writes). He had been held without trial since April 15 last year.

Pretoria policy confused on Western plan for Namibia

From Eric Marsden
Pretoria, April 17

Confusion over South Africa's attitude to the Western proposals for Namibia (South-West Africa) has reinforced the impression of observers here that the British and American envoys and their hosts were operating on different wavelengths during the talks just concluded here.

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, quickly disagreed after Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, said that in his opinion the Pretoria Government had found the Anglo-American proposals unacceptable. Mr Botha emphasized that the proposals had been neither accepted nor rejected "as the leaders of the territory have not yet made a decision".

Namibian leaders needed "a reasonable time" to decide and South Africa could not force them to accept anything.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnballe Alliance in Namibia, told a Namibian meeting at the weekend that the security measures proposed by the West were by and large acceptable to his alliance, which seems on the verge of accepting the Western package.

The alliance endorsed the proposal that all Swapo guerrillas must be back in their bases in Angola before the start of a Namibian election and remain there for six weeks before the first South African soldier would be withdrawn. The South African troops would not be required to pull back to their bases south of the border for another three months, during which the guerrillas would have to stay in their Angola bases.

Mr Mudge gave the impression that the main obstacle now was the extent of South African troop reductions. It is not yet clear whether the talks just concluded in Pretoria between Mr Botha, Mr Vance and Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary has allayed the alliance's remaining fears.

In the light of Mr Mudge's remarks, it now seems that the obstacles to an agreement lie more in Swapo's reluctance to accept the Western package. It is believed to be still insisting on a complete withdrawal of South African troops from the border area before an election and the return of the port of Walvis Bay to Namibian control.

While South African leaders do not disagree with Dr Owen's assessment that they are still in favour of internationally accepted settlements for both Rhodesia and Namibia, they say that this does not hold good at any price.

They see a tendency to intransigence in statements by Rhodesian and Namibian guerrilla leaders.

Pretoria's view is that Western pressure is being applied to the wrong people in both disputes.

هكذا من الأصل

RSEAS

nom Penh obtains anouk approval battle with Vietnam

k, April 17.—Phnom dio today carried a from Prince Norodom —the first reference nuary to the former to head of state whose uits and activities are ystery.

ssage was a congratu- letter on the third ary of the communist Rouge victory, accord- the radio, monitored

55-year-old prince as head of state in 976, a year after the st takeover. Reports Thai armed forces command last August and his wife were at nom Penh residence ght military detention.

Sihanouk's letter, from Phom Penh, the correct guidance party and the strong p of Mr Pol Pot, the nister".

the party, Cambodia ending "its indepen- overeignty and terri- tegrity in the courage- gle against the aggres- pansionist Vietnamese the national frontier". o got in a dig at Viet- Laos which, he noted, een unable to resolve d problems despite aid United Nations and eign organizations".

e other hand, Cam- as never asked for aid er countries, and it is ient".

st letter from Prince broadcast on the



Prince Sihanouk: whereabouts uncertain

radio on January 9 praised Cambodia for its victory over Vietnamese troops in their border conflict.

Prince Sihanouk went into exile in China in the early 1970s and returned to Cambodia when the Khmer Rouge defeated the American-backed forces of Marshal Lon Nol. He was made head of state, but without any real power.—Reuter and UPI.

Peking: In an article praising Cambodia's foreign policy, the *People's Daily* denounced "the superpower which claims to be a natural ally of the Third World" which was sowing dissension among Asian countries —an obvious reference to the Soviet Union. Without naming Vietnam, it congratulated Cambodia on its just stand and just struggle. Agence France-Presse.

Britons among 34 in Hongkong bribes trial

Hongkong, April 17.—Three senior British officers and 31 Chinese members of the Hongkong police force went on trial here today in one of the British colony's biggest corruption cases.

The 34 defendants, who include the three British superintendents and four Chinese chief inspectors, are charged with "conspiracy to accept bribes and acting contrary to their public duties as police officers" between 1970 and 1976. All have pleaded not guilty.

The trial, which is expected to take about four months, opened with the prosecution alleging that street hawkers and vice dens had to pay thousands of dollars in monthly "squeeze money" to police.

The three Britons charged are Norman Humphries, from Canterbury, Kent; Marcus Pelly, born in Londonderry; and David Edwards from Stockport, Cheshire.

Mr Ernest "Taffy" Hunt, a Briton convicted of corruption while in the Hongkong force and now living in Spain, has been named as a co-conspirator in the case but legal sources have said he will not be called as a witness.

The former police superintendent, who has admitted making £500,000 from bribes, left for Spain after eight months in a Hongkong jail in 1974. He was then flown back as a Crown witness against Mr Peter Godber, another Briton and former chief superintendent, also jailed for corruption and released last October.

Law Report April 17 1978

Chancery Division

Charitable gifts expressed with particularity

In re Spence deceased
Ogden v Shackleton and Others
Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor

[Judgment delivered April 13]

Where a will makes provision for the benefit of the patients for the time being at a particular home it gives the money, not to augment generally the endowment of the charity which runs that home and others, but so that the money would be used exclusively for the benefit of the patients in the named home.

If a particular institution or purpose is specified in the will it is that institution or purpose, and no other, that is to be the object of the benefaction. It is difficult to envisage a testator as being suffused with a general glow of broad charity when he is labouring, and labouring successfully, to identify some particular specified institution or purpose as the object of his bounty. The specific displaces the general.

His Lordship, in a reserved judgment, on an originating summons by Mr Agnew George Ogden, one of the executors of Mrs Beatrice Spence, deceased, held that a gift by her will of a moiety of her residuary estate went to the Keighley and District Association for the Blind for the use of "the Blind Home" at 31 Scott Street, Keighley, but that the gift of the other moiety to the Old Folks Home at Hillworth Lodge, Keighley, failed and was undisposed of.

Mr D. Gidley Scott for the plaintiff executor; Mr J. B. W. McDonnell for the chairman of the Keighley and District Association for the Blind; Mr John F. Mummery for the Attorney General. The next of kin, the second to sixth defendants, did not appear and were not represented.

HIS LORDSHIP said that Mrs Spence, a childless widow who lived at Keighley, made her will on December 4, 1968, and died on May 30, 1972. She directed her trustees "to pay and divide the residue . . . equally between The Blind Home Scott Street Keighley and the Old Folks Home at Hillworth Lodge Keighley for the benefit of the patients", the receipt of the treasurer for the time being of "each of the above mentioned institutions" to be a sufficient discharge. The net residue was now worth about £17,000. The six words "for the benefit of the patients" clearly applied to the gifts to both homes.

Did the gift carry a moiety of residue to the Keighley and District Association for the Blind? That charity was founded in 1907 and had changed its name three times. For over 25 years it had been running a blind home at 31 Scott Street, Keighley, and since 1907 there had been no other premises or associations connected with the blind in Keighley. It seemed clear beyond a peradventure that the language of the will fitted the home run by the charity at the Scott Street premises.

Mr Gidley Scott felt unable to argue that the gift of the moiety failed and passed as on intestacy. He was right but that did not dispose of the matter, since the charity also carried on a home for the blind at Bingley, and might of course expend some or all of its funds on that or other purposes within its objects. Should the moiety therefore go to the charity as an accretion to its endowment and so be capable of being employed on any of its activities, or was it to be confined to the particular part of the charity's activities that were carried on at the home in Scott Street?

But for the Court of Appeal decision in *In re Lucas* ([1948] Ch 424), his Lordship would have had little hesitation in resolving that question in the latter and narrower sense.

Mr McDonnell submitted that there were two points of distinction between the present case and *In re Lucas*. First, the words of the present will fitted the blind home far better than the institution; whereas in *In re Lucas* the words "home" and "association" were different in a real and significant sense. Second, in the present case the words "for the benefit of the patients" followed and governed the expression "The Blind Home Scott Street Keighley". In *In re Lucas* there was no counterpart to that. Indeed, the absence of any reference to the upkeep or maintenance of the home in that case was one of the grounds on which the decision was based. Here there was no reference to upkeep or maintenance as such: but "patients" must mean "patients of the blind home", and the upkeep and maintenance of the home was an obvious means of providing a benefit for the patients in it.

Both those distinctions were valid and substantial. Therefore, the case was distinguishable from *In re Lucas*. The testatrix was making provision for the benefit of the patients for the time being at a particular home, the Scott Street home. She was giving the money not to augment generally the endowment of the charity which ran that home, with the consequence that the money might be used for purposes other than the benefit of the patients at that home; she was giving money so that it would be used exclusively for the benefit of those patients.

The only way in which that could conveniently be done was to give the money to the charity but to confine its use to the benefit of the patients for the time being at the home. That required a scheme, but his Lordship saw no need to direct that a scheme should be settled in chambers. Instead, he thought that he could follow the convenient course taken by Mr Justice Goff in *In re Finger's Will Trusts* ([1972] Ch 286, 300). Therefore, his Lordship ordered by way of scheme (the Attorney General not objecting) that the moiety be paid to the proper officer of the charity to be held on trust to apply it for the benefit of the patients for the time being at the Scott Street home.

The other moiety of residue was given to "the Old Folks Home at Hillworth Lodge Keighley for the benefit of the patients". Hillworth Lodge, built as a workhouse in 1858, became vested in West Riding County Council, who closed it. During the 1939 war it housed evacuees, and from 1948 to 1971 it was used as an aged persons' home under the National Assistance Act, 1948. In 1971 it was closed down and the residents were transferred to another establishment in Pudsey. The building had since been used as divisional social service offices. The home had been run neither as nor by a charity. It had formerly provided homes for people living outside Keighley; and it had not been replaced by any one home. There were many old people's homes serving the area.

Without looking at the authorities his Lordship thought he could have said that it was a fairly plain case of a will which made a gift for a particular purpose in fairly specific terms. The gift was a gift for a charitable purpose which at the date of the will was capable of accomplishment and at the date of death was not, because there was no home at the premises and no patients or possibility of patients. Prima facie, therefore, the gift failed unless a general charitable intention had been manifested so that the property could be applied cy-près. Buttressed by authority, Mr Gidley Scott contended that the court would be slow to find a general charitable intention where the object of the gift was defined with some particularity, as it was here.

Against that, Mr Mummery said that, as a matter of construction, it was wrong to construe the gift as being merely for the benefit of patients who were actually at Hillworth Lodge. Instead, those who were intended to benefit included all those who would have been sent to that home if it had still existed, irrespective of the type of home for which they were being or would be recommended. The gift was essentially a gift for old people in Keighley and the home was merely a means of providing a benefit for them.

Mr Mummery also contended that the will displayed a sufficient general charitable intention for the moiety to be applied cy-près. He had to contend with *In re Harwood* ([1936] Ch 285), which with the cases which applied it, such as *In re Stemson's Will Trusts* ([1970] Ch 16), established that it was very difficult to find a general charitable intention where the testator had selected a particular charity, taking some care to identify it and the charity then ceased to exist before the testator's death. That contrasted with cases where the charity described in the will had never existed, when it was much easier to find a general charitable intention.

Those cases had been concerned with gifts to institutions rather than gifts for purposes. The present case was a gift for a purpose—the benefit of the patients at a particular old folk's home. His Lordship, therefore, considered the question whether the principle of *In re Harwood*, or a parallel principle, had any application to the present case. In other words, was a similar distinction to be made between, on the one hand, a case in which the testator had selected a particular charitable purpose, taking some care to identify it, and before the testator died that purpose had become impracticable or impossible of accomplishment, and on the other hand, a case where the charitable purpose had never been possible or practicable?

His Lordship answered in the affirmative. He did not think that the reasoning of the *In re Harwood* line of cases was directed to any feature in institutions as distinct from purposes. Instead, the essence of the distinction was in the difference between particularity and generality. If a particular institution or purpose was specified, then it was that institution or purpose, and no other, that was to be the object of the benefaction.

From the will, construed in its context, it was not possible to extract any expression of a general charitable intention which would suffice for the moiety to be applied cy-près. The gift of the moiety failed, and it passed as on intestacy.

Solicitors: Roche, Son & Neale for Wright, Atkinson & Pearson, Keighley; Hatchett, Jones & Kidgell; Treasury Solicitor.

Queen's Bench Division

GLC's power to impose closed shop

Regina v Greater London Council, Ex parte Burgess
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Drake

A local authority has the same power to negotiate a closed shop agreement as has any other employer. The Divisional Court so held in refusing an application by Mr William Burgess, of Mortlake, London, for an order of mandamus directed to the Greater London Council, commanding it to cease insisting that its employees should retain membership of any trade union under the rules of which members might be called by strike action to cease giving services to ratepayers, residents and visitors.

Section 111 of the Local Government Act, 1972, provides: "... a local authority shall have power to do any thing ... which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of their functions."

Paragraph 6(5) of Schedule 1 to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, as amended by section 3(5) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act, 1976, provides: "Dismissal of an employee ... shall be regarded as fair ... if—(a) it is the practice, in accordance with a union membership agreement, for employees for the time being of the same class as the dismissed employee to belong to a specified independent trade union ... and (b) the reason for the dismissal was that the employee was not a member of the specified union ... or had refused or proposed to refuse to become or remain a member of that union ... unless the employee genuinely objects on grounds of religious belief to being a member of any trade union ... in which case the dismissal shall be regarded as unfair."

Mr L. J. Libbert for Mr Burgess; Mr Graeme Hamilton, QC, and Mr Gordon Langley for the GLC.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the keynote of the grounds on which relief was sought was in an extract from Lord Birkenhead's judgment in *Birkdale District Electric Supply Co v Southport Corporation* ([1926] AC 355, 364): "If a person or body is entrusted by the legislature with certain powers and duties expressly or impliedly for public purposes, those persons or bodies cannot divest themselves of these powers and duties. They cannot enter into any contract or take any action incompatible with the due exercise of their powers or the discharge of their duties."

Before 1976 there was no closed shop agreement in the GLC, although 50 per cent of its workforce were members of trade unions. In 1976 negotiations took place between the GLC and trade unions for the introduction of a closed shop (union membership agreement). By the form of the closed shop as negotiated by the parties a person could take up employment with the GLC without being a member of an authorized union and, having done that, he was allowed to join the union ex post facto on pain of dismissal if he did not do so. That was a perfectly respectable kind of closed agreement. The fact that Parliament had produced paragraph 6(5) in the form in which it was was quite enough to justify it being said that it was a type of agreement approved by Parliament.

It was submitted for Mr Burgess that although paragraph 6(5) might be applicable to other employers, it did not apply to local authorities, as under section 111 of the Local Government Act, 1972, a local authority had no power to enter into such an agreement because there was an absence of the feature that it was "calculated to facilitate, or was conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of their functions". His Lordship did not take the view that that feature was necessarily absent. No one was in a position to say whether that type of closed shop agreement did not facilitate the carrying out of local authority functions. That was a matter for debate within the local authority.

An alternative approach was made by way of article 9 of the Convention on Human Rights which provided that everyone had the right to freedom of thought and conscience, and that freedom to manifest one's beliefs was necessary in a democratic society. It was submitted that that article required agreements such as closed shop agreements to maintain exemptions on conscientious grounds.

The Convention, however, was not part of English law. It was impossible to say the reference to conscience in the Convention could render invalid the GLC agreement just because that did not mention conscience. If there was a conflict between the Convention and the statute, the statute must prevail, as the Convention was so far unadopted.

None of the points relied on was satisfactory, and the application should be refused.

Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Drake agreed.

Solicitors: Edwin Coe & Calder Woods; Mr R. A. Lanham.

Changed circumstances

Adams v Adams

Sir George Baker, President, sitting with Mr Justice Wood in the Divisional Court of the Family Division, complained that practitioners were failing to use the new form of notice of motion on appeal. The new form is set out in the appendix to the *Practice Direction (Divisional Court: Appeal)* ([1977] 1 WLR 609).

The court allowed a wife's appeal from the variation of the original maintenance orders by justices and remitted the case for rehearing by a fresh panel.

HIS LORDSHIP said that on the husband's complaint for variation the justices had varied the orders from £62 a week for the wife and child to £15. If, on making a complaint for variation, a husband was going to say that he could not pay the original order because of his changed circumstances and was going to allege that the wife was able to work, then he must make that allegation clear in his complaint so that a wife had notice. A husband had to prove to the satisfaction of the justices that there had been such a change in the family circumstances that it was reasonable for the court to consider whether the wife had an earning capacity and whether there was suitable employment available.

University news

Bath

Appointments
Lecturers: M. J. Kirby, BSc, PhD, Miss L. J. Notarianni, BSc, MSc (Pharmacy and Pharmacology); N. B. Richardson, BPharm, PhD, M. G. Rowan, BSc, PhD, Pharmacy and Pharmacology; J. R. Nicholls, LLB, MMS, management.

Grants
For Science Research Council: £36,361 to Professor B. Harris and Mr M. G. Phillips for research into assessment of damage levels in CRP and GRP structures from acoustic emission amplitude; £28,613 to Dr A. Whitfield for research into the development of diffuser systems for wide-mass, flow-range turbo-charger compressors. £28,500 from the Foundation for Management Education to Professor R. E. Thomas and I. L. Mangham.

Salford

The honorary degree of DSc is to be conferred on Mr Len Murray, general secretary, TUC, on April 28.

Appointments
Senior lecturers: Dr D. G. Armour electrical engineering; Dr B. Iddon, chemistry and applied chemistry; Dr E. D. Isaac, music.

Grants
From Science Research Council: £16,558 for research into structure and function of receptors to simple nervous systems, under Dr V. W. Pentreath; £19,653 for ultrasonic relaxation studies at ultra high frequencies, under Professor E. Wyn-Jones. £18,378 from the Medical Research Council for research into enzymic repair and chemical radiosensitizers in yield of strand breaks in irradiated DNA under Professor R. B. Cundall and Dr R. H. Bisby. £55,500 from Department of the Environment, Transport and Road Research Laboratory, for study of some determinants of driver behaviour and accidents under Dr S. Raymond. £18,780 from USAF for scanning transmission electron microscopy to the study of electromagnetic structures, under Professor R. S. Tebble. £15,595 from Government Executive, Ministry of Defence, to support magnetic degaussing, under Professor R. S. Tebble.

Church news

Resignations

Canon C. S. Branson, Rector of Old Brampton and Loundsley Green, diocese of Derby, on July 31.
The Rev M. C. Roberts, Rector of Hinton Ampner with Bramdean and Kilmeston, diocese of Winchester, on September 30.
Canon R. Smith, Vicar of Christ Church, Pendlington, diocese of Manchester, on June 30.
The Rev A. Thompson, Vicar of St Philip's, Stubbins, Ramsbottom, diocese of Manchester, on July 31.

Baptist Union

Appointments
The Rev R. N. J. Minoard, Goicar, Huddersfield, to Heathervale, New Haw, Surrey.
The Rev D. E. Weller, Cecil Square, Margate, to Caversham, Reading.
The Rev R. D. Edwards, Newhaven, to Long Buckby and Brington.
Mr P. Stevenson, Regent's Park College, Oxford, to be assistant minister, Bricknill, Bedford.
The Rev H. F. Weatherley, Barrow-in-Furness, to South Parade, Leeds.
The Rev N. Goodspeed, North Hanwell, to Woolwich Central.
Mr M. Taylor, Spurgeon's College, to be assistant minister, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford.
Mr M. James, Spurgeon's College, to be joint pastor of Towcester and Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire.
Mr R. Perriss, Spurgeon's College, to Swallownest, Sheffield.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Marling, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Stanley Vincent, of Wokingham £440,731
Vaughan, Mr John Keith, of Hampstead, artist £124,379
Lynam, Mr Jocelyn Humphrey Rickman, of Oxford, Headmaster, Dragon School, 1933-65 £56,933
Morgan, Mrs Audrey May D. Warrenne, of Maidenhead £203,002
Paterson, Mr Brian O'Donnell, of Brussels, estate in England and Wales £205,307

...er becomes boat builder and navigator to his family out of Vietnam

ght from reeducation camp fear

...er Hazelhurst
April 17

many other highly ...ietnamese, Mr Vu Tai ...American-educated ex- ...banking and inter- ...finance, was allowed to ...post with the National ...Vietnam after the com- ...gime seized power in ...ree years ago.

...rly two years the com- ...edevilled by a lack of ...experts, turned a blind ...e 49-year-old banker's ...iations with the United ...d the former regime. ...e last year, during a ...purges in Ho Chi Minh ...ity), Mr Man was ... dismissed. With no ... support and threat- ...a stint of hard labour ...education" camp, he ...plan his escape.

...is month Mr Man, his ...two sons in their teens, ...eir frail home-made ...the small port of ...on the south-eastern ...hailand after a hazard- ...ile voyage across the ...sea.

...n told officials in a ...camp in Songkhla: ...was dismissed I knew ...ocrats could no longer ...e. I managed to obtain ...ks and began to study ...and boat building."

...nstructing a 21ft boat, ...and his family, dis- ...fishermen, sailed down the Saigon river in broad daylight last month.

Not all of the thousands of Vietnamese refugees who still continue to attempt to escape from Vietnam every month, are as lucky as the Man family.

Statistics released by the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees indicate that Vietnamese, from all strata of society, continue to escape to Thailand and Malaysia at an average rate of 1,300 a month. It is believed that just as many again fail to make the perilous voyage. Many are lost as their boats sink in rough weather, others are robbed and murdered by Thai pirates while many a naive family has sought help from Soviet ships.

Take the case of Mr Tran Van Son, a 35-year-old fisherman who finally sailed with his family into Thai waters last month.

Just over 18 months ago the family made their first attempt to escape from the southern Vietnamese island of Phu Quoc. Drifting on the high seas they were picked up by a Soviet cargo ship and handed over to the regime in Saigon. They were jailed for a year.

Confronted with strict immigration regulations in most ports, many Japanese and Western merchant vessels are refusing to pick up distressed refugees from small craft on the high seas. In one case a Panamanian ship, "The Sea Fortune," picked up a group of Vietnamese from a sinking boat last June. Refused entry at all subsequent ports of call, the refugees were finally allowed to disembark in Buenos Aires last month after completing an eight-month journey round the world.

In other cases, refugees claim that crews on many oil rigs in the area haul up their ladders when small craft approach the anchored platforms. An official associated with refugee camps says: "The Norwegians have the best record for compassion."

Vietnamese refugees in the low income groups, fishermen and farmers, give shortages of food, increasing restrictions on movement and the fear of conscription as their reasons for flight.

Refugee camps in Thailand are crowded with 82,000 Laotians, 14,700 Cambodians and 2,980 Vietnamese. Their ranks are swelling every month.

More than 1,000 new Vietnamese refugees arrived in Malaysia last month increasing the total to 6,000.

Kuala Lumpur: Nearly 260 Vietnamese refugees were ferried to Malaysia today after three days on board an oil platform's supply ship, the Malaysian Navy said.—Reuter.

...gian party heckled language

... April 17.—Two ... lawyers who were in ...ian capital of Tbilisi ... said today they had ...that demonstrators ...ack at the First Secre- ...e republic's Commun- ...when he tried to calm ...claiming that a new ...on downgraded the ...language.

...bert McKay and Mr ...man, both of New ..., said they had talked ...ees of the protest ...ing to their informa- ...Eduard Shevarnadze, ...tretary, came out of ...government building, ...rliament was discuss- ...nstitution, to confront ... He asked in Georg- ...children, what are ...g?" but the crowd ...k: "We are not your ...

...e came out a second ...y the Georgian langu- ...be preserved, people ...a petition demand- ...this be stated in the ...tution.

...about reports in Mos- ...to 30,000 people in ..., the lawyers doubted ...king "several hund- ...better estimate. Last ... Mr Shevarnadze was ...s saying that Russian ...ad to assume a more ... role in the republic

British doctor barred from seeing Soviet dissident

Moscow, April 17.—Soviet authorities have barred Dr Gerald Low-Beer, a British psychiatrist, from visiting a dissident held in a mental institution and later confiscated notes he took in interviews with former mental patients, dissident sources said today.

Mr Alexander Podrabinek, the leader of the Helsinki Group Working Committee on psychiatric abuses, told Western correspondents that Dr Low-Beer had tried to talk to Mr Yevgeny Nikolaev at Moscow's Kashchinko hospital last week.

Mr Nikolaev, a member of a recently formed dissident trade union, has been held since February 15. Mr Podrabinek said that Mr Nikolaev was being injected with a drug which made him apathetic.

The day after Dr Low-Beer went to the hospital, Mr Nikolaev's wife was refused permission to visit her husband.—UPI.

President Scheel received by Japan's emperor

Tokyo, April 17.—President Walter Scheel, of West Germany, was received by Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo today.

Herr Scheel arrived in Japan yesterday with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, on an official six-day visit.

Herr Scheel and Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, agreed at a meeting that industrially developed countries should increase their efforts to overcome economic difficulties.—Agence France-Presse.

Americans deny spying on S Korea leader

Seoul, April 17.—The United States Government has made a written denial of alleged American bugging of the South Korean presidential residence, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

It said that Mr Richard Sneider, the American Ambassador, in a letter last Friday to Mr Park Tong Jin, the Korean Foreign Minister, denied that an American intelligence agency had bugged the presidential mansion as alleged by a former American ambassador here, Mr William Porter.—Reuter.

...slims kill 43 Filipinos in attack

... April 17.—Muslim ...ave killed 13 Filipino ...and 30 civilian workers ...mbush on Mindanao ...the Defence Ministry ...today.

...bels sprayed with gun- ...bus on board which ...were travelling on ... Two rebels were ...ed and three injured. ...bretical ceasefire has ...force since December, ...tween the Manila Gov- ...and the rebels of the ...tional Liberation Front ... seeking autonomy for ...slim minority. But ... to negotiate a settle- ...lapsed last year and ...has increased since

Nearly 3,000 people have died in 16,600 ceasefire violations since early last year.

The Government believes that the upsurge in violence could be the result of a split within the front's leadership, which is based in Arab countries.

Two former Muslim rebel leaders won seats in the Philippine Interim National Assembly in the southern Philippines, according to official returns of the election on April 17, published today.

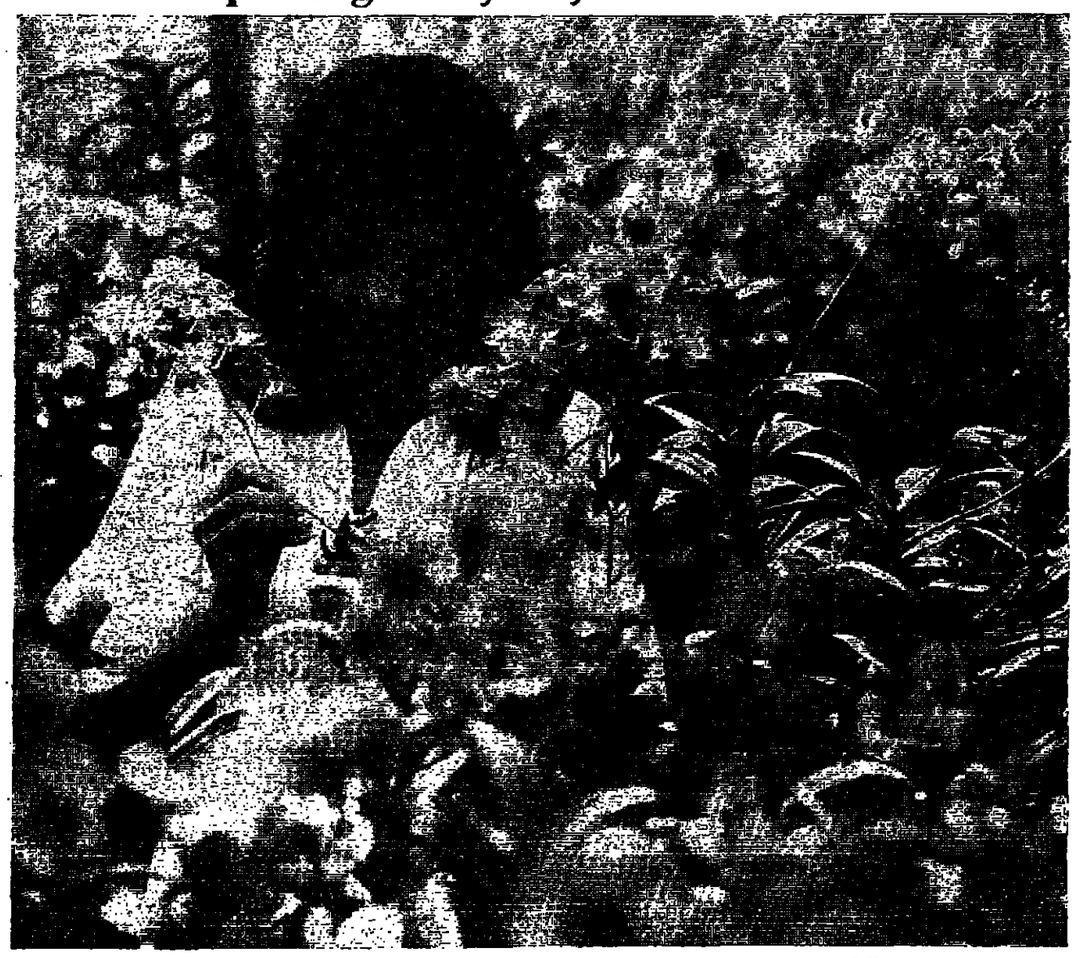
But Mr Bernabe Buscayno, alias Commander Dante, the captured communist guerrilla chief, was defeated in Luzon island.

The two Muslims, Mr Hussain Loong and Mr Kalib Tupay, polled 343,780 and 341,944 votes respectively, as candidates of President Marcos's New Society Movement, in the western Mindanao region. Both were once regarded as influential leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front.

Mr Buscayno, who ran in the central Luzon region north of Manila as an independent candidate, polled more than 4,000 votes but was far behind the winning candidate.

He was sentenced to death by a military court last November together with Mr Benigno Aquino, the Opposition leader. President Marcos has ordered a retrial of their case.—Agence France-Presse.

Picked in Thailand today for a passenger in Sydney tomorrow.



The orchid.

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*On Orient routes.

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Smooth as silk.

PARLIAMENT, April 17, 1978

Certainty that inflation is beaten: wrong to pretend it might get out of hand again—minister

House of Commons

It was not in the interests of the country's future economic welfare for people to pretend that inflation might get out of hand again, Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said during question time. It would not.

We should be unanimous (he added) in basing our policies on the certainty that inflation is now beaten.

Mr Hattersley (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) stated that the retail price index rose by 0.6 per cent in March.

This (he said) brings the annual rate of increase down to 9.1 per cent. The increase since February 1974 has been 88.6 per cent.

Between November 1977 and March 1978 inflation ran at an annual equivalent of 7.4 per cent. Between November 1973 and March 1974 the annual equivalent was 16.3 per cent.

The Government's official forecast published in April is for a further improvement in the inflation rate.

Mr Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove, C)—Is it right that the rate of inflation is nevertheless going to increase later this year? If so by how much?

Mr Hattersley—We will continue in single figure inflation this year. We need to build on the 7 per cent and improve it. That is dependent on having a moderate level of wage settlements next year. I believe we will achieve that.

Mr Timothy Smith (Ashfield, C)—The record Mr Hattersley has described is far worse than most of our international competitors over the same period. The current rate is also far worse.

How can he be so complacent about a 9 per cent inflation rate which would have been quite unthinkable 10 years ago?

Mr Hattersley—It is not far worse. We are down to about the OECD average. When we achieve the 7 per cent figure, as we assuredly shall, we shall be in a superior position to some of our industrial competitors.

The difference between them and us is that as a trading nation we particularly felt the increase in oil prices and between 1972 and 1973 we had government-induced inflation which they did not have to face.

Mr William Molloy (Ealing, North, Lab)—As the retail price increase decreases, Tory frustration increases; long may this go on. What we are talking about is the battle against inflation. Mr Hattersley is not making a bad contribution, not so much for any Labour Government but for the future of Britain.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—It's the jogging that does it.

Mr Hattersley—I am personally sorry there cannot be a common acceptance in this House that inflation is now under control and will increasingly be reduced to an acceptable figure.

We will be able to make all sorts of progress in a variety of economic spheres if we could convince the people of the United Kingdom that inflation is under control.

It is not in the interests of the country's future economic welfare for people to pretend that inflation might get out of hand again. It will not. We should be unanimous in basing our policies on the certainty that inflation is now beaten.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, chief Opposition spokesman on prices and consumer affairs (Gloucester, C)—Claims about conquering inflation from any Government that has presided over 88 per cent increase in inflation mean nothing.

Nearly 200 items which figure regularly in family expenditure have already doubled in price since this Government came to power. That is why people are not impressed by Mr Hattersley's claims of overcoming inflation which they consider insulting to their intelligence, particularly as reliable and informed commentators—unlike Mr Healey—are forecasting that inflation will rise later this year.

Mr Hattersley—Mrs Oppenheim continues to misquote other forecasts and other surveys none of which predicts an inflation course fundamentally different to the one I have suggested.

She has no excuse for going on making these errors. I have offered the services of the statisticians in my department to explain the surveys to her and she has not accepted that invitation.

Mrs Oppenheim—His reply would be more impressive if it were not the fact that the people who have predicted rising inflation have got more forecasts right than either he or the Chancellor.

Structural surveys for house buyers

The possibility of joint valuation inspections and structural surveys being done for house purchasers is being discussed by the Director General of Fair Trading with the building societies, Mr John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said.

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby, Lab) had asked what recent representations had been received in connexion with the existing rights and protection of house purchasers when buying property.

Mr Fraser (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab)—A limited number of representations have been made on the aspect which I understand is of most interest to Mr Madden, namely that building society surveys should be brought to the attention of the prospective purchaser.

Mr Madden—A number of people purchasing properties each year are placed in considerable financial difficulty when they sometimes buy property without having a survey done previously. What progress is being made by the Government in discussions with the building societies about combining valuations and structural surveys?

Mr Fraser—The Director General of Fair Trading is discussing with the building societies the possibility of joint valuation inspections and structural surveys.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C)—Is he satisfied with the protection extended through legislation to building society investors, in the light of the circumstances in the Grays Building Society?

Mr Fraser—Building societies did admirably for the investors in the Grays Building Society.

Government seeking to produce conditions in which small firms will act as magnets for investment

There was a concensus of informed opinion surveying small businesses that the tax system plus inflation had continuously since the war reduced the incentive to start up and build up businesses or to get risk money for businesses, Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said when resuming the debate on the Budget.

Mr Lever (Manchester, Central, Lab) said it was not before time that in this country and elsewhere attention was being increasingly focused on what the Governments could do to encourage the performance of small firms.

There had been a remarkable response since the Prime Minister's appointment six months ago of a special coordinated effort on behalf of small businesses. The media, particularly the newspapers, had been extraordinary in the interest they had focused on the possibilities of small firms.

The great commercial banks had responded spontaneously and eagerly to the Prime Minister's call for a massive effort behind small firms.

The merchant banks and pension funds had moved into action to see what they could do to help. He believed this great effort would gain momentum and produce rich rewards.

He had seen three main areas for Government action—tax, finance and relief of the administrative burdens.

The tax system undoubtedly gave advantage to institutional investment, but those who managed pension funds could not cope with furnishing money which small businesses required between £5,000 and £50,000, although the miners' pension fund had linked arms with a leading merchant bank specifically to try to do that.

The Government's objectives had been to see what they could do in tax to give encouragement at every stage of a company's life cycle—to encourage people to start them; in building them up and retaining them from being taken over by conglomerates or big firms.

We want to produce a situation (he said) where small firms will act as a magnet for investment and to give them appropriate attractions, as for savings which is channelled into institutional investment. It was not a creation of loopholes but a simple maintenance of balance in the economy.

It would be better to have hundreds of thousands of shrewd investors bringing brains and money than a handful of civil servants presiding over a fund. There was no substitute for harnessing the brains and judgment of hundreds of thousands of small people to invest.

He was grateful to the Chancellor and the Chief Secretary (Mr Joel Barnett) for the important concessions made, but that was only a beginning. The Chancellor had said that he would consider any reasonable suggestions put up in that area. He (Mr Lever) would undertake that quite a few reasonable ones would be put up in the next 12 months.

In receiving many appreciative comments from small businessmen about the provision, the Treasury had had to tell them that it was not sufficiently understood that the revenue law at present permitted any company to plough back any part of its profits—the whole if necessary—year in year out, if it could show that it had reasonable grounds for doing so for use in the business. Nobody had to pay dividends to incur tax liabilities, if there was a reasonable ground for keeping the profits in the business.

The beauty of this provision was that it was automatic. It involved no argument and no specific plans for use. It was a privilege given uniquely to small companies.

Another factor which worried everybody was how to preserve a business so that it was not destroyed by transfer of the money by capital gains tax or capital transfer tax. The Government had made specific concessions. There was capital gains tax relief which ensured that there would not be an impact of capital gains tax and capital transfer tax unless the business was being sold. That was being maintained. There was no capital gains tax. It was rolled over, and the capital gains tax could only come about when the business was sold.

All in all, the situation was much more favourable for small businesses which were transferred than it was under the old estate duty system.

The tax concessions made to small firms were amply justified simply because they brought into better balance the tax system which at the moment favoured heavily big business which was able to take advantage of tax concessions.

It was hoped that the Government would advance further tax adjustments to create investment in and the preservation of employment in small businesses.

The Government would like to look at other points which had been given much more attention abroad than in Britain where governments had made great efforts at considerable cost to improve the economic performance of small businesses.

Everybody missed the railway arch and the lock-up shop of the small man. The bulldozer had not always left a breathing space for them.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab)—Obviously Mr Lever has never had to work in one otherwise he would not say that.

Mr Lever said he did not wish to produce railway arches of unhappy and insanitary character but small premises up to modern standards which were the equivalent of the old railway arches.

The railway arches had not all been centres of villainy and depression but, on the contrary, some of them were useful employers who were able to carry on a business at a low rent.

In framing the tax system, the Government should bear in mind that many European cities were only an hour away from London and many tax exiles could run their businesses abroad when the employment those people created should be retained and extended at home.

The small business produced a society of more options and more achievements and it was hoped that both sides could at least agree on that and give a welcome to what Mr Healey had done in his Budget.

This is (he concluded) only a beginning and the Chancellor's answer, although it was characterized by his usual ebullience, must be taken to have a serious import which means a continuing firm committal to advancing in taxation and elsewhere the interests of the small businesses in our country.

Government majority of 37 for Budget

Mr John Nott, chief Opposition spokesman on trade (St Ives), said the country was considered by the Budget. Most people instinctively knew that spite of all the ballyhoo, it would make precious little impact on ing standards in anything than the shortest term.

It had been difficult to detect consistency and coherence in Chancellor's 13 Budgets.

He wished they could agree economic growth had virtually nothing to do with Budget stra The objectives they all share promoting a higher level employment, securing rising standards and a stable pounds and more depended on the supside of the economy.

The Chancellor's worst Bu misjudgment was in his misunderstanding of the likely reaction the markets. Unfortunately, reaction of financial markets often becoming a more importa factor than the real economy.

The Conservatives would hold public spending to the Chancellor's own planned program to the outturn of 1977-78 and ther reductions in the borrowing requirement would be sought by the sale of some Government assets in due course.

They would have reduced income tax more dramatically and have recouped something in direct taxation, but it would not been out of the question to have increased the borrowing requirement.

Altogether this was a disappointing Budget. The Chancellor had spread his tax cuts so that with the new pension contributions few would be better off. His overall strategy would lead the Opposition to vote against the Budget.

Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Leeds, East), winding up the debate, said it was to spent the morning talking to a finance minister colleagues to embody. Apart from one co every other member of the European Community believed it essential that they should pr ir Europe increases in de which were sufficient to pr increases in activity. That was unanimous view of the IMF, Washington talks and also the of OECD.

A lot of the market reaction had been due to fears that the sector borrowing requirement too high to be consistent wi lower target range for sterling which he announced last Tues

The PSBR as a forecast, within the limit agreed with IMF 18 months ago. This for could turn out to be a good too high this year as it turne to be £4,000m too high last ye

Even if the forecast turned the target range of sterling M

There was much less pressu resources in the economy now there had been after two yea the Tory Government's fiscal legacy. There was a higher ratio. There was moderation and a relationship between Government and trade unions which made a most powerful and im sive contribution to the cor of inflation.

The greatest confusion an certainty which must have Tories hours of anguish was inability to decide if the was too timid or too risk whether it was an electio Budget or whether they sham cuts and would not ma difference to anybody.

In so far as there was a ceptible theme in what the Party had to say it was th butter had been spread to thinly and in particular tha should not have introduce lower rate band. Tories he again and again that he have done less for the person and more for the higher incomes.

I do not apologize (he said) trying to help those who need most.

The point at which a poo or woman enters tax in country is higher than any else in the world.

Mr Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) asked Chancellor to confirm whether not he was going to have an Budget in July.

Mr Healey—I have made it repeatedly and I make it again now that obviously if th agreement at the summit major increase in world s beyond what is currently exp and every aspect of the ec performs as well as I predi would last week, it may be pr to consider some further st later in the year. More or less that I will not and cannot say

Where were the Conser going to find public expen cuts? All they knew was th Tories were committed to ir increases in public expendit defence, agricultural subsidi dustrial training, law and and Northern Ireland, and of that they were going to the rates. (Labour laughter.)

The whole case of the Conservative Party was a transparent of opportunism, evasion and possibility. Every speech their Front Bench in this had reinforced those conclu Their only clear policy was t the wealthy at the expense ordinary family, at whateve in integrity and honesty.

The House should vote t Budget and overwhel against the Conservatives wi resolutions were taken. Labour cheers.)

The first Budget res (Amendment of the law) was ried by 292 votes to 255—G ment majority, 37. Mr Th amendment was negatived.

The remaining Budget tions were agreed to. The F Bill was brought in and re first time.

New MP

Mr Donald Dewar (Lab), wi last week's by-election at G Garscadden, was introduced

Sensible pay deals keep prices down

The Government had demonstrated that a sensible wage round could in itself keep down prices and improve living standards, Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C) had said—A further devaluation in the value of sterling is bound inevitably to have a severe and direct impact on the retail price index.

Will he bear in mind that in the last two months sterling has declined by about 5 per cent and that the Government are projecting a rate of inflation for this time next year of around 8 per cent. This implies a stable or even rising rate of exchange for sterling?

Mr Hattersley—I do not think it does. He is arithmetically right to say that the less sterling buys abroad the greater the likelihood of price increases in the United Kingdom.

Certainly, during 1978-79 we shall not have the same beneficial effects of the sterling rise that we had towards Christmas, 1977. But we shall have other factors working to control inflation. Commodity prices may not increase as fast as some have predicted.

On the attitude of the trade unions, we have demonstrated this year that a sensible wage round can in itself keep down prices and improve the standard of living. The trade unions understand that and we have had a good wage round as a result. Consequently we will keep to our inflation forecast.

No evidence to show law on young offenders has increased crime

House of Lords

Magistrates seeking to make the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1969, work had become increasingly frustrated and saddened, Lady Phillips (Lab) said, opening a debate on the Act.

She said the term "children and young persons" also covered a boy of 16 or 17, six feet tall and weighing 14 stone, and armed with a flick knife.

The Act sought to substitute care and treatment for punishment for young offenders. For most of them that had worked well but for a minority of tough, sophisticated young offenders and youths of 16 and 17 it had been disastrous.

They prey on the community (she said) and they will, even if the courts have placed them in care, deride the powerlessness of the courts to do anything effective. There is serious concern among people who have to try to implement the Act.

Lady Young (C), for the Opposition, said the question was whether magistrates should have returned to them the right to make secure accommodation orders which they had prior to the 1969 Act. Many people had become disillusioned about the working of the Act.

There should be a review of the Act to look at the powers of magistrates, the question of fines, and the working of detention centres.

Lady Robson of Kiddington (L) said it was not the case that it was people from socially deprived areas who took part in crime. There was an increase in crime from juveniles who came from good backgrounds. This should be looked at.

The Countess of Loudoun (Ind) said there had been insufficient time for a proper evaluation of the changes under the Act to be made.

The main issue of concern should be to develop more effective and possibly less costly alternatives to the present largely discredited methods of dealing with juvenile offenders. Discussion of amendments to the Act was irrelevant and took the focus of attention away from more important issues.

Lord Wells-Pestell, Lord in Waiting, said the Act had been the subject of controversy since its major provisions came into operation in 1971. It was essential that the provisions should be kept under continual close scrutiny.

The debates on the subject in the House were a measure of frustration that although they did not like some of the things happening in society they did not know what to do about it.

It does not matter (he said) what you do for or to the delinquent. It makes no difference. There are all sorts of schemes and forms of treatment.

Perhaps the most significant fact is that once they reach the age of 21 they cease to offend. We have a tremendous wave of antisocial behaviour before that age and after that somehow they settle down and turn into decent citizens.

Lord Harmar-Nicholls (C)—That is new to my experience.

Lord Wells-Pestell—That is the outcome of several pieces of psychological research. The conclusion is that it is largely due to the effect when they get married.

The Government feel that there is no need at this stage to initiate a review of the Act, but that is not to suggest the Government are complacent about the present position or are unwilling to make amendments which can be shown to be useful.

We cannot afford to ignore a situation where the total number of people under the age of 21 found guilty or cautioned for criminal offences has increased threefold since 1956.

There was no statistical evidence that the Act had affected the rate of increase in juvenile crime in any way.

There was some hopeful indication for the future in that the national number of juvenile offenders dropped by 9 per cent between 1974 and 1976.

Even if more resources were available the Government would be opposed to a massive programme of further residential provision. Priority must be given to the development of forms of non-residential care. Intermediate treatment and the ending of remands of juveniles to prisons were the immediate priorities.

Further emphasis on punishment rather than rehabilitation could be nothing but regressive.

The debate was concluded.

Loneliness the main problem for widows

There were three million widows in Britain, and 200,000 women became widows every year, Lady Macleod of Borve, said when she opened a short debate on the problems of widows.

She said that while 15 out of every 100 women were widows, only four out of every 100 men were widowers. She had been widowed twice, at the age of 23 and in her fifties, and was president of the National Association of Widows.

A survey had shown the main problem was one of loneliness, and the next was that of coping with house maintenance, such as mending a fuse, digging a drain, or painting the house. If a woman was on her own there were many trades people who would take advantage of the fact that she did not know so much about such matters as men did. She might even be charged more for her car repairs.

One in three widows had financial problems, according to the survey and the incomes of 70 per cent were below supplementary benefit levels.

Social security officers had been known to watch outside a widow's home hoping to catch her with a man in the house.

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne (C), for the Opposition, said widows were better treated in other countries. Now that Britain was a member of the EEC it would be a good thing to have a little harmonization in this matter.

The Bishop of Derby said his experience of pastoral work suggested there were two particular areas of need, one personal and the other financial. They were closely linked. There were often grievances among widows that their benefits were subject to tax.

Lord Wells-Pestell, Lord in Waiting, said since October 1973 when the previous Government last raised widows' pensions and benefits the Labour Government had increased them five times, and more than doubled them in cash terms from £10.85 to £24.50. The widowed mother's pension had risen from £11.55 to £23.60, or £25.90 with child benefit.

Pensions had risen nearly 50 per cent more than average wages in that period.

We are (he said) determined to go on protecting the widows so that their pensions and other long-term benefits are increased in line with net earnings or prices, whichever is the more beneficial to them.

Widows would benefit from provisions of the new earnings related national insurance scheme.

There was no moral judgment involved in the withdrawal of a widow's benefit paid to a widow living with a man as his wife. She should not have any advantage over a woman who remarried and as a result was not entitled to benefit.

The debate was concluded.

High taxation is a fine on success

Mr Nigel Lawson, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs (Blaby, C), said they welcomed the Government's apparent deathbed conversion to the cause of the small business, although the reliefs were of a modest nature.

The £200m was a mere fraction of the vast amount of taxpayers' money pumped into British Leyland alone. Nevertheless, it was better than nothing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had tried to appear wonderfully even-handed in his Budget statement but the presentation was phoney. The tax cuts were phoney since they were more than cancelled out by the increase in taxation caused by fiscal drag as inflation dragged more and more people into the tax net and, at the other end, into the higher tax band.

Far from there being any tax cuts at all, the total yield of tax including national insurance contributions was expected to rise this year in real terms by 2.75 per cent. The yield of tax alone was expected to increase this year in real terms by 4.25 per cent.

The huge increase in public spending was the reason for the sharp increase in the borrowing requirement this year. It was also the reason why, despite the borrowing requirement, Mr Healey could not find room for genuine income tax cuts needed if incentives were to be restored and economic growth achieved. This was why his thirteenth Budget was an out-and-out Socialist Budget.

Perhaps another explanation was that the increase was a necessary part of the Government's debt repayment to the high command of the TUC. This, in turn, was why Tories would divide against the Budget.

This was very much a TUC Budget. The Chancellor was prepared to do anything to coax out of the trade union leadership some sort of grudging approval for a fourth round of incomes policy which could then be waved in the faces of the electorate like some sort of talisman when the time came.

During the committee stage, the Opposition would seek reductions in the basic rate of tax, in the tax on savings income and in the higher rates of tax. To let this matter stand would mean that there was not so much a tax as a fine for the crime of success. Like a fine, it was a deterrent rather than a revenue raiser.

If the minor parties joined the Tories and income tax reductions were brought about, the Tories did not intend that there should be any consequent increase in the borrowing requirement which was already too high for comfort.

If Parliament decided on reductions it was incumbent on the Government to trim back the proposed massive increase in their own spending accordingly. (Conservative cheers.) Or, if they refused, as a second best, they could introduce corresponding increases in indirect taxation. Only the Government could do this.

The last four years had been disastrous for the British economy.

They had no wish to go back to the 1930s but Mr Healey with his policies was going the best way about it. The root cause was the unremitting hostility to enterprise and its rewards.

Conservative policy was pledged to restoring incentives to make it worth while for people to work, to acquire skills, to work overtime, to take risks, and employ an extra man. In a free society, the level of employment was determined not by the Government but by the profitability of employment. Income tax at anything like the present levels in Britain was thoroughly misconceived. Even in theory there was nothing in favour of it, apart from equality and even that was in doubt.

He hoped that tonight the House would be given a categorical assurance that in their amendments to the Finance Bill the Conservatives would not be trying to take from the poor to give to the rich within the income tax structure. That would be disastrous, would be seen to be unfair and would not work.

How would the Liberals raise the money? Cigarettes and tobacco, where the real tax take had fallen substantially since the sixties; 2p on beer and the equivalent on other alcoholic drinks would bring in £300m.

In the Finance Bill, the Liberals would be seeking to reduce the standard rate of income tax, to reduce the higher rates of taxes, and to change the bands. If they succeeded they would be fully prepared to support Government amendments to replace the revenue.

Mr Sydney Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley, Lab) said that while the fringe tax adjustments in the Budget were welcome, particularly in the low pay area, the continuing problem of low-paid workers and their struggle to escape the poverty trap could only be permanently resolved by substantial increases in real wages.

Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C) said an ominous significance was attached to the Budget because it offered evidence of a significant alteration in the Chancellor's economic strategy and a significant setback to the quality of his so-called industrial strategy.

He had finally abandoned the much-trumpeted object of exported growth and had had to settle for the much more dangerous and crisis-inducing expedient of stimulating domestic consumption to achieve growth.

The danger of increasing consumption, unaccompanied by other measures, was that the goods consumed were so often made by foreign workers outside Britain, causing unemployment.

Mr Ronald Thomas (Bristol, North-West, Lab) moved a Labour backbench amendment to provide that the Budget resolution should not extend to the making of any provision for the further exemption of individuals from liability to capital gains tax.

He said a massive shift to indirect taxation must mean that low paid families, particularly large ones, would pay more tax.

He doubted whether the Budget would create any jobs.

They urgently required selective imports controls. Those must be backed by the modernization of, and more capital investment in, British industry.

The changes on capital gains tax, creating a situation where individuals could have tax-free gains up to £1,000 a year and a reduced liability up to £9,500, were the erosion of an important principle. The Labour movement had fought for a long time to get the tax introduced.

If they had money like this to spare Labour MPs could think of better ways of spending it. Unless later they had some definite indication that the Government intended to withdraw the CGT changes many of them would be voting for the amendment.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said there was still not enough incentive to work and real tax cuts could only come from spending less public money.

Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, South, Lab) said capitalism was doomed and it was regrettable that the Government, instead of helping to kill it off, were trying to rejuvenate it.

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent, South, Lab) said the proposal to spend £3,500,000 on kidney machines was absolutely half-baked. It raised hopes which just could not be realized.

Investigation of future use of ancient track

Through muddle and ineptitude there had been failure to protect the Ridgeway, the ancient track running through several counties from being invaded by motor vehicles, Lord Foot (L) said when he opened a debate on the subject.

He was concerned about the 40-mile stretch of the Ridgeway which ran from the great stone circle of Avebury, finishing at Streatley-on-Thames.

There is today (he said) the same driftway or track over which in neolithic times our ancestors drove their flocks and moved from one settlement to another. Along the route of this green path you have a great wealth of ancient monuments linked together by the driftway. It would be difficult to find another single place in the United Kingdom which presents such a series of antiquities and ancient monuments.

The track was available for motor cars, motor cycles and vehicles of all kinds. The result was that in the summer months, when the invasion was at its height, there was on the Ridgeway a series of car parks. What the Countryside Commission had in mind was that this part of the Ridgeway should be reserved for riders and walkers but that had proved abortive.

Lord Lyell (C), for the Opposition, said the law could not achieve what they all wanted to see, peace and quiet on the Ridgeway. The problem existed mainly west of Streatley where it was classified by Oxfordshire County Council as a road used as a public path. If an order was made restricting motor traffic from all or part of the Ridgeway he wondered how it would be enforced.

Earl Howe (C) said the possibility of closure of the Ridgeway caused considerable concern to motorists. Vehicles should be able to use it peacefully.

It would be unfair and unjust (he said) to single out and deprive a section of the public from using the Ridgeway.

Lady Stedman, Baroness in Waiting, said the Department of the Environment had no direct responsibility for the Ridgeway, although it was involved in the definitive procedure for designating rights of way.

The Countryside Commission was responsible for the management of the Ridgeway, and would appoint a field officer for a year to report on its future. A study might show that new techniques of management could be used to overcome the problem without introducing restrictions.

I hope (she said) it is possible to solve this dilemma. The adoption of traffic restrictions is not an easy answer. If restrictions were applied to agricultural roads it is difficult to see how damage to the surface will be prevented if farmers would find it hard.

House adjourned. 7.30 pm.

Parliamentary notes

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Further proceedings on Wales Bill.

House of Lords

Today at 2.45: Further proceedings on Scotland Bill.

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TH. ROYAL, STRATFORD, E15. 534 0310. Opens 26 April "SISTERS", new play by Tom McGrath.

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THEATRES

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't 8.00 (sold out). John Ford's 'TIS PITY SHE'S A WHORE. Adv. bkgs. Aldwych.

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ACADEMY ONE, 437 2981. Bunuel's THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X), 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.45

ACADEMY TWO, 437 5129. Claude Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY THREE, 437 8819. Bertolucci's THE SPIDER STRATEGEM (A). Progs. 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp. Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. Melville's classic Resistance thriller, THE ARMY IN THE SHADOWS (AA). 3.10, 6.45, 8.25.

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GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177/8402. Russell Square Tube. DEREK JARMAN'S JUBILEE (X). Sep. Perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10. WOODSTOCK (X), 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. Shirley MacLaine, Anne Bancroft, Mikhail Baryshnikov, in a Herbert Ross film, THE TURNING POINT (A). Progs. Wk. 1.05, 4.30, 8.10.

ODEON HAYMARKET. 930 2738/2771. Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave, in a Fred Zinnemann film, JULIA (A). Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Feature Dly. 2.48, 6.00, 9.00. All seats bkble. at Theatre.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. 930 6111. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. progs. Dly. Doors open (10.00 Not Sun.), 1.05, 4.15, 7.45. Late perfs. Tues.-Sats. Doors open 11.15 p.m. All seats may be booked except 10.00 a.m. prog.

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PARIS PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. Carpenter's DARK STAR (A). Progs. 3.35, 5.55, 8.10.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. Carpenter's DARK STAR (A). Progs. 3.35, 5.55, 8.10.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Seats bookable (Plaza 1 & 2 only) for last ev. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. Phone bookings only with Access-Barclaycard.
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3. THE DEVILS ADVOCATE (AA). Progs. Daily 1.45, 3.55, 6.10, 8.20. Late Show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
4. THE DUELLISTS (A). Progs. Daily 2.00 (not Suns.), 4.10, 6.20, 8.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. SWEPT AWAY (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 3.10, 5.25, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats Bkble. Lic'd. Bar.

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1. ANOTHER MAN, ANOTHER WOMAN (AA). Progs. 3.35, 5.30, 8.10. Late Show Sat. 10.50.
2. THE GOODBYE GIRL (A). Progs. 12.45, 3.15, 5.35, 8.05. Late Show Sat. 10.45.
3. A SPECIAL DAY (AA). 1.40, 5.20, 8.55. BEDROOM MAZURKA (X). 3.35, 7.15. Late Show Sat. 10.50.
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THE ARTS

The stories pictures tell



Aileen Ferriday: Alice

The Sunday before last John Berger and Jean Mohr spoke to a packed audience at the Nottingham Playhouse. The subject was photography and the title of their illustrated lecture *Images and Texts*, on the occasion of the exhibition of photographs by Jean Mohr, *In Four Continents*, which is at the Midland Group Gallery (24-32, Carlton Street, Nottingham) until May 6.

Berger began with a "short history of photography" which was almost as full of ideas as Walter Benjamin's classic essay of that name written in the early Thirties. Whereas the years between the wars, he said, were the great period of documentary photography and of the democratization of photography, the period we are in now was one of consumerism, tourism and publicity. The camera produces an endless spectacle. Before photography was invented there was memory. Today, for many people, photography takes the place of memory. Photography creates a nostalgia which makes a commodity of certain events or objects of the past.

After Jean Mohr had outlined the plight of the serious photo-journalist today, Berger went on to discuss the relationship between photography and text. Photographs are like bricks from which one builds meaning. But photographs are normally used tautologically. The image repeats the words. Berger showed how he and Mohr had used images and texts in their collaborative books, and illustrated this with slides of photographs from *The Seventh Man*.

How the juxtaposition of a motorway interchange and a winding hill road in a southern Mediterranean country could be made to say something about the experience of the migrant worker in Europe. Berger demonstrated how a juxtaposition of a migrant worker sleeping in his barracks with that of a man dozing on a wall in a Mediterranean country could suggest different meanings, according to how they are arranged. Because we read from left to right, photographs no less than text, had the migrant asleep in his bunk been placed on the left and the dozing peasant on the right it would have suggested that the migrant was dreaming of home. But by reversing the images, as is done in *The Seventh Man*, a much more complex and less obvious meaning is suggested—the whole relationship between a man and his past, between country and city, different kinds of work, freedom and regimentation.

Before and after the lecture, Jean Mohr's exhibition was on show in the Playhouse foyer, before being moved to the Midland Group gallery. Taken over the past 20 years, his photographs are divided into subjects or countries, such as Cyprus or Migrant Workers. Mohr has worked for magazines and also for international agencies like the Red Cross, the World Health Organization and the International Labour Office. The pictures are captioned merely with the date and place taken. These are images without texts, and it is interesting to compare the section on Migrant Workers, several of the pictures in which appear in *The Seventh Man*, with their use with text in the book. But the trouble with seeing the exhibition on its own at the Midland gallery is that one does not have Berger's and Mohr's exposition of their method before one. For the photographers say a great deal more when used in the careful juxtapositions of image with image, and image with text.

Inevitably the standard of such an exhibition is going to be very mixed, the images remaining divorced from normal meaning, the juxtapositions the whim of the hangers of the exhibition. Nevertheless individual images arrest, and sometimes there are enough of one photographer's work, like Jim Byrne's pictures of men and sheep, to suggest a context, if not a text. A few single images stand out on their own, like one of the few colour prints, David Arksey's landscape of a field of yellow rape; Aileen Ferriday's extraordinary study of a small girl at a children's party, *Alice*; and Colin Reiner's slyly observed photograph of a girl ruefully watching a soldier kiss another girl in narrow streets of huge stone walls.

But such images are isolated and divorced from the reasons for their making and the use they might later be put to. Taking Berger's analogy of photographs being like bricks from which one can build meaning, group shows such as this are like exhibitions of bricks lined up with which nothing is built.

The latest issue of *Camerawork*, the excellent magazine published by the Half Moon Photography Workshop, is devoted to "The Picture Story". It contains an article on the history of the picture story by Tom Picton with a useful bibliography, various quotations on the subject and an article by David Hurn, who runs the course in documentary photography at Newport. It also prints a number of picture stories (images and texts), two of which, at least, are outstanding: Daniel Meadows's *Home Bacon*, about one of the few remaining farms to cure their own bacon, and Philip Jones Griffiths's *British Troops on Irish Streets*. This is a subject he was commissioned to cover for *Life*. In the event only one or two pictures were used. One can see why. In a picture slightly fogged at the edge because the military seized his camera and opened it after he had taken the picture, a British soldier is seen lying in someone's front garden in the prone position with a boy putting his foot on the barrel of his rifle.

Ian Berry is working on a book on *The English* and got a large Arts Council bursary to carry on with it. At the moment, as shown at the Photographers' Gallery, his pictures don't add up to much more than sensitive observation. A good brick show.

Paul Overy

Tamás Vásáry
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Influenza prevented Wilhelm Kempff from coming to the South Bank on Sunday for his promised Schubert recital. At short notice Tamás Vásáry stepped into the breach, starting with the same work that Mr Kempff had chosen.

This was Schubert's so-called "Fantasy" sonata in G, D894, and nothing in the programme was more beautifully played. The quality of sound was ravishing, ethereally luminous in *piano*, warm and round in *fortissimo*, with melody as liquid as from any instrument played with a bow.

More important, without sacrifice of its essential intimacy and simplicity of spirit, Mr Vásáry saw into the heart of the music, every mood, every modulation, every dynamic gradation. Wholly unaffected, the performance was at once revelatory and spell-binding, like some enchanted dream from which one never wants to wake.

Beethoven's *Pathétique* came next. That was less of a voyage of discovery, perhaps, with its flanking movements taken so fast. Yet it was urgent in feeling, and, in the slow movement, rich cello-like cantabile was cunningly separated from the accompaniment.

Schumann and Liszt shared the second half. Schumann's *Papillons* was done with a dancing lightness and mercurial charm much in accordance with the title. Sometimes tempo seemed unnecessarily swift, and rubato a little too obtrusive for, say, a recording. But heard just once on a concert platform, the reading was refreshing. The finale brought a daringly imaginative response to the dying away of the carnival strains and the chiming clock.

Finally came Liszt's *Dante Sonata*, in which Mr Vasary explored a wide range of dynamics and colour and took hair-raising risks to match the impetuous ardour of Liszt's vision. A few *strepitoso* climaxes sounded slightly over-pedalled and a little hurried, but they were aflame. Intimacies were sensitively timed and shaded.

Alban Berg Quartet
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

Perhaps we should find it reassuring that Bartok's once ferocious-seeming String Quartet No 2 now sounds relaxed, nearly mellifluous. At least that is how its two outer slow movements appeared on Sunday afternoon when played by the Alban Berg Quartet (with their new second violin, Gerhard Schulz). They make a precisely balanced team, quite without stiffness, and produce a beautiful sound.

Most impressive in Bartok's first movement was the manner in which the lines slowly yet relentlessly gathered and then finally released energy. The suppressed but unquenchable vitality of the central quick movement came across without insistence, and the closing, again slow, movement was shown to be profoundly serious, yet not gloomy. Altogether, this was a sensitively judged interpretation.

Hugo Wolf's Italian Serenade was composed during a brief interlude of happiness, or at least of hope, in his short life, and formed a welcome interlude between the concert's two masterpieces. It was performed with a genial refinement that is characteristic of the Alban Berg ensemble in less strenuous moments, loud passages as much as soft seeming delicate, fine-spun, though without underplaying the music's high spirits.

Warmth and refinement of that sort were of necessity less evident after the interval in Beethoven's Quartet Op 59 No 1, a piece that even now, 170 years after its appearance, still almost oppresses us with its size. This, particularly in the opening Allegro, is partly a matter of complex and unexpected structural features, and those were clearly articulated by the Alban Berg Quartet, above all in the coda, where formal and expressive ambiguities are finally resolved. Impressive also were their smooth, though never too smooth, handling of the Scherzo's abrupt shifts of mood, and the transition from the slow movement, an event that is always a surprise no matter how often one hears this work.

Tallis Scholars
St Marylebone Church

Paul Griffiths

Cycles of Beethoven quartets we are used to; cycles of Latin church music by Tallis might seem rather less appealing. The Tallis Scholars, however, are proving that there is much of wisdom and beauty in their chosen speciality, and Saturday evening's concert, the third in a series of four, showed that there is quite sufficient variety as well. For that we must thank the religious vicissitudes of Tallis's long composing career, from around 1530 to around 1580, so that his Latin settings comprise both flamboyant decorations for the Catholic liturgy and more intimate pieces for Elizabeth's chapel, where Anglican services were said in the old tongue.

As examples of the former, this programme included the early votive antiphon "Salve intemerata virgo" and the Mass based upon it, both works of resplendent yet angular polyphony, analogues of our Perpendicular architecture. The Tallis Scholars' upwards transposition heightened the daring of its balance and also the exquisite frailty which belongs even to Tallis's most festive music. In both respects a single high soprano, with a boyish voice of purity and regret, was particularly valuable.

The Mass was intelligently divided to frame the second part of the concert, and there contrasted with mostly later pieces for evening offices. Among these, the compline hymn "O nata lux" was given a smooth yet light-textured performance by this small group of voices. I did wonder, though, about the choice of accidentals, which here wrought some pretty strange harmonies.

Yet it cannot be doubted that the series has been prepared with care and scholarship. Peter Phillips directs his singers with a close feeling for Tallis's clear textures and even breath; he also, with Paul Doe, provides a programme book which has everything one wants except the texts. Let me urge the still doubting to try the final concert, on Saturday week at St John's.

Walking wounded

Shall I See You Now?
BBC 2

Stanley Reynolds

In another time, perhaps not so long ago as all that, Mary O'Malley's little play, *Shall I See You Now?* on BBC2 on Saturday, would have been thought a most curious sort of tragedy, but today with so many of life's walking wounded to be seen all round us, Miss O'Malley's play was a comedy. Here were a group of people in the first circle, the outer edge of a mental hospital who were not raving mad, not crazy at all, but did not wish to leave. The outside world was too much for them. Dennis (Toby Salaman) threatened to kill himself if he was set free. Mr Salaman gave a marvellous performance as the coherent man who is sane but decidedly edgy. One thought, however, that perhaps it is not so very difficult for anyone to play-act neuroses today.

An actor is so used to seeing it that he can perhaps do it just as small boys can always do a death by gunshot, arrow wound or deathray. All during this Second City First production one was reminded of that scene in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* when Jack Nicholson first learnt that most of the patients were free to walk out of the hospital but just did not have the nerve to do it.

Miss O'Malley is, of course, the author of the highly successful stage play, *Once a Catholic*, and perhaps it was her allegiance to Irish Catholicism that prompted her to create Carmel, played by Pam St Clement. What was Carmel doing even on the fringe of a mental hospital? She was a stalwart, solid character, beefy-armed and resourceful as an oldfashioned barmaid. The viewer waited for her to crack up, do something extraordinary. But the mystery of Carmel's presence remained.

Perhaps Miss O'Malley knew what she was doing. Maybe she was telling us that even the likes of Carmel, who when asked by a nurse "Have you ever played Scrabble?" answered indignantly "I have not!", is not safe from the terrors of this world.

Miss O'Malley is obviously one of those rare playwrights who does not tie up all the loose ends like a well-written essay: instead she creates realistic people the audience can observe and then wonder about.

Pedr James, the director, did a splendid job with the scenery Miss O'Malley gave him to work with, which was only the landscape of the human face.

Television
Hammersmith Odeon

Richard Williams

Television, the New York rock group that scored notable triumphs a year ago with records and concerts which mixed ferocity and charm in unusually well-balanced proportions, have more recently been pilloried for failing to budge from their obvious conviction, rare among pop musicians, that the style of their efforts must come second to the content.

Their methods are seen as dated. Their desire to use song-structures as vehicles for lengthy but lucid and carefully developed guitar solos is out of step with an era in which songs are supposed to be sharp and sudden, and the impressionistic lyrics of their chief composer, Tom Verlaine, contrast even more harshly with the bald, artless attempts at social realism preferred by the new wave of British musicians.

Yet Television's real creativity lends their music a resonance which persists long after the blatant bashing of their competitors has receded. Although Sunday's concert began shakily, in the face of a restless audience, by the end the group had unequivocally reaffirmed their reputation.

Not until the fifth song, the hectic "Friction", did they seem at ease, and only with "Ain't That Nothing" did Verlaine and Richard Lloyd begin to intertwine their guitar lines with the expected verve.

Their styles are interestingly complementary: Lloyd's is smooth, studied, and sweet-toned, while Verlaine is less predictably employing many effects—including the use of his volume control to cancel the initial attack of individual notes. Over the two-chord drone of "Marquee Moon" he improvized at length, ending with a brilliantly imaginative chorded passage, while Lloyd was featured on a highly decorated version of Bob Dylan's "Knocking On Heaven's Door", in an arrangement which amplified the song's exhausted, nightmarish atmosphere.

Verlaine's voice, attenuated and insecure in his upper register, can be laconic or impassioned, and is particularly effective when he insinuates asides between the accompanying vocal phrases of Lloyd and the bassist Fred Smith. It is a further aspect of talents which make him a thoroughly compelling performer.

Valenti
Wigmore Hall

Stanley Sadie

The American harpsichordist Fernando Valenti, who has long stood as a knowledgeable interpreter of Scarlatti's sonatas—he has recorded 34 discs of them—played a dozen at the Wigmore Hall on Saturday evening. I cannot tell you which, as he disdained to identify them by the standard numberings (except in personal interview afterwards) on the grounds that the catalogues are not fully accurate.

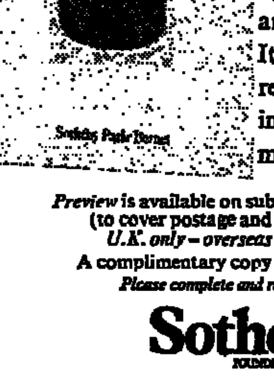
His playing has considerable character and, likewise, is not without a touch of the high-handed. He does not aim at the unrelieved brilliance favoured by some who play Scarlatti; indeed his tempos were generally moderate. Sometimes he captured well the wilful nature of a piece, even underlining it by the use of rubato to highlight sharply a change in mode, a shift in harmony, a break in texture.

But at other times, as in the G major sonata that ended the recital, the rubato was such as to impede the continuity, for a plethora of rallentandos, pauses and eccelerandos left one with little sense of a basic pulse. Elsewhere, too, his freedom of rhythm tended to split phrases in a way that did more to draw attention to passing detail than it did to strengthen the rhythmic flow or enhance the musical logic of the whole. It was no coincidence that his most successful sonatas were those whose rhythmic texture minimized the opportunities for rubato, like his penultimate one, with its moto perpetuo character, or some of those with continuous triplet movement. The triple-time sonata that was seventh in his programme was, at least in part, more broadly done, and benefited from some crisp articulation; and the performances were by no means entirely without panache.

The tendency to emphasize harmonic points, even at the expense of rhythmic integrity, was again to be noted in his Bach playing. It was thus a shade disappointing, in the first partita, to discover in Mr Valenti's playing relatively little concern for the dance character of such movements as the Corrente or the Minuet; and in the Giga, surprisingly, he scarcely phrased the music at all, producing a curiously dull effect. He caught something of the proper declamatory character of the florid melody of the Sarabande, but (to put it kindly) took liberties with the text. He rarely, in fact, showed the ready command of the keyboard that was so striking a feature of his past performances.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

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FROM

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SPORT

Football

Greenwood still has no answer to his midfield problem

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Ron Greenwood, the England manager, has begun to suffer the misfortunes that dogged his predecessor, Don Revie. After unexpectedly announcing on Sunday night that he had called up Hudson, of Arsenal, in case Brooking was unable to play, he discovered yesterday that Hudson had a throat infection. Later Brooking withdrew from the party for tomorrow's match against Brazil at Wembley, leaving the team ominously short of midfield players.

A request for the Aston Villa forward, Deehan, to join the party after his club's first division match last night, and for Channon, of Manchester City, provided Mr Greenwood with more players but not an answer to his midfield problem. He lost one first choice, Wilkins, through injury before the original party was selected and the loss of Brooking with a groin strain left him with only one recognized midfield player in Currie, who has little recent international experience. The possibility of Francis or Channon being brought in to the attack and having Keegan in a deeper role was probably under consideration.

Brooking's withdrawal is especially difficult for Mr Greenwood. The prospect of Currie and Brooking attempting to outwit the Brazilians in the middle of the field would have been a highlight of tomorrow's match. Now England may find themselves overworked in that area. Hudson, in his revitalized form for Arsenal, would have been an interesting replacement, but yesterday his throat infection was serious enough to keep him in bed. Channon's return to international consideration comes after a season struggling with injuries and it would have been surprising if he had been picked in tomorrow's team.

There was also another alteration to the England Under-21 party for their European championship match in Yugoslavia tomorrow when Boyer, of Southampton, withdrew because of injury. He was replaced by the Chelsea forward, Langley. All in all, the past few days have thrust Mr Greenwood into the problems that almost always face the national team manager on the eve of a "friendly" match.

Clubs have found themselves torn between their desire to assist the new manager and their own commitments. Liverpool's players were among the first to be omitted. Hamburg, Aston Villa, Nottingham Forest and Ipswich Town had made special efforts to cooperate, although, significantly, both the Forest and Ipswich managers, Brian Clough and Bobby Robson, respectively, are associated with England's new, expanded managerial team.

West Ham's manager John Lyall, was placed in a more embarrassing position as his team are so seriously threatened with relegation. Brooking's groin strain is reportedly only slight, hampering his twisting and turning, but the club could hardly allow him to play tomorrow at risk of losing him for their crucial game with Manchester United next Saturday. Mr Greenwood, after his long association with West Ham, must have appreciated Mr Lyall's dilemma.

ENGLAND: J. Corrigan (Manchester City); M. Mills (Ipswich Town), D. Watson (Manchester City), B. Greenhoff (Manchester United), T. Cherry (Leeds), K. Keegan (Hamburg), A. Currie (Leeds), P. Barnes (Manchester City), T. Francis (Birmingham), R. Latchford (Everton), S. Coppell (Manchester United).

Why increased competitiveness does not mean less skill and enjoyment

Brazil will not stop their carnival

By Norman Fox



Rivelino: the sole survivor from Brazil's illustrious World Cup winning team of 1970.

Most of the Brazilian football team had sent out for gloves. Claudio Coutinho, the coach, had a cold and went to bed early, carefully changing rooms to escape incessant callers. The baggage man, grandly described as "Uniform Supervisor", kept the hood of his anorak tight over his ears. One would not have thought that their first day in England was what they expected and wanted.

In the pale sunshine of the next afternoon, Mr Coutinho quietly conducted training without once acting in any way "military". This is the popular description of this lean, 39-year-old former army physical training instructor, who holds the most heavily criticized and precarious job in South American football, despite the basic and often mentioned disadvantage of not having played football at international level. He was not barking orders to break the tranquillity of a Hertfordshire Sunday. He observed and noted how players adapted to different conditions. They had played when it was below freezing in Hamburg, and in the heat of Saudi Arabia within five days, and just flown in from Milan.

Conditions on arrival in England were similar to those he expects in Argentina when the World Cup gets under way in six weeks' time with Brazil starting as favourites. This was why he was not concerned about the weather. The match against England at Wembley tomorrow fulfils an obligation, as England played in Rio last June, drawing 0—0, when Brazil were at an early stage of Mr Coutinho's era as coach.

He is still concerned that his team need experience, especially against Europeans on soft pitches and in unkind weather. It seems strange to think that these masters of three World Cup finals should need experience of any kind, but with many newcomers and only Rivelino surviving from the 1970 winning team that Pele, Tostao and Jairzinho decorated there has had to be change, and since Mr Coutinho took charge the changes have embraced more than personnel.

The biggest and most publicized has been in the point of emphasis. "In the last World Cup the Dutch were the best tactically", Mr Coutinho said. It seemed that South Americans had grown tired of the samba analogy, and last year in Rio he talked of his hopes for a blend of European competitiveness and Brazilian skill. At the time, it sounded worse than bad instant coffee to someone reared on the third division south and convinced that Pele was supernatural.

Is that what the Brazilian spectators really wanted, I asked Mr Coutinho last weekend. "As long as we are winning, yes", he said, recalling that after the team's recent defeat by France (their first for 17 games) the Brazilian press were ready to leave him in Paris, yet less than a week later after a 1—0 beating of the West Germans they were ready to clean his training shoes. He drew his forefinger across the throat to indicate the consequences of not winning.

The "blend" has not been accepted without some indignation from players unaccustomed to that peculiar European taste, the "90 minute footballer". Yet Mr Coutinho said: "The players (yes, including Rivelino) have given me more support than I would have expected at this time of change."

Mercifully, in my view, the term "work rate" has not yet percolated this Brazilian blend.

I suggested that the training did seem more "physical" than a year ago, but was politely rebuked. "We must train and play Brazilian style but put pressure on other teams", he remarked. Even so, the training is strenuous, but almost every exercise is done with the ball. Mr Coutinho insists that all he is doing is adding some European flavour. Skill was still the essence and enjoyment essential. I had not heard a football coach use the word "fun" for a very long time. He has a mellow sense of humour, and can force a smile on the bandit face of Rivelino.

It seemed presumptuous to suggest that England and Brazil could meet halfway in terms of this "blend", but it was not dismissed. "England will be a very good test for us", he said. "They are changing, moving towards more technically skilful football. We're moving the other way, but we're both searching for the same thing." The goal is total football, a game in which there are no zones, no restricted areas for defenders or forwards. But was there time for Brazil to achieve their objectives before Argentina? "Yes, I believe we will be ready", he said. "On this tour we have been looking for confirmation. The young players needed testing in these conditions."

Inevitably, he neatly side-stepped the question of the successor to Pele. In a masterly moment of contrived language difficulty he spoke of Brazil's new "star" as "teamwork". Neither would he be drawn very far on Scotland's prospects. "I have no advice for Scotland", he said. "They are clever enough. They could be the Poland this time." Poland beat Brazil for third place in the 1974 tournament.

As for Brazil? "We are going according to plan. We will go home calmly. We will use the remaining time completing our plans." The result tomorrow did not concern him, presumably, as long as Brazil won.

Table tennis

English league's model will be the Bundesliga

By Richard Streeton

A national table tennis league for English clubs seems almost certain to be launched as an important part of the programme for the 1978-79 season. The English Table Tennis Association are at present overhauling their own structure in several ways. By next autumn the new league, probably for eight clubs at first, could be among a number of innovations as the sport continues to take advantage of the interest aroused by the 1977 world championships in Birmingham.

It will be many years before the English league has the numerical strength and rich rewards of West Germany's Bundesliga, on which the new league will be modelled. West Germany have led the way in Europe in making table tennis profitable commercially and a major spectator attraction, but had the advantage of starting from scratch without traditional commitments.

England for several decades have had the county championship, but as in Rugby Union its significance has tended to dwindle in recent years. Players and supporters fail to feel the old loyalties to a region and changes in county boundaries have not helped.

Recognition now for the need to adapt has been spurred by the phenomenal success that has accrued to Desmond Douglas, England's leading player, who this winter has commuted at weekends to a West German club. Douglas's game has been sharpened out of all recognition by regular contact with the best Europeans, and his bank account has benefited from between £10,000 and £15,000 by some estimates.

Now, other leading English players are negotiating contracts, with English women players receiving offers, too, for the first time. Though it will take years to develop competitiv[e] commercially, it is obviousl[y in the] interests of English table te[nnis to] develop its own league [as soon as] possible, to involve English [players] at home. At the moment a check is kept that champi[onship,] open tournament and [national] league fixtures in differen[t coun]tries do not overlap on th[e inter]national calendar. But it [may] not always be possible to [do] this in the years ahead.

To provide a more [efficient] administration in keepin[g with] modern times, the ETTA recently abolished the [manage]ment committee system th[at was] used for many years. Ins[tead,] vice-chairmen will be appoi[nted to] the ETTA's three main off[ices, to] be responsible for specific [areas] of the game. These are [...] and coaching, press and p[ublic relations,] development, administration, programme and finance.

The implementation of [these] changes awaits the outcome [in] May of the ballot now [taking] place for the new ETTA c[hairman] in succession to Charles Wy[lie, who] announced last year he wo[uld not] be seeking reelection [at the] annual meeting in July af[ter serv]ing for eight years. Tom [...] the ETTA's treasurer for 2[...] is the favourite in the ball[ot. The] other candidate is Louis H[...] a prominent Middlesex off[icial.]

The ETTA hope to hav[e the] new administration worki[ng and] the benefits to show from t[he start] of next season, when the highlight at senior level [will be] the world championshi[ps in] Pyongyang, the first sportin[g event] of world-wide importance held in North Korea. Th[e dates] for these have been confi[rmed as] April 25 to May 6, later tha[n usual,] which could add to what w[ill be a] costly expedition for [many] countries.

Rugby Union

Exporting west country power to Romania



Fidler: Consolation t[...]

Six of Gloucester's John Player Cup winning side, including four of their mighty pack, have earned selection for an England B trip to Romania next month. Two Leicester forwards, Johnson and Forfar, have won the approval of the selectors despite their side's defeat at Twickenham last Saturday.

Gloucester's contribution to the 21-strong party for two games—against a Bucharest Club XV in Bucharest on May 3 and Romania B in Constanta on May 7—comprises the left wing pair, Jardine and Mogg, a prop forward, Sargent, a hooker, Mills, and locks, Fidler and Boyle.

Fidler, one of the most consistent lineout providers in the game, thus achieves some consolation for missing the full cap that he might have expected after being at the heart of his club's and county's recent successes.

West country power will certainly be needed against Romania, who frequently beat France. England are led by Pryor, a Redruth prop, one of the front-row forwards to do duty on the England bench this season—another sign that forward power is regarded as essential.

ENGLAND B PARTY: Full back: K. M. Bushell (Harlequins); wings: R. W. Dunning (Bedford), R. R. Mogg (Gloucester); centres: A. M. Bland (Sale), R. M. Cardus (Roundhay), R. Jardine (Gloucester); stand-off halves: J. Palmer (Bath), L. Cusworth (Moseley); scrum halves: D. J. Carfoot (Waterloo), C. Gifford (Moseley); prop forwards: C. White (Gosforth), G. A. F. Sargent (Gloucester), T. Pryor (Redruth); hookers: J. A. G. D. Raphael (Bective Rangers), S. F. F. Mills (Gloucester); locks: S. B. Boyle (Gloucester), J. H. Fidler (Gloucester); flank forwards: D. J. Forfar (Leicester), S. R. Johnson (Leicester); No 8s: J. L. Butler (Gosforth), N. Pomphrey (Bristol).

UNDER-23 PARTY: W. M. Rose (Durham University and Leicester); J. D. Barnet (Wolverhampton Polytechnic and New Brighton), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), C. R. Woodward (Loughborough University and Harlequins), J. Carleton (Orrell); N. J. Preston (Richmond), I. G. [...] (Bedford), R. J. Douglas [...] Agricultural College and [...] Bran (Moseley), J. A. [...] forth), P. D. Jackson (St Mary's Ho]spital and Harlequins), S. [...] (Alsager College and Gosforth), Polledri (Bristol), J. P. Sc[...] lyn Park), D. H. D. Cook[e] (Harlequins), Subs: D. P. Sher[...]tol), A. G. T. Harrower (Nat[...] lege and Saracens), S. Kenn[...]ter), M. A. Howe (Bedford), Redfern (Leicester), S. J. [...] (Bristol).

Bertschin plays in side showing four changes



Bertschin: First English cap.

Keith Bertschin, the goal-scoring partner of Trevor Francis in a rejuvenated Birmingham City team, wins his first England cap in the under-21 side to play Yugoslavia in the first leg of the European championship semi-final round at Novisad tomorrow. Bertschin, who was signed from Ipswich Town for £135,000 in July, after failing to win a regular league place, has scored 14 goals this season. He was called up for the quarter-final game in Italy, but did not play.

There is a first full game for Graham Rix, of Arsenal, and a Norwich City striker, Kevin Reeves, retains his place after being called in as a replacement for the Italy game.

The pool, like the senior one, are beset by injuries and club calls. There are four changes from the side who drew 0—0 in Rome, with Bradshaw, of Wolverhampton Wanderers, taking over from Corrigan in goal, and King, of Everton, winning his second cap as midfield replacement for the injured Hoddle. The team trained near London airport yesterday.

"It will obviously be a difficult game", Dave Sexton, the manager, said. "Yugoslavia are always a technically able and gifted team, but we are going over there believing we can get a good result. There is certainly no question of the players who are going feeling they are 'second choice'. The team spirit is good and they are happy about the trip."

With Boyer, of Southampton, an over-age player, unfit and unable to travel, the substitutes will be Woods (Nottingham Forest), Money (Fulham), Langley (Chelsea), Wicks (Chelsea) and Bailey (Middlesbrough).

TEAM: P. Bradshaw (Wolverhampton W); P. Daniel (Hull C), D. Peach (Southampton), S. Williams (Southampton), S. Sims (Leicester C), P. Futcher (Luton T), A. King (Everton), K. Bertschin (Birmingham C), K. Reeves (Norwich C), G. Owen (Manchester City), G. Rix (Arsenal).

Welsh warn Scots to beware Iran

Michael Smith, the Welsh team manager, sounded a warning to Scotland before he joined his players on the plane to Iran, in London yesterday.

Wales have a midweek friendly against Iran, who are in the Scots' World Cup group this summer, and Smith said: "I think Iran are the best team in the world on present form and results and Scotland are not going to have an easy time of it in Argentina. In all my years as manager of Wales, I've never come up against an easy international".

"This will also be a good practice match for us", said Mr Smith. "In the European championship we have to play Turkey and the pitches in Iran are very similar."

Iran, who held Yugoslavia to an inconclusive 0—0 draw a fortnight ago, think Wales will offer a better test as they are tactically closer to the physical, fast game of Scotland.

The Iranian coach, Heshmat Mohajerani, has yet to make up his mind whether he should wait any longer for the former national captain, Parviz Oelitchkhani and the country's star player, Rowshan.

Oelitchkhani is playing for the North American soccer team, San Jose Earthquakes, and cannot obtain his release to join Mohajerani's training camp in Teheran's Olympic village. Rowshan is injured.

A belated return by Whymark against Liverpool

Trevor Whymark returns to first team football for Ipswich at Liverpool today after being out of action for almost four months. Whymark, still aiming for a place in the Ipswich Cup final side has played only a handful of reserve team matches since tearing knee ligaments against Norwich on Boxing Day. He leads the attack but the final line-up will be decided today.

Yesterday's results

First division

Aston Villa (1) 2 Newcastle (0) 0
Cowans, Gray 25,495

Fourth division

Southport (0) 0 Wimbledon (2) 5
1,064 Connell 2, Parsons, Leslie, Bryant

Scottish Premier division

Celtic (3) 5 Clydebank (0) 2
Edvaldsson, Glavin, McDonald, McAdam, Aitken — McCall, McColgan

Scottish second division

Brechin (0) 0 Clyde (0) 2
Ward, McCabe

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bath City 2, Gravesend 0; Grantham 2, Hillingdon Borough 0; Telford 0, Weymouth 0; Worcester 3, AP Leamington 0. First division, North: Tamworth 1, Stourbridge 1. South: Bognor Regis 1, Taunton 1; Romford 1, Waterlooville 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dagenham 1, Hayes 0; Leatherhead 0, Tooting and Mitcham 1; Wycombe Wanderers 1, Hitchin 1.

RUGBY UNION: Newbridge 26, Bath 14; St Ives 0, Cardiff 37.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Castleford 36, Leeds 25; Wigan 39, Featherstone Rovers 6.

Newcastle down after 13 years

Aston Villa 2 Newcastle 0

Newcastle United's 13-year stay in the first division ended with a defeat at Villa Park last night. Although Villa were never at their best, they had sufficient power to avoiding relegation. Cowans drove in the first nail when he received a tapped free-kick from Mortimer in the twenty-sixth minute and shot home from 15 yards.

Newcastle looked second division standard while Villa began to build up a head of steam after half-time. Gray ensured victory for Villa with a flying header from Mortimer's cross after 70 minutes. Villa owed much to the high workrate and productivity of Mortimer and Cowans for their success.

Showing spirit but no flair Newcastle were completely outplayed in the second half with Mahoney saving one free-kick from Mortimer with his legs. Another Gray header was blocked on the line. It was a poor advertisement for the game.

Southport 0 Wimbledon 5

Wimbledon inflicted the heaviest defeat of the season on Southport at Haig Avenue and Connell did most of the damage. He scored in the forty-first and firty-third minutes to put his side firmly in the driving seat and also made a goal for Parsons immediately after the restart. Leslie and Bryant completed the rout as Wimbledon strolled to victory against a dispirited home team.

Full list of today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FIRST DIVISION: Liverpool v Ipswich Town; Nottingham Forest v Queen's Park Rangers; West Bromwich Albion v Derby County.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool v Fulham; Bolton Wanderers v Crystal Palace; Bristol Rovers v Brighton; Millwall v Sunderland; Orient v Burnley.

THIRD DIVISION: Exeter City v Chesterfield; Rotherham United v Hereford United (7.15); Sheffield Wednesday v Preston NE; Shrewsbury Town v Bury.

FOURTH DIVISION: Brentford v Doncaster Rovers; Darlington v Watford; Grimsby Town v Swansea City; Halifax Town v Reading; Scunthorpe United v Hartlepool (7.15); Torquay United v Southend United.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers v Forfar Athletic; Cowdenbeath v East Stirlingshire; Dunfermline Athletic v Queen's Park; Stenhousemuir v Berwick Rangers; Falkirk v Stranraer.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Atherstone v Minehead; Barnet v Wealdstone; Dartford v Nuneaton; Maidstone v Bedford; Redditch v Cheltenham. First division, north: Barry v Banbury (6.30); Bedworth v Kidderminster; Gambridge City v Burton; Dunstable v Merthyr Tydfil (6.30); Gloucester v Enderby (6.30). First division, south: Andover v Ashford; Aylesbury v Basingstoke; Crawley v Canterbury.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final round, second leg: Matlock v Buxton.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City v Great Harwood; Frickley v Boston United; Macclesfield v Stafford Rangers; Scarborough v Netherfield; South Liverpool v Goole.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Enfield v Kingstonian; Leatherhead v Bishop's Stortford; Leytonstone v Woking; Sutton United v Barking; Walthamstow Avenue v Croydon; Wycombe Wanderers v Hitchin Town.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chalfont St Peter v Windsor and Eton (6.0); Erith and Belvedere v Haringey Borough; Grays Athletic v Leyton-Wingate; Harefield United v Burnham; Redhill v Billericay Town.

RUGBY UNION: Exeter v Bristol (6.15).

Squash rackets

Enviable depth of class in Nottingham team

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Nottingham, who were runners-up last year with the same five players, beat Richmond Town 3—2 at Wimbledon Stadium, last evening, in the final of the mixed squash rackets tournament sponsored by Tretorn, who make sports equipment. This is the most comprehensive of Britain's inter-club events in that—accepting the fact that about a third of he naion's players are women—it represents the entire playing strength of competing clubs.

Nottingham, who have also men's and women's separate qualified for the finals of the Banbury Trophy tournaments, have an enviable depth of class with long-term possibilities. Their team last evening consisted of youngsters already fourth, fifth and eleventh in Britain's amateur ranking list, a fourth string who is joint sixth in the women's rankings, and a fifth string who was formerly an international. Richmond's more eclectic assembly included men ranked first and third among British amateurs. Both played well and won easily. But the remaining three players could not equal the match-playing capacity of their opponents.

What a pity it is that this event, like most others of its kind, reserves the top strings for the end of the programme, when they usually have to play a "dead" match.

Jonathan Leslie and Gawain Briars, ranked first and fourth among British amateurs, knew the overall result of the final before they went on court. So did the spectators. That situation, which ocurs far too often, is a waste of promotional resources. Leslie, playing beautifully, lost only 11 points.

John Roe, a class above the diligently energetic Christopher Herridge, put Nottingham ahead. But Ian Robinson, himself a former Notingham player, struck his most crisply assertive form to put Richmond level. He beat John Le Lievre in straight games, which is not an easy thing to do. Valerie Watson restored Nottingham's advantage with an eventually easy win over Judy Congdon, who was twice Britain's junior tennis champion and has survived many crises on the large courts. But Miss Congdon is a newcomer to competitive squash. She volleyed confidently but played good shots rather than good rallies. She lacked Mrs Watson's experience in creating a profitably patterned sequence of shots.

In many ways the best match was that in which Leslie Moore settled the outcome by beating Kattarina Due-Boje, the Swedish No 1, who coaches at Heathrow. Miss Moore had the mobility and the soundnes. The heavily built Swede had the finshing shots. The contrast was exciting and, for most of its course, so was the match.

The professionals occupy the centre of the stage for the next four days. The 16-man Lookers' Masters tournament is admirably unusual. The players will be based in Manchester but the programme will provide first-class squash at a scattered variety of clubs within reasonable driving distance. An analogy is that of county cricket teams whose "home" matches are a moveable feast.

WIMBLEDON RESULTS (Nottingham first): G. Briars lost to J. Leslie, 4—9, 3—9, 4—9; J. Le Lievre lost to I. Robinson, 4—9, 0—9, 7—9; J. Roe beat C. Horridge, 9—7, 9—2, 10—8; Miss L. Moore beat Miss K. Due-Boje, 10—8, 5—9, 9—7, 9—1; Mrs V. Watson beat Miss J. Congdon, 9—4, 9—2, 9—0.

Athletics

Rodgers again and by 2 sec

Boston, April 17.—Bill Rodgers, of the United States, the 30-year-old course record holder, won his second Boston Marathon today in the closest finish in the 82 times the race has been held. In repeating his 1975 triumph here, he beat Jeff Wells, another American, by two seconds with a time of 2 hr 10 min 13 sec. His record three years ago was 2 hr 9 min 55 sec.

Wells covered the 26 miles and 385 yards in 2 hr 10 min 15 sec and Esa Tikkanen, of Finland, was third in 2 hr 11 min 15 sec. The previous closest margin between a winner and runner-up was in 1971, when Alvaro Mejia, of Colombia, beat Pat McMahon, of the United States, by five seconds.

Wells, a 24-year-old theology student from Texas, was far back of the leaders for most of the race. Tikkanen and Kevin Ryan, of New Zealand, had vied with Rodgers for the lead over the last five miles; Rodgers pulled away from them with a mile to go

Frank Shorter, of the United States, the 1972 Olympic marathon champion, also was up with the leaders for the first half

'Competing for a living merely sorts out the superficial sportsman from the genuine article'

Women are sick of playing for peanuts

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The last promotion in a series of sponsored challenge matches for squash rackets professionals of both sexes will be held at Wembley on Saturday. The pairings will be Geoffrey Hunt v Mohibullah Khan and Angela Smith v Lyle Hubinger. The men's series, in which Mohibullah has already won £1,625 from five matches, is backed by Jaguar, who make sports equipment. The women's series, the first of its kind anywhere in the world, is backed by Pretty Polly, who make tights.

Professional competition is expanding—as it tends to do in most sports in relatively prosperous communities during any prolonged period of peace. Many contend that, though raising playing standards and providing an alternative source of employment, playing games for money damages—and may even destroy—the principles of sportsmanship. But all it does, of course, is subject those principles to a more stringent test. Competing for a living merely sorts out the superficial sportsman from the genuine article.

At the highest level of squash women have usually been more consistently admirable than men in their court conduct and their response to disconcerting decisions by referees, in spite of the fact that female officials are often tougher than men in their reluctance to grant lets. But until this year women have not played under the same stress. There has been no similar group of players competing for a living. The 1977-78 season, though, may be remembered as the last in which the more important British tournaments were predominantly amateur—and the last, too, in which the British women's open championship could attract the international elite while offering only 4 per cent as much prize money as the men's.

The Women's International Squash Players' Association were formed in February with six founder members and now have eight, mostly coaches who are also leading competitors: Jill Eckstein (South Africa), Irene Hewitt (Ireland), Lyle Hubinger, Marion Jackman, Susanne Newman, Barbara Wall (Australia), Francesca Marshall and Angela Smith (Britain). The Australians and Miss Smith are likely to be the most regular competitors. Other leading players, currently sitting on the fence, will doubtless pay their £30 a head to join the organization when they are working effectively. Among them are Heather McKay, 16 times British champion, whose future squash will probably be restricted to North America, and Britain's leading amateur, Susan Cogswell.

The women have taken a different approach from the corresponding men's professional body, formed in 1973. The WISPA are trying to establish a sound business administration — leaving the players free to concentrate on squash—before creating a sponsored international circuit of tournaments. This year's South African and early Australian seasons will offer women's professionals more competition and more financial incentive than they have done in the past. But as a corporate force the WISPA are unlikely to make their presence felt until most of the members gather in Australia at the end of August.

Miss Hubinger and Miss Wall took the initiative in forming the new body. But the seeds had been germinating since 1973, when the formation of the men's ISPA was swiftly if coincidentally followed by the decision of Britain's Women's Squash Rackets Association to introduce open competition in domestic events—and the related decision of Mrs McKay to become a professional. By that time Miss Wall was a coaching professional and Miss Hubinger (a former schoolteacher who had broken both legs in a motor accident and bought a squash centre on the strength of the insurance) had moved into court ownership and management and was thus acquiring business experience.

In 1976 the inaugural world open championship (itself influential in the encouragement of women professionals) was played in Brisbane.



Hunt: Paired with Mohibullah Khan at Wembley.

Miss Wall discovered from the British team that their domestic tournaments—unlike those in Australia—were open to professionals. So she went to Britain, unexpectedly reached the final of the open championship, and stayed for a year. She also secured a two-year contract with Adidas, which showed other players what was possible in the way of commercial backing. "I've had enough coaching. I can do that when I'm 40."

Meantime Miss Hubinger, who had long since recovered her squash legs, was busy and thoughtful. "I was spending so much time playing squash, chasing around the court a couple of hours a day, and working at the same time. I thought 'Why not see if we can get something going'?" She turned professional last August and discussed the possibilities with Miss Wall. In October Miss Wall ("We're sick of playing for peanuts") wrote to other players who had declared themselves professionals and therefore might be interested. Miss Hubinger discussed the WISPA project with Geoffrey Ashton, a management consultant and director of a sporting goods firm. He had long been a prominent member of the Edgbaston Priory club and his daughter ranks fifth among Britain's squash players.

Ashton worked on a draft constitution and with James Hudson, a public relations consultant, agreed to manage the business side of WISPA activities. They have since explored the prospects in the Far East, Australia (an agent is to be appointed in the Far East) and even the Caribbean. Meantime the WISPA, latest growth in the sporting entertainment business, have headquarters in Drury Lane—in Solihull, though, rather than the West End.

Women's squash loses little if anything by comparison with the men's game in terms of entertainment value. It offers the ordinary club player a more explicit example of the game's possibilities. It has obvious advantages in special areas of commercial sponsorship and endorsements. "What motivates me most is the mechanics—seeing if this thing will work—rather than the prize money", Miss Hubinger says. In her first tournament as a professional, at Newcastle, she won £50 for a weekend's work. She estimates that this season, her first as a professional, she earned £1,500 playing squash in less than six months and that her living costs during this period were less than £500. Not bad for starters.

Golf

Player recovers to find the master touch again

Carlsbad, California, April 16.—Gary Player, with a repeat performance of his stunning victory last week in the Masters, came from seven strokes off the pace today to capture the Tournament of Champions by two strokes.

The 41-year-old South African won the coveted Masters green jacket last Sunday after starting the final round seven shots back. Today Player shot a five-under-par 67 to overtake Severiano Ballesteros, of Spain, who won the Greater Greensboro Open two weeks ago. Ballesteros, aged 21, struggled in today with a seven-over-par 79.

Lee Trevino and Andy North finished tied for second place on 283, five-under-par. Jack Nicklaus, the defending champion, who started the day tied with Player, scored 77 today and finished tied for fifteenth place on 291, three-over-par.

Player said that he felt ill during yesterday's round, when he had a four-over-par 76 and appeared to be out of the running. "I believe it was a touch of food poisoning", he said.

Today, Player birdied four of the first seven holes and had moved into a tie for the lead by the time they had completed nine holes. He also birdied the fourteenth and sixteenth holes but went one over par at 18 for his final margin. The wind was gusting and Player said that it was an advantage for him. "Whenever you get a day such as this one has a better chance [...] has been a good course fo[r me."]

Player became the first [...] more than a year to win [...] tive titles on the Americ[an tour.] He collected $45,000 fr[om a] total purse of $225,000 [...] in the elite event that b[rings to]gether only the winners [of] tour titles from the past 12 [months.] This gave him a total of [...] in the past 2 weeks and [...] for his brief American [...] year.

An extremely disa[ppointed] Ballesteros said: "It wa[s a] dark day for me. Tha[...] After taking one over pa[r at the] first hole he went one [...] more times and counter[ed with] only one birdie the rest [of the] way. Ballesteros left fo[r ...] after the tournament a[nd will] play in next week's Spani[sh ...]

Ballesteros had been o[ffered a] PGA tour card which woul[d allow] him to play in the Unit[ed States] on a regular basis. He [said] that he would not accep[t it but] will play their next only [if] given an exemption [...] United States Open in Ju[ne.]

LEADING SCORES: 281: [G. Player] (SA), 70, 68, 76, 67; 283: [...] 76, 70, 68, 69, L. Trevino, [...] 70, 71; 284: W. Kratzert, [...] 75, 72, L. Thompson, [...] M. McLendon, 70, 70, 7[...] R. Floyd, 73, 70, 73, 69, [...] 71, 73, 69, 73, S. Ballesteros, [...] 68, 68, 73, 79; 287: G. Mo[rgan ...] 72, 72, 69; 288: T. Watson [...] 71, 76, R. Cole (SA), 69, [...] 76; 289: H. Irwin, 71, 74, [...] E. Saeed, 72, 76, 70, 71.—[...] AP.

For the record

Golf

TALLAHASSEE (Florida): 273: B. Jaeckel, 70, 67, 71, 65; B. Lietzke, 69, 66, 68, 70. Jaeckel won play-off. 274: J. Nelford, 66, 67, 72, 69; H. Watkins, 71, 68, 65, 70; 276: E. Dougherty, 69, 68, 74, 65; 277: R. Caldwell, 69, 69, 69, 70; 278: M. McCullough, 73, 67, 68, 70; 279: G. Koch, 73, 69, 69, 69; A. Miller, 69, 66, 73, 71; R. Murphy, 72, 66, 69, 72; M. Walters, 72, 67, 71, 69; 280: F. Molina, 71, 69, 73, 67; T. Shaw, 67, 73, 72, 68.

BIRMINGHAM (Alabama): Ladies Professional Association tour: 207: H. Stacy, 70, 69, 68; 210: P. Meyers, 71, 68, 71; J. Blalock, 71, 68, 71; 211: S. Bertolaccini, 74, 69, 68; 213: N. Lopez, 66, 72, 75; P. Bradley, 75, 71, 67; S. Palmer, 73, 69, 73; 214: D. Young, 74, 73, 67; D. Austin, 70, 71, 73; 215: B. Stone, 73, 70, 70; A. Alcott, 68, 73, 74; J. A. Washam, 70, 70, 75.

American footbal[l]

NEW YORK: North [American] League: New York Cosmos [...] Roughnecks 0; Washington [...] 4, Fort Lauderdale Strikers [...] Stompers 2, Chicago Sting 1; [...] Caribous 3, San Jose Earth[quakes ...]; Vancouver Whitecaps 4, [...] Lancers 1; Tampa Bay Ro[wdies ...] Detroit Express 1.

Ice hockey

WORLD ASSOCIATION: [...] (best-of-seven): New Englan[d ...] 2, Edmonton Oilers 1 (Ne[w England lead] 2—0); Winnipeg Jets 5, B[irmingham] Bulls 3 (Jets lead 2—0); [...] Aeros 4, Quebec Nordiques [...] tied at 1—1).

Snooker

SHEFFIELD: World [...] championship: First round: [...] leads R. Reardon, [...] Thorburn leads P. Houlihan, [...] Thorburn leads P. Houlih[an ...] R. Charlton (Australia) leads [...] Thorne, 4—4; B. Werbeniuk [...] leads J. Pulman, 6—3.

gland selectors get] and wink ler eye of TCCB

Woodcuck Correspondent

Insurance, the first of official Test cricket country, announced at esterday that umpires in Tests this summer receive £750 per match, with last year's £173. land players will get game.

a stipulation of the lp, Mr Cecil Burrows, Manager of Cornhill, said he were a selector he void choosing those who to play for Mr Packer an for England last and that he "would not pick any man this who could not promise cent availability for in Australia next

e sure that the sponsors nought to be saying who d should not play for which would never do, to the selectors was h the approval of the County Cricket Board. that if in the absence of promise with World cket, or unless any of draws from his Packer Greig, Underwood, Knott and Amiss must il hope of playing for his summer. They will the poorer for it. who toured Pakistan Zealand last winter, and six Test matches this nd has a contract with the more successful is well as his advertising nd other benefits, may make something in the £25,000 from a year's

Although the TCCB had for some time been aiming at £250,000 a year from their Test sponsors, they were put under sufficient pressure last summer, by the inducements being offered by Packer to join his circus, to accept the £200,000 a year which Cornhills are making available until 1982. *Having* watched cricket being played under the big top, and seen the artificiality of much of it and the chilling need for crash helmets, I doubt now whether Mr Packer and his lieutenants will have the successes they did last summer in persuading Test-playing Englishmen to join them.

In cool but fine weather the Pakistanis practised at Lord's yesterday. On slow, seaming pitches, those new to England found it a strange game. To offset the good news of Cornhill came word that Packer is wanting to take a Pakistan side, among others, to West Indies, and that Haroon and Miandad are not the only two he is after. There are sinister reports of Majid, Imran, Asif, Mushtaq and Zaheer, angered by the rejection of the three of them who went to Karachi last January hoping to play against England, getting to work on their compatriots.

To close more cheerfully, the new cricket school at Lord's on the Nursery Ground is proving a wonderful success. Every day this week, from 10 in the morning until 10 at night, the seven nets are fully booked, as they have been for most of the Easter holidays, and the bar there is the most comfortable on the ground. It is a great acquisition.

ssification awaited on oon and Miandad

nnister, the Cricketers' secretary, is awaiting ne call from Kerry epresentatives to fix up talks that could result onvening of the annual ecting—and possibly a g playing the Pakistan

er's aides, Andrew Caro Taylor, are in Trinidad xpected to fly back to r talks this week be- Association still want whether the Pakistanis and and Javed Miandad d for World Series SC). Mr Bannister said men have tried to con- thout success, but I'm g to hear from them. clarification on certain cause the original in- that Haroon and d not signed now seems

ir and Michael Gatting ssion at last week's ed meeting in Edgbas- g for the Association's at to play against tour- with players "outside tion of the TCCB and The resolution, along

with three other proposals concerning Packer men, was adjourned to foster a new peace plan which was hatched at the meeting.

Mr Caro and Mr Linton insisted that Haroon and Miandad had not signed for WSC but were only "spoken to". But with the Pakistan management determined not to confirm or deny the position of their star batsmen since their arrival in England on Saturday, there has been growing speculation about the link between Haroon, Miandad and Mr Packer.

Richards to explain

Barry Richards, of Hampshire, faces his county committee today to explain his public criticism of the suspension of Tony Greig. Last week Richards described as "diabolical" a two-month ban imposed on the former England captain over his newspaper article saying that Geoffrey Boycott was shy of fast bowling. The Test and County Cricket Board are awaiting the outcome of today's meeting before deciding whether to to take disciplinary action.

ler takes six for 28 to W Indies slight lead

aio, April 17.—Van- r ripped through the of the Australian bat- five wickets for 10 give West Indies a st innings lead on the of the Fourth Test. lder came on for his ll of the innings, ere 242 for five in West Indies 292 and ading for a significant However, using the ball expertly, Holder lapse in which the last fell for 36 runs. had the Australian mpson, leg before 36, offering no shot lch cut back into him. and 21 runs later, he caught by Murray for ooted Thomson's leg ball. After the all- dley, had attacked for dismissed him to a lly and, in the day's owled Clark for four. igures of six for 28 est in a Test career d in 1969. They beat 39 he took against abay in 1975. performance climaxed hich the pendulum of swung one way and ext. West Indies, 283 added only nine runs were all out for 292 utes play. nd Phillip then re- Australian openers Wood cheaply. When third wicket fell at 92, ght close in o nthe rom the off-spinner , the home team held vantage.

However, Yallop and Serjeant regained the ascendancy for Australia with a fourth wicket partnership of 101 in two hours. Yallop batted confidently on a pitch yielding some spin to make 75 and Serjeant, less assured, made 49. Both offered chances. Yallop was dropped off Jumadeen when 18 and Serjeant off Parry before he had scored and by Shivnarine off his own bowling when 14.

They were expensive misses. Jumadeen eventually removed both in the space of four overs only to be savaged for 27 in his next three overs by Simpson and Rixon during a sixth wicket partnership of 50 which appeared likely to put Australia ahead. It was Jumadeen's lack of control which influenced the West Indian captain, Kallicharran, to claim the second new ball and, in the hands of Holder, it proved decisive.

WEST INDIES: First Innings 292 (A. Kallicharran 92, B. Williams 87).

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

G. Wood, c Murray, b Phillip	16
R. Darling, c Jumadeen, b Holder	10
P. Toohey, c Williams, b Parry	40
G. Yallop, c Murray, b Jumadeen	75
C. Serjeant, st Murray, b Jumadeen	49
*R. Simpson, l-b-w Holder	36
†S. Rixon, c Murray, b Holder	21
B. Yardley, c Williams, b Holder	22
J. Thomson, b Holder	0
W. Clark, b Holder	4
J. Higgs, not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, n-b 11)	17
Total	290

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—23, 2—43, 3—92, 4—193, 5—204, 6—254, 7—275, 8—275, 9—289.

BOWLING: N. Phillip, 17—0—73—1; V. Holder, 12.5—3—28—6; R. Jumadeen, 21—4—85—2; D. Parry, 30—3—77—1; S. Shivnarine, 6—1—12—0.—Reuter.

d III holds fort at home e others are abroad

yd, brother of the in- John and David make his own mark in land Club hard court nament at Hampstead With his two elder lying abroad, Tony is des top seed and r take over the title ampion, David Lloyd, pening event of the on. m Leigh-on-Sea, made t with a first round win in only 31 minutes s Allnatt, of Essex, at the tournament by t Germany, where he coach. Allnatt was so that in the second set only three points. Bradnam, possibly ost improving young finished runner-up to a year ago, was also ye first-round winner, Delaney, of Bucking- —1, 6—3. Bradnam, London, has just re- Nigeria. He looked ing form in justifying eding. men's singles three of oung training pool— rvon), Deborah Jevans and Anne Hobbs all had comfortable wins. IGLES: First round: M. M. de Souza (Portu- 6—4; J. L. Wiseman ssell (Jamaica), 6—3; ris beat M. Marsh, 6—1, lim (Pakistan) beat H. 6—3, 7—5; H. Dhirai beat T. Farber (West

Germany), 6—0, 6—2; D. Millard beat P. O'Leary, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; J. Dier beat C. Mannerings, 6—3, 6—1; C. Russell (Jamaica) beat C. Knightley, 6—4, 6—1; G. Slater (New Zealand) beat D. James (Wales), 6—1, 7—5; J. Crowne (US) beat M. Blincow, 7—6, 6—2; D. Watt (Scotland) beat R. Cowell, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5; B. Jolley (Australia) beat D. Henderson, 6—0, 6—3; S. Mens (Pakistan) beat D. Jacobsen, 6—4, 6—3; N. Gooden beat K. Gilbert (Scotland), 6—0, 6—7, 6—1. A. H. Lloyd beat G. Allnatt, 6—0, 6—0; N. Sears beat S. King, 6—1, 6—2; F. Field beat N. Hilder, 3—6, retired; R. Booth beat B. Antal (US), 6—1, 6—0; P. Blincow beat C. Best, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; C. Bradham beat S. Delaney, 6—1, 6—3; S. Edmondson beat J. Walton, 6—2, 6—2; J. Whiteford beat P. Occleshaw, 6—7, 6—2, 6—1; I. McDougall beat R. Wilson, 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: Miss C. Molesworth beat Miss S. Greeves, 6—0, 6—0; Miss J. Durie beat Miss D. Parnell, 6—1, 6—1; Miss D. Jevans beat Miss K. Holston, 6—3, 6—4; Miss A. Hobbs beat Miss Romley, 6—2, 6—0.

Nice, France, April 17.—The world's richest tennis players are expected to face severe criticism at the two-day association of tennis professionals meeting starting here today. Players like Connors, Vilas and Borg are under fire from officials who say they are abusing agreements on when they can play in certain "special events" or exhibition matches. The meeting here of players and tournament officials will discuss breaches of the agreed code of conduct.

Among the officials here are Hunt, Hill and Davies, respectively president, vice-president and executive director of the Dallas-based World Championship Tennis (WCT) organization.

Racing

April may march into august company

By Michael Seely

Guy Reed's good filly, April, will have her first race of 1978 in a conditions event at Ripon in May before tackling top-class opposition in the Brigadier Gerard Stakes at Sandown Park's Whitsun meeting. After Christopher Thornton had saddled Anthony McCaffrey's versatile gelding, Hardy Turk, to win the Call Boy Handicap at Nottingham yesterday the Middleham trainer said: "April has done really well this winter and I'm sure she'll win a pattern race this season". April proved her disappointing display when 11-4 favourite for the Cambridgeshire to be wrong when subsequently finishing second in the Prix de Flore at St-Cloud and it will be interesting to see how she fares this summer.

Hardy Turk has now won five times on the flat and four times over hurdles for Mr McCaffrey. The seven-year-old was bred by his sister, Lady Patricia Chaytor, from that wonderful old mare, Turkham Law, who has now produced 10 individual winners from 13 live foals. Hardy Turk was strongly ridden by last season's leading apprentice, Jimmy Bleasdale, who now shares the lead at the head of the jockeys' table with Brian Taylor.

James Bethell's remarkable 11-year-old, Prominent, completed a double for the veterans when just getting the better of a narrow finish with Sovereign's Escort and Wickwell in the Coronach Handicap. Prominent's 17 victories have included triumphs in the Magnet Cup at York and the PTS Laurels at Goodwood. Bethell's 18-year-old apprentice, Colin McIlfatrick, was gaining his *fourth* success on Prominent.

Newmarket stables captured the first two races of the afternoon. William Hastings-Bass struck his first blow for 1978 when Lighted Candle, who is owned in partnership by Lord Halifax and his son, Lord Irwin won the Aboyeur Selling Stakes. It was only a humble event but it must have been an exhilarating start to the season for Hastings-Bass as Lighted Candle cantered home in the hands of Alan Bond. The two-year-old was sold at the subsequent auction to David Adams, a Derbyshire building contractor for 2,300 guineas. Lord Halifax who bred the filly, not only owned her dam, Socialite, but also her sire, Frankincense, who defied top weight in the 1968 Lincoln Handicap.

The other Newmarket success was that of Iglu, who gave Bill O'Gorman his first two-year-old winner of the season in the Sunstar Maiden Stakes. "I must have had five or six beaten favourites in this type of race", the relieved trainer said afterwards. O'Gorman confirmed that he intended to run Manor Farm Boy against Boldboy who will be seeking a fourth success in the Abernant Stakes at Newmarket tomorrow.

Paul Cole, the trainer in form, continued to blaze his trail of success when White Wonder gained a clever half-length victory in the Felstead Handicap. At Nottingham this afternoon the Lambourn trainer can win the Headingley Stakes with Degas. At Doncaster Degas looked in need of the race when third to Robolin and the three-year-old should prove too good for Knight and Hugo di Tours.

The Oval Maiden Stakes has been split. Gavin Pritchard-Gordon can win the first division with Sunlight Wonder, who was beaten four lengths by Alfs Boy at Warwick. Sunlight Wonder will be well suited by the extra three furlongs of this afternoon's race. The second division of this race looks good for Henry Candy's Ekels Pride, who finished runner up to Flurry Knox at Warwick.

Thornton off the mark

Hardy Turk put Christopher Thornton off the mark for the season with a victory in the Call Boy Handicap at Nottingham yesterday. Hardy Turk lives up to his name. He won his fifth race on the flat. Jimmy Bleasdale, last year's leading apprentice and top of the jockey's table already this season, had him disputing the lead with Fiery Copper from the start.

The pair set a fast pace and were soon way out in front. In the last quarter of a mile, Hardy Turk went clear and strode away to win by threequarters of a length from the bottom weight, Barley Boy, with Fiery Copper staying on for third place. Hardy Turk, trained for Anthony McCaffry, will probably next run at Ayr, again over a mile and five furlongs.

In addition to his flat successes, he has scored three times over hurdles and was second in the Imperial Cup. Prominent, a gallant 11-year-old running his 65th race, notched his 17th win by a short head from Sovereign's Escort in the Coronach Handicap, in which Wickwell was a fast-finishing third.

Flying finish for backers of 'beaten' favourite

Roman Scribe sent favourite backers home happy from Brighton with the day's most spectacular performance in the last race, the Conflans Handicap. Turning into the straight at halfway, he had only one rival behind him and apparently had no chance. Then he simply flew, and, passing the other 10 up the finishing hill, hit the front 100 yards out and reached the post three lengths clear.

Roman Scribe, defying a 7 lb penalty for a recent Leicester success, must have soft ground, and Sid Woodman, the trainer, feared that it might have dried out too much for him. As soon as the ground becomes really firm, Roman Scribe will be put away for the summer.

The winner's jockey, Brian Taylor, earlier scored on Whistlefield, who led virtually all the way to land the odds in the Sidney Thompson Memorial Stakes by a length and a half from Loh. Unbeaten in two starts this year, Whistlefield is now well over the back trouble that cost him the best part of two seasons. He will seek a third win in a similar race in about three weeks' time and then graduate to group races.

Rhineland, who beat a big field at Doncaster, followed up successfully in the Prince of Wales Stakes, but he had to pull out all the stops to get home by a head from the 33-1 pacemaker, Hashofet. Brigade of Guards was third and his trainer, Henry Candy, said: "The winner is a decent horse."

Patrick Eddery, the rider, reported that Rhineland did not act on the course so this brother to a Royal Ascot winner, Tudor Rhythm, could do even better on a galloping course. Rhineland was the seventh winner of 1978 —all three-year-olds—for Peter Walwyn

Shawn Salmon, who recently came down south from Yorkshire to join Ryan Price, made his mark when riding Grey Mountain to a half-length win in the Town Purse Handicap with a storming finish. Gold Claim, seeking his third successive win after two runaway successes could never get clear this time, and lost the lead on the bend.

Gold Claim fought back bravely to recover the lead only to be thwarted by Grey Mountain's strong finish in the last 100 yards. Grey Mountain was scoring his second success over course and distance.

Rising Admiral's Launch may run aground behind Camden Town

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Today the spotlight switches to Newmarket where the Craven stakes should shed some more light on the 2,000 Guineas, which will be run over the same course and distance in a little under three weeks' time. With Admiral's Launch, Camden Town, Persian Bold, Philodantes and Tannenberg all in the field this race has all the makings of a first-class classic trial.

Camden Town is currently the second favourite for the 2,000 Guineas. Having finished third to Try My Best in last year's Dewhurst Stakes and already won one classic trial this season Camden Town will surely start favourite this afternoon. And in his present form he may well be successful. What is becoming increasingly clear, however, is that he is likely to be kept at full stretch by Admiral's Launch, whose half brother, Sloop, won the same race in 1967.

When Admiral's Launch won the Houghton Stakes at Newmarket last autumn he covered the distance in a slightly faster time than Try My Best had taken to win the Dewhurst only 24 hours earlier. He must have been showing great speed at home this spring for *Dick Hern*, his trainer, to change his mind and run him today instead of over a longer distance at Sandown Park on Saturday as he had originally intended.

Camden Town and Admiral's Launch have raced against each other once before—at Ascot last September when they finished second and eighth respectively, in the Clarence House Stakes. But it would be wrong to make too much of that simply because Admiral's Launch ran very green that day and even tried to jump a path at halfway. The race taught him a lot, though, and there was no denying his great potential when he appeared the next time and won.

However, it still goes against the grain to oppose Camden Town, who made a deep impression on those who saw him win at Teeside Park at the end of last month quite apart from his form as a two-year-old. His home work this spring has also been exemplary and furthermore he enters the fray with a race already under his belt.

Camden Town finished in front of Tannenberg in the Dewhurst Stakes and what he has achieved once he could manage again. Like Tanneberg, Caro Bambino is now trained locally by Henry Cecil. Last year he was trained in Italy where he was considered to be the second best of his age. He will have a job to give 7lb to both Camden Town and Admiral's Launch, though, and so will Persian Bold even though he was good enough to win the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood and finish second to Formidable in the Middle Park Stakes.

Admiral's Launch is not the only runner in the field by that great race-horse, Brigadier Gerard. Taxiarchos is another. He looked more than just useful when he won a race for maidens over today's course and distance on April 1, but today his task looks altogether much harder. I saw King for a Day work well enough on the downs above Lambourn last Wednesday to suggest that he ought to run well, but if there is one capable of a surprise he is surely Philodantes.

The fact that Philodantes's trainer, Barry Hills, has decided to drop him in at the deep end today instead of waiting for tomorrow's Wood Ditton Stakes—which looks demonstrably easer is surely indicative as to his thinking and the colt's chance. Philodantes has never run, but I know that he has always worked well enough at home with the likes of Sexton Blake and Hawaiian Sound and that his successful trainer is sure that he will be capable of making a name for himself this season.

Twice Rich, a 23,000 guineas colt by Targowice out of a half sister to Richboy is likely to be all the rage for the Stuntney Maiden Stakes solely because he has been a regular galloping companion of Schweppesshire Lad, who won so easily at Doncaster on the day of the Lincoln.

However, Twice Rich is not considered to be as good as his workmate and our Newmarket correspondent is of the opinion that Pessu could be the better bet in this instance. It was felt that he needed the race at Doncaster when he was beaten a length and a half in the Brocklesby Stakes by Middleham, who was the more experienced. Since then Middleham has won again. Beldale Sweetness, Dragoman and Messenger of Peace are others who are expected to run well without being perhaps good enough to beat either Pessu or Twice Rich this time.

Finally, Spring to Mind, who is my selection for the Crawfurd Handicap is one of several fancied runners that the young Italian, Luca Cumani, will saddle this week. Smoke Singer, Good Tune, Persepolis and W. G. Greys should all go well in the same race but none of them may be capable of catching Spring to Mind. It could well be that the handicapper has treated him leniently.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newmarket: Good. Nottingham: Good. Perth: Good. Pontefract (tomorrow): Good. Ludlow (tomorrow): Firm.
OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Irish Brandy and Tarriman.

A memorable double for Johnson

Ernie Johnson made one of his rare visits to Edinburgh memorable yesterday by completing a double on Amber Valley and Lizzie Eustace. Amber Valley booked his ticket for the £10,000 Zetland Gold Cup at Redcar next month when coasting home by five lengths from Battlement in the Musselburgh Spring Handicap.

The five-year-old, still unbeaten this season, was shrugging off a 4lb penalty for his recent win at Doncaster. He bounced out of the stalls and, running freely, held a 10-length advantage along the back straight.

Battlement, the other penalized runner, came back at the finish, but Johnson never looked in any danger. The son of Forlorn River was bred at Wetherby and provided Jack Hanso nwith his fourth flat winner with five runners.

Hanson said: "I have 16 flat horses this year. Amber Valley will be entered in some nice races, including the Jubilee at Kempton. I fancy he will go in the Zetland Gold Cup." Lizzie Eustace, a mare who has a mind of her own and has proved difficult, spent the winter resting in a field. She came back to her best when finishing strongly to beat Fleur de Flandre in the Aberlady Handicap.

Newmarket programme

[Television (IBA): 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.5 races]

2.0 STETCHWORTH STAKES (3-y-o: £2,071: 6f)

1 Amedeo, H. Price, 9-0 ... B. Taylor 2
2 000- Canfield, N. Callaghan, 9-0 ... W. Carson 8
3 0- Danton, J. Winter, 9-0 ... B. Raymond 11
5 00- Flying Start, G. P.-Gordon, 9-0 ... A. Murray 13
6 00- Ivan Ivanovic, L. Cumani, 9-0 ... G. Baxter 4
7 200- Marshall McCloud, B. Hobbs, 9-0 ... G. Lewis 6
8 40000- Nickelin (B), C. Brittain, 9-0 ... E. Hide 5
9 040- Careless Flyer, C. Benstead, 8-11 ... G. Starkey 1
10 0-002 Gold Prospecter, R. Armstrong, 8-11 ... L. Piggott 9
11 34300-2 Meret, W. O'Gorman, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 10
13 000-02 Song Grove, L. Holt, 8-11 ... J. Mercer 3
14 00302- To Glory, I. Walker, 8-11 ... P. Colquhoun 7 7

7-2 Marshall McCloud, 9-2 Meret, 5-1 Amedeo, 6-1 Ivan Ivanovic, 8-1 Gold Prospector, 9-1 Song Grove, 13-1 To Glory, 14-1 Flying Star, 16-1 others.

2.30 STUNTNEY STAKES (2-y-o: colts and geldings: £1,347: 5f)

201 Bedale Sweetness, M. Jarvis, 9-0 ... B. Raymond 14
203 Dawn Preview, M. Ryan, 9-0 ... P. Gunn 5 16
205 0 Dragoman, C. Bewicke, 9-0 ... W. Carson 13
207 Herringswell Manor, W. O'Gorman, 9-0 ... R. Marks 11
208 0 Intercraft Boy, W. Marshall, 9-0 ... J. Lynch 5
209 Messenger of Peace, R. Boss, 9-0 ... L. Piggott 4
210 Pendennis Castle, A. Ingham, 9-0 ... G. Lewis 1
211 2 Pessu, W. Marshall, 9-0 ... J. Mercer 3
212 Pointillist, B. Swift, 9-0 ... G. Ramshaw 6
213 Press The Button, G. P.-Gordon, 9-0 ... A. Murray 15
215 0 Sally Anne's Boy, N. Callaghan, 9-0 ... J. Lynch 3
216 Sir Chris, A. Jarvis, 9-0 ... S. Jarvis 5 9
217 Song Jo, W. Stephenson, 9-0 ... D. Ryan 12
220 Top of the Charts, B. Hills, 9-0 ... E. Johnson 8
221 Twice Rich, M. Stoute, 9-0 ... E. Hide 10
222 Yellow Rock, G. Harwood, 9-0 ... G. Starkey 7

13-8 Pessu, 9-2 Twice Rich, 6-1 Top of the Charts, 8-1 Pointillist, 10-1 Yellow Rock, 12-1 Dragoman, 14-1 Pendennis Castle, Press the Button, 16-1 others.

3.0 LADBROKE HANDICAP (£1,921: 1¼m)

302 012042- All At Sea, B. Hobbs, 4-9-5 ... G. Lewis 2
303 212100- Sea Boat (B), W. Hern, 4-9-3 ... W. Carson 5
304 000110- Totowah (D), M. Jarvis, 4-9-0 ... B. Raymond 3
305 000-041 Spanish Armada (C-D), W. Marshall, 4-9-3 ... — 4
306 20214-0 Grand Blanc, C. Bewicke, 4-8-2 ... G. Baxter 1
307 03304-4 Chance Belle, B. Jarvis, 5-8-0 ... E. Johnson 6

2-1 Spanish Armada, 7-2 All at Sea, 5-1 Sea Boat, 6-1 Totowah, 8-1 Grand Blanc, 10-1 Chance Belle.

3.30 LADBROKE CRAVEN STAKES (Group III: 3-y-o: £6,552: 1m)

401 13121- Caro Bambino (D), H. Cecil, 9-3 ... G. Dettori 5
402 111321- Persian Bold, A. Ingham, 9-3 ... L. Piggott 4
403 01- Admirals Launch (C), W. Hern, 8-10 ... W. Carson 2
404 213-1 Camden Town (D), P. Walwyn, 8-10 ... P. Eddery 1
405 20011- King For A Day, P. Cole, 8-10 ... G. Baxter 11
407 22114- Tannenberg, H. Cecil, 8-10 ... J. Mercer 3
408 30-1 Taxiarchos (C-D), B. Hobbs, 8-10 ... G. Lewis 8
409 101-0 Wahed, H. Price, 8-10 ... B. Taylor 4
410 0- Karovine, R. Boss, 8-7 ... A. Murray 6
411 Philodantes, B. Hills, 8-7 ... E. Johnson 10
413 433- Robbie Lad, P. Robinson, 8-7 ... E. Hide 7

Evens Camden Town, 5-1 Tannenberg, 13-2 Persian Bold, 7-1 Admirals Launch, 8-1 Caro Bambino, 12-1 Wahed, 16-1 Taxiarchos, 20-1 others.

4.5 CRAWFURD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,386: 7f)

502 32100-0 Smoke Singer, P. Kelleway, 9-1 ... A. Murray 19
503 00024-0 Glenjade, B. Swift, 8-10 ... G. Ramshaw 17
504 3100- False Witness, B. Hobbs, 8-10 ... G. Lewis 12
505 014110- Boxberger Prins, M. Ryan, 8-10 ... B. Raymond 6
506 0010-01 Good Tune (D), J. W. Watts, 8-10 ... J. Lowe 13
508 210000- Double Finesse, J. Winter, 8-9 ... E. Johnson 18
509 210-040 Telecommunication (D), W. Marshall, 8-7 ... — 20
510 02020- *House Guard, R. Armstrong, 8-7 ... — 7
511 1200- Gleneagle, M. Stoute, 8-7 ... M. Giles 16
513 222-13 Persepolis, P. Walwyn, 8-6 ... P. Eddery 11
514 221042- Salinity, M. Stoute, 8-6 ... G. Starkey 2
515 01100- Temple Wood, W. Hern, 8-5 ... W. Carson 3
516 00010-0 Soul Singer, B. Swift, 8-4 ... J. Lynch 10
517 402210- Brians Venture, R. Hannon, 8-3 ... F. Durr 9
519 01- Spring To Mind (C), L. Cumani, 8-3 ... G. Baxter 5
520 4100- Sandford Lass, H. Price, 8-2 ... B. Taylor 8
523 00201-1 W. G. Greys, R. Hollinshead, 7-10 ... M. Wigham 5 4
524 301040- Tumbler, G. P.-Robinson, 7-7 ... D. McKay 15
525 02434-0 Jawhara, W. Wharton, 7-4 ... R. Fox 1
526 212000- Who Loves You, D. Hanley, 7-3 ... S. Jarvis 5 14

9-2 Spring to Mind, 6-1 Good Tune, 13-2 W. G. Greys, 8-1 False Witness, 10-1 Persepolis, Temple Wood, 12-1 Brians Venture, Sandford Lass, 14-1 Boxberger Prins, Salinity, 16-1 others.

4.35 ELVEDEN STAKES (3-y-o: fillies: £2,428: 7f)

601 03- Acolyte, P. Walwyn, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 7
602 Allotria, H. Cecil, 8-11 ... F. Durr 3
605 00- Amber Onyx, A. Hide, 8-11 ... S. Matthews 7 6
608 Checkerberry, H. Cecil, 8-11 ... J. Mercer 12
611 202- Daring Lass, W. Hern, 8-11 ... W. Carson 15
612 Ellidiana, L. Cumani, 8-11 ... B. Raymond 11
613 00- Lauren Song, B. Hills, 8-11 ... E. Johnson 10
615 000-0 Lusty Lor, W. Guest, 8-11 ... A. Kimberley 8
616 0- Mistakon, G. P.-Gordon, 8-11 ... A. Murray 13
617 0- Mistress Meryll, H. Collingridge, 8-11 ... G. Sexton 14
618 Nuns Lustre, D. Weeden, 8-11 ... P. Young 5 4
619 220- Pearl Strand, P. Cole, 8-11 ... G. Baxter 2
620 00-0 Pitcairn Girl, H. Price, 8-11 ... B. Taylor 5
623 Star Sapphire, P. Walwyn, 8-11 ... F. Morby 16
624 0- Tacquari, J. Winter, 8-11 ... E. Hide 9
626 0-0 Val D'Or, W. Holden, 8-11 ... A. Fairchild 7 1

4-1 Daring Lass, 5-1 Acolyte, 11-2 Pearl Strand, 6-1 Allotria, Checkerberry, 10-1 Lauren Song, 12-1 Ellidiana, 14-1 Pitcairn Girl, 16-1 Tacquari, 20-1 others.
*Doubtful runner

Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Marshal McCloud. 2.30 Pessu. 3.0 All At Sea. 3.30 Camden Town. 4.5 SPRING TO MIND is specially recommended. 4.30 Pearl Strand.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Marshal McCloud. 2.30 Pessu. 3.0 Totowah. 3.30 Taxiarchos. 4.5 Spring to Mind. 4.35 Ellidiana.

Nottingham programme

2.0 HEADINGLEY STAKES (3-y-o: £1,075: 6f)

4 303130- Artiste Management, J. Etherington, 9-1 ... J. Seagrave 6
5 0140-3 Degas, P. Cole, 9-1 ... S. Eccles 5 7
6 010-2 Hugo Di Tours, L. Cumani, 9-1 ... P. Cook 1
7 2200-00 Knight, W. Wharton, 9-1 ... W. Wharton 5 8
10 0313- Pilloy Green, J. Dunlop, 8-12 ... J. Reid 1
13 0003-04 Rodney Parade (B), M. Salaman, 8-10 ... A. Cousins 9
14 020040- Tudor Tenor, T. Molony, 8-10 ... M. L. Thomas 2
15 Flaxton Forest, C. Hill, 8-7 ... A. Aageson 7 3

7-4 Hugo Di Tours, 3-1 Degas, 7-2 Pilloy Green, 6-1 Knight, 10-1 Artiste Management, 12-1 Rodney Parade, 20-1 others.

2.30 TAVERN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £507: 1¼m)

1 104000- Birthday Wish, K. Ivory, 9-5 ... P. Barley 7 3
2 000- Divine Kelly, O. O'Neill, 9-3 ... A. Cousins 8
3 000000- Sold a Million (B), P. Haslam, 9-2 ... B. Jago 6
4 10000-0 The Italian Job (B), R. Hannon, 9-0 ... E. Eldin 5
5 0004-4 Strepponi, N. Callaghan, 8-11 ... P. Cook 10
6 00303-0 Mountain Miss, J. Bradley, 8-7 ... A. Cartwright 7 5
7 02000- May Bond, C. Hill, 8-7 ... J. Reid 11
8 00000-0 Bliss Meridian (B), W. Wharton, 8-5 ... W. Wharton 2
9 00000-3 Flairs Boy, S. Holland, 8-2 ... B. Rouse 9
10 00000-2 Beg or Borrow, G. Blum, 8-0 ... A. Bond 4
12 00000-3 Poonyabra, A. Goodwill, 7-13 ... M. L. Thomas 7

3-1 Beg or Borrow, 4-1 Strepponi, 9-2 Flairs Boy, 6-1 The Italian Job, 8-1 Poonyabra, 10-1 May Bond, 12-1 Mountain Miss, Sold a Million, 20-1 others.

3.0 TRENT BRIDGE HANDICAP (£1,242: 2m)

2 0110-0 High Steward, F. Dever, 5-9-2 ... J. Bleasdale 5
3 03132-1 Snow-Star (C-D), J. Bethell, 5-8-10 ... P. Cook 4
5 00441- Silken Jane, A. Pitt, 4-8-1 ... J. Blanks 7 6
6 Carrigbeg Prince (C-D), W. Elsey, 5-7-13 ... M. Kettle 2
9 2- Lavarumoss, M. Bolton, 5-7-10 ... G. Duffield 8
10 332020- Mary Green, P. M. Taylor, 4-7-8 ... R. Street 3
11 000000- Cumbernauld (B), J. Bradley, 11-7-7 ... R. Still 7
12 000000-0 Sadedab, J. Edmunds, 6-7-7 ... — 1

4-5 Snow-Star, 5-1 Silken Jane, 6-1 Carrigbeg Prince, 8-1 High Steward, Lavarumoss, 14-1 Mary Green, 20-1 others.

3.30 OLD TRAFFORD STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,035: 5f)

1 Agnelka, R. Akehurst, 8-11 ... P. Cook 7
3 Beckingale, D. Dale, 8-11 ... P. Madden 5
5 00 Cruel Passion (B), R. Hannon, 8-11 ... D. Atkinson 10
6 Darlinga, B. Hanley, 8-11 ... R. Street 14
7 0 Desert Nun, C. Miller, 8-11 ... A. Bond 11
8 2 Early Days, F. Rimell, 8-11 ... T. Ives 6
10 I'm Blessed, K. Ivory, 8-11 ... G. Duffield 15
11 Irish Miss, P. Kelleway, 8-11 ... R. Bruce 7 2
12 2 Lana's Secret, M. H. Easterby, 8-11 ... M. Birch 8
14 Murkalono, G. Blum, 8-11 ... M. Kettle 13
15 3 Pangkor, T. Fairhurst, 8-11 ... C. Eccleston 3
17 20 Rendition, J. Hardy, 8-11 ... M. L. Thomas 1
19 0 Sally's Silver, G. Blum, 8-11 ... R. Still 4
20 Sharp Miss, G. Blum, 8-11 ... E. Eldin 16
21 Singing Angel, S. Holland, 8-11 ... B. Rouse 12
23 Star Supreme, K. Bailey, 8-11 ... W. Wharton 5 9

5-2 Early Days, 3-1 Lana's Secret, 5-1 Pangkor, 6-1 Rendition, 8-1 Cruel Passion, 12-1 Desert Nun, I'm Blessed, 16-1 others.

4.0 LORDS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,014: 5f)

1 21033-0 High Voltage (D), N. Adam, 9-6 ... P. Cook 1
2 22020-4 Divine Glider, M. Haynes, 9-0 ... C. Furlong 7 8
3 03330-0 Ritaliz (D), I. Walker, 8-13 ... G. Duffield 7
6 000-24 Burglar Bill, D. Marks, 8-7 ... M. Malham 7 2
7 000-0 Miss Not Paste, C. Benstead, 8-0 ... H. Ballantine 3
8 00140-4 Thorganby (B.D), M. W. Easterby, 7-13 ... M. L. Thomas 6
9 014- Mummys Colleen (D), N. Adam, 7-12 ... K. Darley 5 9
11 140000- Ysameopit (D), R. C. Ward, 7-9 ... K. Leason 4
13 000001- Silver Possie (D), G. Blum, 7-7 ... R. Still 5

9-4 Ritaliz, 3-1 Divine Glider, 4-1 Burglar Bill, 5-1 Thorganby, 8-1 Mummys Colleen, 12-1 High Voltage, 16-1 others.

4.30 OVAL STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £825: 1m 5f)

1 00-00 Apple Prince, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... — 7
2 Boothorpe Boy, N. Adam, 9-0 ... P. Madden 6
4 000- Georgies, R. Akehurst, 9-0 ... P. Perkins 8
6 000-4 Peter O'Toole, J. Johnson, 9-0 ... T. Rogers 1
8 0000-0 Bally Hick, Mrs A. Finch, 8-11 ... R. Curant 9
10 000-00 Jay Wood, D. Ancil, 8-11 ... C. Moss 4
12 Liza's Lady, K. Ivory, 8-11 ... G. Duffield 3
16 0-0 Shep, J. Hardy, 8-11 ... M. L. Thomas 2
18 00-3 Sunlight Wonder, G. P.-Gordon, 8-11 ... E. Eldin 5

4-6 Sunlight Wonder, 9-2 Shep, 6-1 Liza's Lady, 10-1 Boothorpe Boy, 12-1 Peter O'Toole, 16-1 others.

5.0 OVAL STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £820: 1m 5f)

3 0 Cape Hatteras, C. Brittain, 9-0 ... — 2
5 0000-0 Lindbergh, D. Sasse, 9-0 ... J. Reid 6
7 00000- Tudor Warrior, R. Akehurst, 9-0 ... P. Cook 4
9 44000-2 Ekels Pride (B), H. Candy, 8-11 ... P. Waldron 1
11 000- Jubilee Gift (B), J. Fitzgerald, 8-11 ... G. Oldroyd 5
13 0-0 Quality Forge, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 ... T. Ives 3
15 00000- Rinnaga, E. Reavey, 8-11 ... R. Street 7
17 0 Spata, E. Weymes, 8-11 ... A. Tipping 8

7-2 Ekels Pride, 4-1 Cape Hatteras, 6-1 Spata, 10-1 Rinnaga, 16-1 others.

Perth selections

2.15 Harrys Fizzale. 2.45 Golden Express. 3.15 Eatwell. 3.45 Collingwood. 4.15 Father Delaney. 4.45 Sharpferbeds.

Perth NH programme

2.15 BLACK WATCH HURDLE (Handicap: £475: 2m)

4 040621 Happy Call (D), A. Potts, 7-11-3 ... D. Atkins
7 120420 Harrys Fizzale (D), B. Richmond, 5-11-1 ... J. O'Neill
8 Drakensberg (D), W. A. Stephenson, 8-10-11 ... T. Stack
9 00 Castle Pride (D), J. Berry, 9-10-11 ... S. Houlker 7
10 00000p- Story Teller (D), R. Allan, 7-10-10 ... M. Ennis 7
11 003000 Yeso Star, W. Smith, 5-10-10 ... S. Kettlewell 7
12 100042 Decade (C-D), B. Richmond, 4-10-7 ... M. O'Shea 5
13 100042 Decade (C-D), B. Richmond, 4-10-7 ... M. O'Shea 7
17 3-00330 Horn Head (D), R. Cross, 7-10-0 ... J. Allen 7
19 00440- Kaths Beauty, J. Laurie, 7-10-0 ... N. Tinkler
20 000400 Never Flap, V. Thompson, 4-10-0 ... P. Carvill 7
21 00p- Petite Doutelle, H. Burns, 7-10-0 ... —

9-4 Harrys Fizzale, 7-2 Happy Call, 9-2 Drakensberg, 6-1 Decade, 10-1 Lirico, 12-1 Story Teller, 14-1 Horn Head, 16-1 Castle Pride, 20-1 others.

2.45 STRATHEARN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £854: 2½m)

2 211201 Cromwell Road (D), K. Oliver, 8-11-9 ... R. Barry
3 000030 Half a Sixpence (D), K. Oliver, 13-10-9 ... Maj H. Baillio 5
5 00 Tetravona (D), T. Dun, 11-10-5 ... Mr T. G. Dun 5
6 fp0043 Catch The Wind, G. Richards, 7-10-5 ... D. Goulding
8 424-420 Noon (D), J. Turner, 11-10-2 ... R. Crank
9 13-p2pf Rookery Nook (D), N. Crump, 11-10-2 ... D. Atkins
11 f1p1f0 Golden Express (C-D), J. Dodds, 9-10-0 ... J. O'Neill
15 040340 Peapack, V. Thompson, 11-10-0 ... P. Carvill 7
16 pp000p Garryvoe (D), B. Richmond, 10-10-0 ... —

3-1 Catch the Wind, 3-1 Cromwell Road, 4-1 Golden Express, 6-1 Rookery Nook, 8-1 Half a Sixpence, 10-1 Tetravona, 14-1 others.

3.15 PERTHSHIRE DRAG HUNT HURDLE (Handicap: £889: 3m)

1 1-00214 Royal Bally, W. A. Stephenson, 6-12-0 ... R. Collins
3 1010p-0 Top Tune, A. Dickinson, 6-11-3 ... M. Dickinson
5 2-01010 Top-N-Tale, G. Richards, 5-10-8 ... C. Brownless 5
6 204320 Eatwell, W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-7 ... T. Stack
8 30-0000 Steeple Bell II, C. Bell, 6-10-5 ... R. Lamb
10 211440 Good Job (D), J. W. Watts, 6-10-0 ... J. O'Neill
11 000030 Uncle Vanya, I. Jordon, 8-10-0 ... J. Allen 7
13 020203 Straight Phase, M. Naughton, 5-10-0 ... S. Kettlewell 7
13 f-00033 Arctic Silver, J. Beck, 6-10-0 ... Mr D. Shaw 7
14 000022 Pink God, A. Potts, 6-10-0 ... D. Atkins

9-4 Eatwell, 3-1 Royal Bally, 9-2 Top-N-Tale, 6-1 Good Job, Top Tune, 10-1 Steeple Bell II, 14-1 others.

3.45 PERTHSHIRE MEMORIES STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,646: 3m)

3 112210 Collingwood (C-D), N. Crump, 12-11-10 ... D. Atkins
4 312010 The Fencer (D), W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-11 ... G. Faulkner
7 p00404 Clever Prince (D), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-6 ... T. Stack
8 220204 Fine Fellow (C-D), T. Barron, 9-10-4 ... A. Dickman
9 u23-0f0 Balek, A. Perry, 8-10-3 ... A. K. Taylor
10 314p00 Forest Guard, G. Richards, 7-10-3 ... D. Goulding
11 0-p3124 King Ross, Mrs S. Chesmore, 9-10-0 ... L. Lungo

2-1 Collingwood, 7-2 Clever Prince, 9-2 The Fencer, 6-1 Fine Fellow, 8-1 Forest Guard, 12-1 King Ross, 14-1 Balek.

4.15 STORMONT STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £857: 2m)

3 112001 Father Delaney (D), M. H. Easterby, 6-11-5 ... J. O'Neill
4 020010 Harvest Day, G. Richards, 7-11-5 ... D. Goulding
6 434120 Dumyasha, K. Oliver, 7-11-0 ... R. Barry
7 u- Even Cooler, N. Crump, 9-11-0 ... D. Atkins
14 000003 Troops Tale, W. Francis, 5-10-7 ... A. K. Taylor

Evens Father Delaney, 7-4 Harvest Day, 6-1 Dumyasha, 10-1 Even Cooler, 16-1 Troops Tale.

4.45 ATHOLL HURDLE (4-y-o: Novices: £501: 2m)

2 0142 Sharpferbeds (D), G. Richards, 11-6 ... D. Goulding
3 Allen Down, I. Jordon, 10-10 ... J. Allen 7
5 00 Auchencailt, C. Bell, 10-10 ... R. Lamb
6 4 Birsby, K. Oliver, 10-10 ... R. Barry
7 Charmed Leader, V. Thompson, 10-10 ... P. Carvill 7
8 0030 Conishead, R. Fisher, 10-10 ... J. Errington 7
9 f0030 Contribution, R. Allan, 10-10 ... B. Holshan 7
10 0 *Done Enough, F. Walton, 10-10 ... —
11 04 Fleur de Firiol, A. Barclay, 10-10 ... —
13 0 Golden Seabird, T. Barron, 10-10 ... A. Dickman
17 00 Mattie Ross, J. Dodds, 10-10 ... G. Holmes
19 Piper's Knoll, W. Tullie, 10-10 ... —
20 000 Singing Spell, G. Robinson, 10-10 ... D. Turnbull 5
21 400000 Strone River, W. Smith, 10-10 ... S. Kettlewell 7
23 3024 Swallow Hill, W. A. Stephenson, 10-10 ... T. Stack
24 2 Trickers, M. H. Easterby, 10-10 ... J. O'Neill
25 0 Tudor Silver, H. Phillips, 10-10 ... A. Phillips 5

6-4 Trickers, 3-1 Sharpferbeds, 4-1 Swallow Hill, 8-1 Birsby, 13-1 Auchencailt, 14-1 Fleur de Firiol, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 DEGAS is specially recommended. 2.30 Beg or Borrow. 3.0 Snow-Star. 3.30 Lana's Secret. 4.0 Mummys Colleen. 4.30 Sunlight Wonder. 5.0 Ekels Pride.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Hugo di Tours. 2.30 Beg or Borrow. 3.30 Irish Miss. 4.0 Ritaliz. 4.30 Sunlight Wonder.

Brighton results yesterday

1.45 (1.47) ORLEANS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,481: 5f)
Crystal Miss, b f, by Frigid Aire—Miss Christine (J. Smith), 8-13
F. Durr (6-1) 1
Allez Vite ... B. Taylor (11-10 fav) 2
Zobarr ... G. Baxter (9-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Be Cross (4th), 10-1 Michelham Lad, 13-1 Antique Bloom, Portola, 14-1 Lombardina, 33-1 Our Birthday. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 74p; places, 34p, 11p, 29p; dual forecast, 39p. R. Hannon, at Marlborough. 2½l, hd. 1min 06.82sec.

2.15 (2.17) PETWORTH HANDICAP (£644: 7f)
Peggy Wig, gr f, by Counsel—Peg (Mrs J. Old), 4-8-11
P. Waldron (16-1) 1
Doughty ... J. Lynch (7-1) 2
Sergeant Jim ... C. Russell (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-4 fav Roaring Twenties, 9-2 Rigged and Ready, 5-1 Persian Swallow (4th), 10-1 Vistrecord, 12-1 Leyswood Boy, Marical of Palma, 16-1 Bright Swan. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, £2.05; places, 36p, 15p, £1.35; dual forecast, £4.35. J. Old, at Salisbury. 2l, 1l. 1min 28.62sec. Minglee did not run. No bid for winner.

2.45 (2.49) SIDNEY THOMPSON STAKES (£3,460: 1m)
Whistlefield, ch h, by Roan Rocket—Nettlebed (Miss V. Hermon-Hodge), 5-9-0
B. Taylor (4-9 fav) 1
Loh ... F. Durr (11-2) 2
Eastern Palace ... G. Baxter (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Balidon (4th), 20-1 Hora Royale, 40-1 Cista. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 11p, 18p; dual forecast, 24p. H. R. Price, at Findon. 1½l, 1½l. 1min 39.38sec.

3.15 (3.20) PRINCE OF WALES STAKES (3-y-o: £1,425: 1¼m)
Rhineland, b c, by Tudor Melody—Rhine Maiden (Mrs D. McCalmont), 9-7
P. Eddery (5-4 fav) 1
Hashofet ... J. Lynch (33-1) 2
Brigade of Guards
P. Waldron (11-4) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Zoro, 14-1 Camesota, 16-1 Hideaway (4th), Salalah, 20-1 Dyk-a-Tak, Prince de Guerre, 25-1 Miss Lucien, Hinoclare, Royal Love, Sable Saint, 33-1 Debsboy, Prince Molucella, Vested Interest. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 11p, £1.53, 27p; dual forecast, £11.84. P. Walwyn, at Lambourn. Hd, 2l. 2min 06.83sec.

3.45 (3.51) TOWN PURSE HANDICAP (£1,980: 1½m)
Grey Mountain, gr g, by Town Crier — Abernette (B. McGonagle), 5-7-11
S. Salmon (16-1) 1
Gold Claim ... J. Lynch (9-4 fav) 2
Lucky Mickmooch P. Eddery (15-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Oui Monsieur, 13-2 Hampshire, 13-2 Tierra Fuego, 8-1 Olsin, 16-1 Cloines Line (4th), Herdirondo, 20-1 Simon Slingsby, 33-1 Calibration, Personal Call, Mount Street, Il Regalo. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.99; places, 51p, 14p, 34p; dual forecast, £6.00. P. Kelleway, at Newmarket. ½l, 5l. 2min 35.25sec.

4.15 (4.32) CONFLANS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,259: 6f)
Roman Scribe, ch c, by Sallust—Souza Rose (Dr C. Norman Williams), 8-7
B. Taylor (5-2 fav) 1
Sweet Relief G. Starkey (10-1) 2
Flying Optician ... G. Baxter (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 100-30 Elfinaria (4th), 8-1 St Elmal, Swing Alone, 12-1 Maker Match, 16-1 Brazen Faced, 20-1 Alpine Alice, Food for Thought, 33-1 Thirty Blinks, Young Amanda. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 18p, 24p, 25p; dual forecast, £1.38. S. Woodward, at Chichester. 3l, ½l. 1min 13.21sec. Sillherum did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Whistlefield, Grey Mountain, £27.85. TREBLE: Peggy Wig, Rhineland, Roman Scribe, £96.80. Placepot: winning dividend, £50.35.

Edinburgh

2.15 (2.17) NORTH BERWICK STAKES (3-y-o: £817: 5f)
Tang Son, b c, by The Brianstan—Lovely Sensation, 8-10
O. Gray (11-8 fav) 1
Swing God ... C. Moss (10-1) 2
Mac' Imperial ... M. Birch (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 Stelfox Queen, 20-1 Broomfield (4th). 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 23p; dual forecast, 91p. W. H. Williams, at Ayr. 1½l, 3l. Brians Star did not run.

2.45 (2.49) CARBERRY STAKES (2-y-o: £616: 5f)
Peter Who, b g, by Maystreak—Lady Topper, 9-0
C. Eccleston (8-1) 1
Sutra ... R. Fox (9-4 fav) 2
Noble Mistress
Richard Hutchinson (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-4 Palace Art, 8-1 Our Melody (4th), Prince Candy, 12-1 Sleigh Run, 14-1 Deltas Pride, 20-1 Bolshie Bill, Josp, Tessie's Girl. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 68p; places, 13p, 18p, 32p; dual forecast, £1.06. T. Fairhurst, at Middleham. 2l, nk.

3.15 (3.17) MUSSELBURGH SPRING HANDICAP (£1,538: 1½m)
Amber Valley, b g, by Forlorn River—Jackies Joy, 5-9-10
E. Johnson (7-4 fav) 1
Battlement ... M. Birch (2-1) 2
Bargan ... M. Wigham (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Doogall (4th), 16-1 Saint Just. 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 25p; dual forecast, 21p. J. Hanson, at Wetherby. 5l, 2l.

3.45 (3.51) ABERLADY HANDICAP (£512: 1m 5f)
Lizzie Eustace, gr m, by Firestreak—Belle Crofts, 5-8-11
E. Johnson (6-1) 1
Fleur de Flandre, T. Major (9-2) 2
Miss Ponti ... A. Mackay (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Carlton Saint (4th), 11-2 Minigold, 6-1 Riesling, 10-1 Rust Borough, 12-1 Barleycroft Star, Petite Doutelle, 20-1 Story Teller, 25-1 Canny Spy, 33-1 Hatfield Heath. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.11; places, 26p, 11p, 15p; dual forecast, £2.45. I. Jordan, at Westerhope. ¾l, ½l. The winner was bought in for 680 gns.

4.15 (4.18) DALMENY HANDICAP (£1,215: 7f)
Gold Loom, b g, by Goldhill—Bloomers, 9-8-8
E. Apter (14-1) 1
Ochil Hills Star,
A. Mercer (2-1 fav) 2
Hell Bent, ... S. Webster (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 Tudor Set (4th), 6-1 Comnock, Scouse, Flash Fire, Takachiho, 8-1 Peranka, 16-1 Robin John, 20-1 Melex, Just Hempest. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, £3.66; places, 65p, 15p, 72p; dual forecast, £5.13. W. Gray, at Beverley. 1½l, ½l.

4.45 (4.47) INVERESK STAKES (£644: 1m)
Soulful, b f, by So Blessed—Major Barnbar, 3-8-3
M. Birch (evens fav) 1
Richard, ... C. Eccleston (7-4) 2
Ships Locker, ... P. Tulk (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 10-1 Portland Boy, 12-1 Man-Al-Arois, 14-1 Devine Life, 16-1 Eaglesham (4th), St Paddys Gift, 25-1 Kalmlaw, Beau Star, Quite Soon, Rafferion, Hunterston. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 11p, 18p, 64p; dual forecast, 22p. E. Weymes, at Middleham. 5l, 3l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Amber Valley and Gold Loom, £42.30. TREBLE: Peter Who, Lizzie Eustace and Soulful, £54.55.

Nottingham

3.0 (3.2) BOYEUR STAKES (2-y-o: £507: 5f)
Lighted Candle, b f, by Frankincense—Socialite (Lord Halifax), 8-8
A. Bond (5-4 fav) 1
The Grafter ... D. McKay (5-1) 2
Speedway Princess M. Kettle (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 All Heart (4th), 7-1 Milford Miss, 12-1 Linsette, 20-1 Bemor Mink, Bugsy, Star Lady. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 11p, 16p, 49p; dual forecast, 32p. W. Hastings-Bass, at Newmarket. 2l, 3l. Bracken Lad did not run. The winner was sold for 2,300 gns.

2.30 (2.34) SUNSTAR STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £842: 5m)
Iglu, ch c, by Hotfoot—Buddleia (Ho Tek Tan), 9-0
M. L. Thomas (10-11 fav) 1
Bart ... R. Street (5-1) 2
Silly Venture ... D. McKay (9-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Russet Lady, 14-1 Pan Jim, Pit Stop, 20-1 Callan, Fairbanks (4th), Formalive, Prince Helen, Sintys Flame. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 11p, 35p, 20p; dual forecast, 25p. W. A. O'Gorman, at Newmarket. 1½l, 6l.

3.0 (3.2) CALL BAY HANDICAP (£1,618: 1m 5f)
Hardy Turk, b h, by Hill Clown—Turkham Law (A. McCaffry), 7-8-3
J. Bleasdale (4-1) 1
Barley Boy ... J. Mathias (4-1) 2
Fiery Copper ... T. Ives (100-30) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Carrigeen, 7-1 Pledge (4th), 14-1 Turo, 33-1 Osiris. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win: 40p; places, 21p, 26p; dual forecast, £1.26. C. Thornton, at Middleham. 3l, 3l.

3.30 (3.30) FELSTEAD HANDICAP (£1,143: 6f)
White Wonder, w h, by Mont Blanc II—Chekendon (A. Clegg), 6-8-9
S. Eccles (12-1) 1
Under Orders W. Carson (5-2 fav) 2
Ralamatez ... F. Morby (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Dust-Up, 15-2 April Lucky, 15-2 Witches Broom, 8-1 Hunan, 9-1 Ravelston, 16-1 Sylvia's Dream, 20-1 King Kapps, 25-1 Burglars Boy, Zipperdi-Doo-Dah, Master Marion, Ascot Blue, Test Piece, Kilnameal. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, £3.42; places, 41p, 11p, 82p, 65p; dual forecast, £2.98. P. Cole at Lambourn. ½l, 3l. Petite Case (25-1) was withdrawn without coming under orders. Rule 4 does not apply.

4.0 (4.1) CORONACH HANDICAP (£1,206: 1¼m)
Prominent, b g, by High Hat—Picture Palace (J. Bethell), 11-9-0
C. McIlfatrick (16-1) 1
Sovereign's Escort ... B. Jago (7-1) 2
Wickwell ... G. Sexton (4-1 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 jt fav Louveciennes, 9-2 Startingo, 8-1 Stiletto (4th), 10-1 Ornamental Night, 12-1 Senator Sam, 14-1 Palio, 20-1 Channel Lane, 25-1 Lady Of York, Mary Reppin. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, £2.04; places, 91p, 42p, 28p; dual forecast, £27.33. J. Bethell, at Fordingbridge. Sh hd, ½l.

4.30 (4.35) MANNA STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £982: 5f)
Etonian, ch c, by Majority Blue—Golden Egg (Mrs D. MacGillycuddy), 9-0 ... P. Cook (15-2) 1
Katie Cay ... D. McKay (7-2 jt fav) 2
Bandido ... F. Morby 4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt fav Jack Fox (4th), 7-2 Meadhunter, 16-1 Lampion, 33-1 Form Sett, Decoy Queen, Marushka, Red Squaw, Taw Court, Track Sovereign. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 70p; places, 15p, 15p, 21p; dual forecast, £1.09. M. Smyly, at Lambourn. ½l, ¾l. Swing God did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Hardy Turk, Prominent, £92.85. TREBLE: Iglu, White Wonder, Etonian, 85p. (Paid on first leg only.)

The Times
SPECIAL REPORTS
put situations and
subjects of today into
PERSPECTIVE

Social Focus

Teaching children that building sites can bite

A six-year-old girl playing in a partly demolished house, after school, falls through the decaying floor and is killed. A boy wanders out on to a building site and drowns in 39 inches of water. He is two. Another 10-year-old boy has a leg trapped in a concrete mixer between the drum and the mechanism on the site of a pensioner's bungalow. These are just three of the 20 fatal and many dozens of non-fatal accidents that happen every year to children on building sites.

There is nothing new about them happening. Building sites, with their jumble of scaffolding and planks, their pipes and trenches, bricks and machinery have an obvious and immense lure for children, often far greater than anything an adventure playground can provide. As one coroner put it, with unconscious poetry "a new hole always attracts children". What is new is that accidents of this kind have now been officially recognized as a category of their own.

The fact that they come to public notice at all is one result—an unintentional byproduct in fact—of the 1974 Health and Safety Act which for the first time made employers responsible not only for what happened to employees on their premises, but to the general public as well. It is one of those curious instances when an Act is passed for one set of reasons and only later, and because it has been passed, do quite other justifications for its existence start coming to light.

In the months following the passing of the Act, construction site inspectors meeting and talking together found that they were coming across an astonishingly high number of children killed or maimed on ill-protected building sites. (Neither before nor since the Act have employers the obligation to report fatal accidents, unless the person killed is an employee. Fatal accidents are reported because police tell the inspectors. No one knows just how many non fatal ones there are.) The Health and Safety Executive then asked their inspectors to start examining these cases more systematically.

What they came up with last year was a survey of 30 fatal accidents. 24 of the dead were boys, and eight of them five years old or younger. Most of them had died as a result of falling into an open hole where they either drowned or suffocated, but some died when bricks or scaffolding fell on top of them, or they got caught up in or run over by machinery.

Fired by this the executive issued guidelines to employers' federations and unions with detailed suggestions about better fencing, guarding edges of excavations and the stacking of materials. These have, it seems, been on the whole welcomed by the industry. And where the guidelines have not been enough, the law has stepped in. A well-timed Law Commission report on trespassers which came into force in March 1976 included a definite responsibility on the part of owners towards anyone on their property, trespasser or no. A construction firm was fined £300 last year for negligence when a five-year-old boy dropped 50 feet and died after having tried to have a swing on an electric cable as it was winched into position. (The fines however remain remarkably low: even now, a new maximum of £1,000 is all that is envisaged.)

And yet, for all the guidelines, making a site truly impregnable is a virtually impossible task. Any 12-year-old boy really determined to get in will do so, no matter how high the fencing. And no four-year-old is going to read the clear and well-printed notice spelling out the dangers.

The inspectors having done what they could with the industry, then returned to the executive: could a way be found of getting the danger of building sites across to the children themselves? The Health and Safety Executive have responded by a publicity campaign involving a film, a poster competition and now a poetry competition, to be launched by Pam Ayres this Thursday. Before making the film its producers studied the casualties with some care and agreed that the children to aim for were those aged between five (before which they would be unlikely to get to see it) and 12 (after which its message might be dismissed). The result is a Dr Who sort of fantasy called, *Building Sites Bite* involving special sound effects and a control box, in which a boy is killed five times in five different site accidents, and each time restored to life. Over 600 schools have booked to see it, and some of the larger construction firms are to show it on housing estates near big building sites.

The Health and Safety Executive feel that they have done what they can. Whether or not the deaths will now be checked presumably depends on how conscientiously the construction companies respond to the guidelines and how far the safety organizations and the schools carry on the campaign from here.

Caroline Moorehead

A tribunal which seems to be pleasing no one

Industrial tribunals were designed to provide a cheap, speedy and informal system of justice. But employers and employees alike now complain that they are becoming expensive, slow and excessively legalistic.

The Council on Tribunals, a statutory monitoring body, which has just released its evidence to the Royal Commission on Legal Services, agrees that their jurisdiction is becoming increasingly technical.

Unfair dismissal hearings, which make up the largest part of their work, have increased eight fold in the past five years from 2,000 cases in 1972 to 17,000 in the year up to July, 1977.

It is this massive increase in their workload, resulting from the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, and the Employment Protection Act, 1975, that is one cause of the problem, though the increasing use of solicitors and barristers is another.

A simple common sense approach was meant to be the keynote of tribunal hearings, with the two lay representatives on the tribunal participating as much as the legally qualified chairman. Now that about two thirds of employers and a smaller though growing proportion of employees are legally represented, the proceedings often take place in the secret language of lawyers, leaving the sacked worker as confused as in a conventional court of law.

Delays have become longer and more common with few cases being heard in less than six weeks, and many cases being adjourned in mid-hearing for over a month.

The Confederation of British Industry has been particularly vociferous in its complaints. It is not worried by the success rate of sacked employees, since this stands at only about 33 per cent. Nor is it particularly worried about the level of compensation awarded. The average award in the year up to July, 1977, was only £355, despite the fact that tribunals can award up to £13,400.

The confederation's main complaint is the cost of fighting a case, which it puts at between £400 and £1,200 depending on whether or not a lawyer is used. This provides a strong incentive for settling without a hearing, even when the sacked worker does not have a genuine grievance, it says.

The confederation would like to see some sort of sifting mechanism introduced, to reduce the number of cases, though it has not suggested who could provide it. At present the tribunal secretary sorts out "no hope" cases, and advises the applicant, but the CBI would like to see some additional mechanism. It has been suggested by some employers that the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service could perform this function but ACAS is not keen to take it on, saying that it cannot be both conciliator and arbitrator at the same time.

Some employers would also like to see the qualifying period of employment before a worker can bring a case extended from six months to a year, and all small firms excluded from the provisions of the legislation. At present, firms employing less than six workers are excluded only from the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975.

Other reforms which do make up confederation policy mainly concern procedure. To cut down delays, it would like all hearings to go ahead on the first mutually agreed date, regardless of whether or not both sides actually appear. It claims that serious delays have been caused by one side simply not bothering to turn up.

A dismissed worker should also be compelled to state beforehand the grounds on which he intends to fight his case, it says. At present when applying to a tribunal, he can say simply he was unfairly dismissed without saying whether he is going to complain that the employer sacked him for his trade union activities or the colour of his skin, or without giving him proper warning. Consequently the employer has to turn up prepared for every eventuality.

Dissatisfaction with tribunals in the CBI has not meant approval from the TUC. The TUC's response has inevitably been several degrees warmer than that of the CBI, but no red hot enthusiasm is apparent here either.

In its evidence to the Royal Commission on Legal Services, the general council complains that not only are the tribunals developing the bad points of the court system, such as delays, long and expensive hearings and formal legalistic attitudes, but that the level of settlements are so low that they often barely cover the legal costs of the applicants.

It would like to see more help for claimants in presenting their cases but not through a simple increase in the amount of legal aid advice available, which now stands at a maximum of £25. It thinks this would encourage the use of lawyers and thereby further jeopardise the informal character of the tribunals. The Council on Tribunals, on the other hand, thinks that the legal aid system should be extended so as to cover the costs of representation, as well as advice.

The TUC proposes instead a system of government grants for existing agencies which provide primarily lay representation, and it has support for this proposal from the Labour Party's National Executive Committee. In a recent joint statement they spelt out how such a system could work.

"The system would not necessarily involve the creation of any special administrative machinery to carry it out. There would have to be some authority responsible for determining the amount of money to be allocated in grants to agencies and the division of such money. This could be done, however, if necessary by the Lord Chancellor or some other government department, or by any new executive authority which the Royal Commission on Legal Services might recommend.

"If a purely advisory legal services authority were established, it could advise the government as to the proper allocation of the money. The agencies to which grants should be made would include affiliated unions through the TUC; Citizens Advice Bureaux through the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux, and/or local authorities in respect of representation facilities where provided."

The general council also wants improved training courses introduced both for the legally qualified chairmen and lay tribunal members. At present most receive only two days' training, one of which consists of simply sitting in on another tribunal.

If members were properly trained they could adopt a more inquisitorial approach and ensure that all the relevant matters of evidence, fact and law were brought out, thus making the use of lawyers by both sides less necessary.

The abolition of tax relief for legal fees should also be considered, the TUC says, in order to discourage firms from the excessive use of lawyers.

Although many small businessmen see them as a monstrous intrusion on their liberty, it is unlikely that any future government will drastically reduce their powers. A new government, however, might try to restore their original informal character. The nature of the attempt will depend on the complexion of the government but either the CBI or TUC proposals will probably see the light of day.

Annabel Ferriman

Filling a sad gap in the social services

When Geoffrey and Judith Davison decided to spend a bit of their time providing severely handicapped children with holidays, they thought it would take up only a few weeks of their year. But what they thought was a tiny gap in the welfare services proved so large that they are both now committed full-time to running an organization providing 1,000 children with holidays each year.

The organization has grown so rapidly, that the Davisons are now running three separate holiday homes that double as permanent homes for over 40 children who are either disabled or from deprived home backgrounds. They also provide the occasional battered wife with somewhere to run to, emergency care for children involved in sudden family crises, and practical experience for several social work students.

The Davisons have in fact found themselves accidentally pioneering a service for children with whom the statutory services do not cope. Most of the children they care for are referred to them by social services departments who have no other resources to turn to.

The service began in 1970 when Mr Davison was working for the British Epilepsy Association and his wife was a full-time teacher. The association runs special holidays for epileptic children and the couple helped to run them. What they learned from the experience was that there were many other disabled children who had no hope at all of any kind of holiday.

More than 5,000 disabled children are given free holidays by social services departments each year, but hotels and holiday homes are reluctant to take those with the most severe handicaps. They do not want to cope with the difficulties of children who are doubly incontinent or severely mentally handicapped, for example, even when the children are accompanied by helpers used to caring for them.

From the start, the Davisons decided that no handicap would be too great to rule out a particular child from having a holiday. The principle brought them into contact with some of the most deprived disabled children in the country—those effectively abandoned by their parent to special schools.

"Special schools no longer stay open during the holidays", Geoffrey Davison said. "The children who can't go home any more have to be found somewhere to go by their social workers. Often, they can't find anywhere to take the children for long enough and they end up spending most of their school holidays in hospitals for the mental subnormal."

That prospect hardly offers a "holiday", as recent research has shown. Maureen Oswin, in her book *Children Living in Long-Stay Hospitals*, offered graphic and horrifying descriptions of the regime suffered by such children. In her 18 months observing eight such hospitals, Miss Oswin found that children were often left alone most of the day, except for washing and feeding; that some had nothing to do but crawl about on dirty floors, and others were fed wearing re-used dirty bibs.

Having rescued some disabled children from that prospect, the Davisons found they were committed to continuing to do so if the children were not to face being returned to hospitals again. They now remain open all year round, and about 30 disabled children come back for every school holiday every year.

"This is now the only 'home' they have", Janet Davison said. "We try to make sure they come back to the same room and the same bed each time, so that they really feel they are at home."

Neither of the Davisons criticizes the parents who have effectively abandoned their children because they have seen at first hand the strain the parents face.

"There are many, many very caring parents who struggle to keep their children but have in the end to give up", Janet Davison said. "It invariably places a strain on the marriage, particularly if one parent rejects but the other doesn't, and if there are other children in the family."

"Break", as the organization is named, regularly takes some children where marriages have actually broken up under the strain, but others where the parents are so anxious that it takes a lot of time to persuade them to allow the children to go on holiday. Several now arrange to have their own holidays with the rest of the family at nearby resorts, while the disabled child is on holiday at one of the three centres on the Norfolk coast.

Having decided to open all the year round to give as many disabled children holidays as possible, the Davisons found that there were gaps when their centres were virtually empty. They decided to develop into another area where almost no help is available from statutory services.

They offered to take in able-bodied children from deprived homes, usually in an emergency while a family crisis was being resolved. They have again found that what started as a simple idea to fill temporary gaps has become permanent. Fourteen children who came for a holiday have stayed on; one who came for four weeks is still there after two and a half years.

The mixture of disabled and able-bodied children in the holiday centres works well. The amputee learned how to swim again after contact with a thalidomide boy, expelled from his public school for misbehaviour, but who had no qualms at all about exposing his legless body.

The children going to Break come from all over the country and the Davisons are now trying to open up a fourth home in the north to cope with some of the demand there. But, as with the entire organization so far, that depends on charitable support being made available.

Pat Healy

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Tuesday 18th April at 10.30 am
ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART
Cat. (3 plates) 55p

Wednesday 19th April at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE 18TH, 19TH & 20TH CENTURY EUROPEAN PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ISLAMIC INTEREST *Cat. (295 illustrations, 25 in colour) £4*

Thursday 20th April at 10.30 am
HIGHLY IMPORTANT JEWELS
including the property of His Grace The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., T.D., F.R.S.
Cat. (35 illustrations, 9 in colour) £1.55

Thursday 20th April at 11 am
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE
including the property of the late Sir Gyles Isham, Bt., F.S.A. *Cat. (2 plates) 40p*

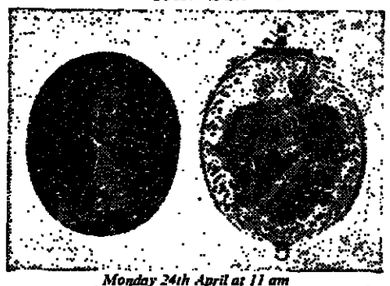
Thursday 20th April at 2.30 pm
19TH CENTURY EUROPEAN DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (119 illustrations) £2*

Friday 21st April at 11 am
ENGLISH FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, AND ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
Cat. (38 illustrations) £1.20

Monday 24th April at 11 am
VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS INCLUDING A BLOCK-BOOK
including the property of His Grace The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., T.D., F.R.S., Sir George Huckle, O.B.E., and Sir Cosmo Haskard
Cat. (9 plates) £1

Monday 24th April at 11 am
MINIATURES FROM THE HECKETT COLLECTION Part IV (Final Session)
the property of the late Greta S. Heckett of Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (sold by Order of the Executors)
Cat. (40 illustrations, 16 in colour) £1.90

Tuesday 25th April at 10.30 am
EUROPEAN CERAMICS *Cat. (2 plates) 55p*



Monday 24th April at 11 am
A young nobleman called James Posten by Franciszek Smiadecki, signed with monogram, in a contemporary gold locket, enamelled with the arms of the Reuvers family, 5.5 cm

Tuesday 25th April at 11 am
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER DRAWINGS
from the Collection of David Daniels, Esq., New York City Cat. (78 plates) £4.20

Saturday 22nd April at 2.30 pm
at DONINGTON PARK, DERBYSHIRE
VETERAN, VINTAGE AND SPECIAL INTEREST MOTOR VEHICLES *Cat. (68 illustrations) £2*
Viewing at Donington Park from Thursday 20th April

SOTHEBY MAK VAN WAAY B.V.,
102 ROKIN, AMSTERDAM C.
Monday 24th April at 2 pm and 7.30 pm
A COLLECTION OF FINE WINES

SOTHEBY BEARNE, RAINBOW,
TORQUAY TQ2 5TG TEL: (8030) 26277
Tuesday 18th April at 10.30 am
SILVER *Cat. (12 plates) £1*

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19 MOTCOMB STREET, LONDON SW1X 8LB
TEL: (01) 235 4311
Tuesday 18th April at 11 am
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS
Cat. 1252 illustrations, 67 in colour) £3

Wednesday 19th April at 11 am, Thursday 20th at 11 am and 2.30 pm and Friday 21st at approximately 12.15 pm and 2.30 pm
DECORATIVE ARTS 1870-1940 INCLUDING ENGLISH ARTS AND CRAFTS, STUDIO CERAMICS, ART NOUVEAU AND ART DECO
Cat. (378 illustrations, 29 in colour) £6

Wednesday 19th April at 2.30 pm
A LARGE COLLECTION OF MARTIN BROTHERS STONEWARE
Cat. (82 illustrations, 5 in colour) £1.50

Friday 21st April at 10.30 am and 2 pm
FINE AND INEXPENSIVE WINES AND VINTAGE PORT LYING IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND *Cat. 40p*

Friday 21st April at 10.30 am
DECORATIVE ARTS 1900-1939
Cat. (79 illustrations, 4 in colour) £1.50

Tuesday, 25th April at 11 am
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (103 illustrations) £1.20*

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PRINTED BOOKS
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Cat. 75p

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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

at Phillips

Tuesday, 18 April, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, CARPETS.

Tuesday, 18 April, 2 p.m.
MINIATURES, SILHOUETTES, FANS AND ICONS.

Wednesday, 19 April, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND GLASS.

Thursday, 20 April, 11 a.m.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Thursday, 20 April, 11 a.m.
FIREMARKS.

Friday, 21 April, 11 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER. OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE AND AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF WINE LABELS.

Monday, 24 April, 11 a.m.
ANTIQUE DECORATIVE FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, CARPETS.

Monday, 24 April, 2 p.m.
MODERN PICTURES.

Tuesday, 25 April, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, CARPETS.

Tuesday, 25 April, 1.30 p.m.
BOOKS, POSTCARDS AND MAPS.

PHILLIPS WEST 2
Thurs., 20 April, 10 a.m.
FURNITURE & OBJECTS
View Wed. 9-7 p.m.
at 10 Salem Road, W.2.
Tel. 01-221 5303

PHILLIPS MARYLEBONE
Fri., 21 April, 10 a.m.
FURNITURE & OBJECTS
View Thurs. 9-4 p.m.
at Bayes Place, N.W.1.
Tel. 01-723 1118

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Tuesday view until 7 p.m.
Catalogues 30p unless otherwise stated.

Tuesday, 18th April at 11 a.m.
SILVER & PLATE

Wednesday, 19th April at 11 a.m.
PRINTS
Incl. works by K. Appel; T. G. Dutton; B. Hepworth; K. Kolwitz; L. S. Lowry; W. Russell Flint; J. M. Whistler; W. L. Wyllie; S. W. Hayter.

Thursday, 20th April at 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FURNITURE
Incl. a 17th C. Dutch oak desk; a Geo. II mahogany washstand; a Regency rosewood & gilt console table; a Regency mahogany secretaire bookcase; a Victorian steel framed rocking chair from a design by Peter Cooper.

Thursday, 20th April at 11 a.m.
EUROPEAN PAINTINGS
Incl. works by E. H. Boddington; W. J. J. C. Bond; W. Ellis; M. Fraser; L. M. Gales; A. J. Johnson; W. C. Knell; C. F. Lowcock; C. Malisse; W. W. Milne; W. Muller; E. J. Niemann; J. C. Salmon; H. Schafer.

Friday, 21st April at 2 p.m.
STAMPS
Incl. strong G.B. with superb view £5 orange & mint £1 IR official; good colonial items incl. 1887 Bechuanaland £5. Illustrated Cat. 50p.
Viewing Thurs. 20th. 10.30-4; Fri. 21st. 9.30-11.30.

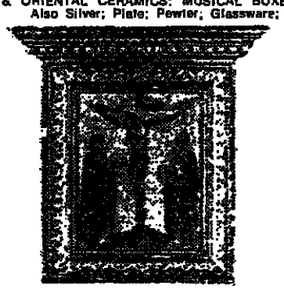
Friday, 21st April at 11 a.m.
ORIENTAL CERAMICS, BRONZES, IVORIES, PRINTS, WORKS OF ART & INDIAN MINIATURES
Incl. good Japanese netsuke, works of art and bronzes; a pair of cloisonné dishes; Indian works of art.
Illustrated Cat. 70p.

At the Old Chelsea Galleries
Tuesday, 18th April at 10.30 a.m.
FURNITURE & MISCELLANEA
Cat. 20p.

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Thursday, 27th April 1978: 9.30 a.m. - 7.30 p.m.
Illustrated Catalogue £1.50 (£1.70 p.p.)
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including the unique small gold Naval Medal awarded to Captain John Stewart, R.M.S., Seaforse for the capture of the Turkish frigate "Badere Zaffer", 6th July, 1806.
(Catalogues—Price 40 p)

Wednesday & Thursday, 3rd & 4th May, at 1 p.m. each day
ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS
in gold, silver and copper
including a good series of English milled gold coins and silver Crown pieces.
(Illustrated Catalogue (9 Plates)—Price £1)

Wednesday, 24th May, at 1 p.m.
A collection of
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together with other related
MEDIAEVAL COINS
also
ANCIENT GREEK & ROMAN COINS
in gold, silver and bronze
(Illustrated Catalogue now in course of preparation)

Wednesday, 7th June, at 10 a.m.
ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS
in gold, silver and bronze
(Illustrated Catalogue now in course of preparation)

Catalogues for further Sales of Coins and Medals to be held in the Summer are now in course of preparation. Collectors desirous of selling should contact Glendining & Co. promptly.
Commission to Vendors—10%
NO PREMIUM is charged to buyers.

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April 26th at 10.30 a.m. Eastern Carpets, Rugs & Runners, Georgian & Victorian Furniture.
April 26th at 2.30 p.m. A Collection of Horse Brasses, Martingales etc.
April 26th at 7.30 p.m. Antique & Modern Sporting Guns, Weapons & Militaria.
April 27th at 10.30 a.m. English & Continental Ceramics & Glass.
April 27th at 2.30 p.m. Oriental Ceramics and Eastern Works of Art.
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CHARITY SALE
TUESDAY, APRIL 18 at 7.30 p.m.
Preceded by a Reception at 6.45 p.m.
Charity Auction of Pictures, Silver, Jewellery, Porcelain, Works of Art and Fine Wines in aid of The Royal College of Nursing of the United Kingdom and The City of Belfast Y.M.C.A. Illustrated catalogue, sold on behalf of the Charities, £1.25.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19 at 11 a.m.
Fine Watches, Clocks and Barometers. The Properties of The Earl of Stair, K.C.V.O., The late Lt.-Col. W. D. H. Forbes, The late Martin Foster, Esq. and others. Catalogue (19 plates, including 1 in colour) £1.10.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19 at 11 a.m.
English and Foreign Silver. The Properties of The late Lord Cohen of Birkenhead and others. Catalogue (6 plates) 50p.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20 at 11 a.m.
Fine English Furniture. The Properties of The Earl of Stair, K.C.V.O., The late Lt.-Col. Sir Phillip Brocklehurst, Bt., The late Lt.-Col. W. D. H. Forbes, The late Martin Foster, Esq., The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral and others. Catalogue (42 plates, including 4 in colour) £2.80.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20 at 2.30 p.m. and FRIDAY, APRIL 21 at 11 a.m.
Important Continental Pictures of the 19th and 20th Centuries. The Properties of Colonel and Mrs. M. F. Carrington-Smith, The Lady Kinross, Mrs. Lambo of Brussels and others. Catalogue (97 illustrations, including 8 in colour) £3.80.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19 at 2 p.m.
English and Continental Pictures.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20 at 2 p.m.
Dolls and Toys.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20 at 2 p.m.
European Ceramics.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21 at 10.30 a.m.
Furs.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21 at 2 p.m.
Miniatures.

MONDAY, APRIL 24 at 10.30 a.m.
Old and Modern Silver.

MONDAY, APRIL 24 at 2 p.m.
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MONDAY, APRIL 24 at 2 p.m.
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Information Bureau seeks intelligent and imaginative young person 23-30 for interesting post. Work involves answering telephone enquiries on a wide range of subjects. High standard of education. Interest in current affairs and good general knowledge essential. Excellent training provided. Good salary and pleasant working conditions.

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Required immediately for small new company with elegant offices in Mayfair. Experience of bookkeeping essential. 4 weeks holiday. Salary £3,300 negotiable. Please write to Mrs. Rosemary Wharfe, 45 Hertford St., Mayfair, London, W.1.

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Required immediately for small company with elegant new offices in Mayfair. Experience of PABX1 essential. Some typing useful. Salary £3,000 negotiable.

Please write to
Mrs Rosemary Wharfe
45 Hertford St., Mayfair,
London, W.1.

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CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS HEALTH SERVICE

requires a responsible receptionist for interesting post, term times only. Salary £2,500. Details from:

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20 Gower St., W.C.1.
Tel. 636 7628

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PHOTOGRAPHIC company, W.1, needs Bookkeeper for interesting and varied work. 01-741 2628.
SALES ASSISTANT required for exclusive fashion and gift shop. Salary £2,500 a.a.e. Phone Anita on 439 1741.
COOK/STEWARDESS, Cannes Med. Lux. Charter yacht. Box 1107 K, The Times.
S.W.M./RECEPTIONIST required for cheerful, private aviation practice in S.W.1. Tel. 730 8015.
ANTIQUARIAN bookseller S.W.1. Experienced Personal Assistant 30+, sound knowledge of book trade an advantage. I.B.M. typewriter. Salary negotiable. Phone 930 3574.
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2 STEWARDS/ESSES needed immediately for hotel nurse on French canal, for season.—Telephone 584 6775.
ALFRED MARKS Staff Bureau, Putney, require a temporary operator to replace the present person who is returning to New Zealand; this is an attractive and busy branch & I am looking for someone who can work with out constant supervision and under pressure and who can combine a professional sales technique & a down-to-earth approach to work; he/she should expect to work extremely hard and will enjoy excellent financial gain.—Please ring Hilary Elliott, on 789 9121.
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ZERO FOUR is looking for a responsible person with initiative to [illegible] in their children's wear shop at 53, South Molton St., W.1. Please ring 01-493 1220.

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SEC/PA to M.D., no shorthand, but Audio, W.C.1, to £3,750. Lucile Agy., 935 0731, 405 1841.
W.S.—Advertising company needs Secretary for Director. Salary £3,500 per annum plus substantial benefits.—Ring Brompton Bureau, 584 9894.
PRESS PUBLICITY DIRECTOR concerned with designer promotions seeks young secretary P.A. Sec. to work in a highly motivated but informal atmosphere. 734 8966, G.I. Cons.
GERMAN/ENGLISH P.A. English shorthand, £4,000 20+ Language Staff Agy., 499 8385.
WEMBLEY.—Sales director int. requires capable Secretary, 30-40, person, willing to travel regularly to Europe. Excellent career prospects. Good training scheme. Salary negotiable. Ring today on 437 2892.

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You will be operating at a senior and confidential level in a large international company. Much of the work is of a public relations nature, so besides accurate shorthand and typing you will need confidence in your ability to deal with people. Age is not important although you are unlikely to have had sufficient experience if you are under 20.
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For further details, please ring or write to:

Mrs. J. S. Hughes
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For more details telephone us on

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£4,000

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CONFIDENTIAL Sec. P.A. to 2 directors of W.1 consultants. Must have good shorthand, skills. age 25+. Salary £4,500 + L.V.s. 4 weeks hols.—Judy Freeman Employment Agency, 248 3443.

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WEST END ART GALLERY requires Junior Secretary to start as soon as possible; two minutes Green Park Station; no Sats.—Tel. 499 5906.

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Kindly telephone up to 7 pm
636 4262 or 580 4949

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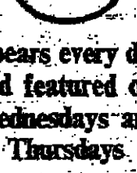
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The Company offers salary plus a wide range of benefits including a rent free, three bedroom detached cottage with colour television.

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Experienced Cook wanted for private house, Westminster, from end of May. Weekends off. Excellent furnished flat provided nearby. Up-to-date, first-class refs. essential. Salary by negotiation. Please send full details, age and experience to Box 0569 K, The Times.

WAITER/ESS

required two days a week from 11.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m. for directors luncheon room in West End.
For an immediate interview, please telephone Jayne Walpole on 01-629 8251 or call in at Royal Trust House, 54 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.

YOUNG CORDON BLEU COOK urgently required to cater on a luxury hotel boat on the Thames. —Please telephone Maggie Seckings for full details on Droitwich 5484.

WANTED immediately: Domestic for Dale Fort Field Centre, Haverfordwest, Dyfed. Would suit unemployed graduate — Apply Bursar.

CITY WINE BAR seeks experienced Cordon Bleu or equivalent to take charge of kitchen luncheon counter, 9 till 5, 5-day week. Tel. 248 8697.

HOUSEKEEPER required for Villa in South of France, period May to June—no cooking required. Own room.—Phone 580 5088.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 & 323 Oxford St., W1. 408 1013.

GOVERNESS for three boys, ages 6, 5 and 2 years old, in Brazil, South America. Excellent references and very good salary. Age 30 to 45.—Please write to: Mrs. Elena de Olazabal de Hirsch, Calle Piedralaves, 1 Ciudad Puerta de Hierro, Madrid-35 (Spain).

INN FOR ALL seasons requires a general assistant.—See Non-Secretarial Appts.

SPEND YEAR U.S.A. Doctor's wife, no children, seeks student helper. Must drive, love animals. Refs. Free time. 585 9518. April.

REQUIRED

EXP. ENGLISH BUTLER requires post. Excellent refs. 0843 63201.

MRS KITSTON wishes to recommend married butler. Highest refs., please apply 3 Tormey, Glanwye, Builth Wells.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

General Charity: (1) H. F. Barloy Annuities Fund. (2) James Witham Thompson Trust Fund, administered by the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association.

The Charity Commissioners have made A SCHEME for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (Ref.: 210729-15-L1).

LEGAL NOTICES

No 00448 of 1975

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of SOUNDAROUND Limited.
Notice is hereby given that a first and final PAYMENT to PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS is intended to be declared in the above-named Company and that Preferential Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 3rd May 1978 after which date the OFFICIAL RECEIVER and LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Preferential Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001564 of 1974
The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of L.P.S. PLUMBING Limited
Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL PAYMENT to PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS is intended to be declared in the above-named Company and that Preferential Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 3rd May 1978 after which date the OFFICIAL RECEIVER and LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Preferential Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD.

EDUCATIONAL

G.C.E. DEGREE and Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus.—W. Milligan, M.A., Dept. AJ3, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel.: 0865 54231: 24 hours.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

DIPLOMA in Television Studies. Television production and direction. Television Training Centre, 25 Grosvenor St., London, W.1. 01-629 5069.

Appointments Vacant

Planning Executive

Tourism

up to £5,000 p.a.

Under the 1969 Development of Tourism Act the British Tourist Authority is responsible for promoting tourism to Britain from overseas. Tourism is today the third largest and fastest growing industry in this country employing nearly 1½ million people. In 1977 12m overseas visitors came to Britain and an estimated £3,000m was earned in foreign exchange.

BTA have a vacancy for a Planning Executive. He/she will be concerned with the development of the Authority's strategic planning work and its input to local authority structure plans, regional strategies and other studies and surveys where tourism is an important component. Subject areas will include: energy, tourism prices and research into international tourism.

Candidates must be numerate, able to draft concise papers and to communicate effectively at all levels. They should also have some experience in the interpretation of research data.

Written applications should be sent to Rita Cornfield, Personnel Officer, BTA, 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF to be received by 29 April.

Project Administrator

THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF has a vacancy for a Project Administrator to develop a number of important facilities for deaf people. He or she will also manage a small team of social workers with the deaf, themselves engaged in various support programmes. The successful candidate will have a sound background in administration and ideally, a social work qualification. Salary within NJC Principal Officer Range 1.

For further information and application form write to:
The Administrative Secretary,
RNID,
105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH.

FIRST MATE

LUXURY NEW PRESTIGE YACHT

to be based South of France requires qualified First Mate, Chief and Second Engineer, having knowledge of electrics. Successful applicant will be personable, loyal, prepared to work all hours and not lose all their sense of humour when things are difficult. Yearly contract after trial period. Top salary entirely negotiable.

Send photo with application to Box 1113 K, The Times.

MORE APPOINTMENTS VACANT ON PAGES 12 AND 13

General Vacancies

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Applicants must have design experience in the vehicle industry in connection with the development of power units, transmissions, suspensions, electrical systems or on military vehicles or "off-highway" vehicles. For these Senior Design posts the appropriate qualifications are a university degree in engineering and/or Membership of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

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CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

SAO PAULO STATE

SEWAGE SYSTEM OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF SAO PAULO

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BIDDING.

SABESP NO 209/78

TIME EXTENSION.

SUPPLY OF PROCESS SUB-SYSTEMS FOR THE 1st STAGE OF BARUERI AND ABC SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

Companhia de Saneamento Basico do Estado de Sao Paulo—SABESP is inviting companies from IBRD member countries and Switzerland (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)—to participate of the International Public Bidding SABESP No. 209/78, to supply equipment, materials, and services, including design, of the process sub-systems, for the first stage of Barueri and ABC sewage treatment plants.
As mentioned in the agreement regarding the programme of sanitary sewage of the metropolitan area of Sao Paulo (Programa de Esgotos Sanitarios da Regiao Metropolitana de Sao Paulo—RMSP 1977 1983). The financing of the Banco Nacional da Habitacao—BNH will be granted through a loan agreement with the IBRD, amounting to 110 million dollars in several currencies
The process sub-systems have been divided in four packages, as follow:

PACKAGE 1
- RAW SEWAGE SCREENING
- GRIT REMOVAL
- PRIMARY CLARIFICATION

PACKAGE 2
- AIR DIFFUSION AERATION
- FINAL CLARIFICATION
- ACTIVATED SLUDGE RETURN

PACKAGE 3
- GRAVITY SLUDGE THICKENING
- FLOATATION SLUDGE THICKENING
- SLUDGE DIGESTION

PACKAGE 4
- AIR COMPRESSED UNIT

The bidding documents, which include the bidding regulations, are available for examination and purchase, at SABESP'S Office, at Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 1462—11th Floor—Sao Paulo—SP—Brazil, and can be bought for CR35.000.00 (thirty five thousand cruzeiros), paid to the Treasury of SABESP, at Rua Padre Joao Manoel, 755—17th Floor—Sao Paulo—SP—Brazil, until April 28.

The bids should be delivered to the Bidding Room of SABESP, at Rua Padre Joao Manoel, 755—6th Floor—Sao Paulo—SP—Brazil, on the new closing date, June 19, 1978, at 2 p.m.
Any supplement information will be given at the undermentioned address.
SABESP
AV. BRIGADEIRO FARIA LIMA, 1462—110. ANDAR
CEP. 01452—SAO PAULO—SP—BRAZIL
TELEX NO. 1121089—CSBP—BR

SAO PAULO, APRIL 7 1978
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE:

1. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER (LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION).

Applicants should be holders of Ph.D. or M.A., with considerable experience in teaching literature. The appointee will be required to conduct undergraduate classes.

2. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER (DEVELOPMENT OF THE NOVEL)

Applicants should be holders of Ph.D. or M.A., with considerable experience in teaching literature. The appointee will be required to conduct undergraduate classes. He/She must be conversant with some major examples of world fiction. The aim of the course is to trace the historical growth, development and modifications of this literary genre as practised by the major writers of the selected areas.

3. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER (AFRO-AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN LITERATURE).

Applicants should be holders of Ph.D. or M.A., with considerable experience in teaching the above mentioned discipline. The course should aim at highlighting the artistic literary offerings of the black people of the Diaspora especially in relation to the development of black consciousness and identity alliance and to the cause of liberation on the African continent.
Salary scales: Senior Lecturer, TSh 3,720 to TSh 4,730 p.a. Lecturer TSh 2,450 to TSh 2,970 p.a. (TSh 1 equals £1.55 sterling). The British Government is unlikely to provide salary supplementation and associated benefits. F.S.S.U.; family passages; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 9 May, 1978, to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Mrs. A. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Law

1. PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR (COMMERCIAL LAW).
2. PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR (LAND LAW AND/OR PUBLIC LAW)

For the above posts applicants should be holders of LLM/PhD, with proven successful teaching/research careers of at least five years. They must be conversant with laws in East Africa and should be ready to teach, from a historical perspective, the laws of East Africa with progressive bias in the spirit of the country's policy of Socialism and self-reliance. The appointee will be expected to mainly supervise and guide postgraduate programmes as well as research activities in the Faculty; to conduct normal undergraduate lectures; to give support and encourage research and publication within the Faculty through writing seminar papers for Staff Students in the Faculty and other relevant Departments of the University. Salary scales: Professor TSh 4,050 p.a. Associate Professor TSh 3,570-TSh 3,870 p.a. (TSh 1—£1.55 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £4,452-£4,914 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £2,553-£2,988 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax and reviewed annually) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. FSSU: family passages—biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees should be sent by air mail not later than 9 May, 1978, to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Mrs A. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

PERSONAL also on pages 33 and 34

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(continued on page 33)

David Steel

The Budget and how the Liberals influenced it

Nobody in their right mind would describe last week's thirteenth Healey Budget as a Liberal one, but there can be little dispute that it contained a whole series of measures which would not have been taken if it had been a Labour-only Budget instead of a Lib-Lab one. Last summer we urged the Prime Minister to put Mr Harold Lever as a member of the Cabinet able to cross departmental boundaries, in charge of looking after the interests of small businesses, including the self-employed. This has been a considerable success, and Mr Lever paid well-deserved tribute in his press conference last week to the rich harvest of ideas which have stemmed from the Liberal committee on the subject headed by Richard Wainwright and Geraint Howells.

From the ten proposals in this field announced in the Budget it is perhaps unfair to pick out any one or two as especially significant but I do—simply because they were not introduced by the Conservatives when in office, despite their proclaimed dedication to this important sector of the economy, namely the averaging of farm incomes over two years to allow for huge uncontrollable fluctuations in farmers' incomes, and the capacity on forming new businesses to write off losses against other earnings.

Then there is the profit-sharing proposals, again something the Tories are alleged to be studying though no action has been taken on this front since it became embedded in Liberal policy with the publication of Lloyd George's yellow book exactly 50 years ago. I wrote some months ago on this page about the potential importance of introducing tax incentive for the spread of profit sharing, and so I shall not repeat the whole argument again. Suffice to say that the Budget's modest proposal for a tax free 500 shareholding distribution is a first step towards creating a wider interest in profit-savings output and good industrial relations.

By itself it is not enough but it is a path which future parliaments will surely follow, provided Liberal influence is maintained over votes in the Commons, as distinct from the publication of policy tracts.

These two major areas of change coupled with some minor ones for which we were pressing, such as the introduction of the £50 insulation grant for private dwellings, are good reasons for giving the Budget at least two cheers and helping it on its way against the uncosted attack of the Tories last night.

> 'These two major areas of change are good reasons for giving the Budget at least two cheers and helping it on its way against the attack of the Tories'

But on the third area where we sought change, namely the balance of taxes between income and expenditure, we have been sadly disappointed. Except for the extra increase in child benefit and the introduction of the lower rate band as an assault on the poverty trap, our proposals have been largely ignored.

There are two reasons for this. First, sections of the Labour Party are totally unwilling to accept that in a wealth-creating productive economy a careful balance has to be struck between the "from each according to his needs" contribution of the individual to our society and the incentive necessary to encourage harder work, acceptance of greater responsibility, and risk-taking initiative. Not only are they opposed to reductions in the higher rates of income tax, but they actually oppose those modest changes made in them by Denis Healey last week.

But the second and more weighty reason, affecting the Treasury itself, is that (if we accept for the moment that the Budget stimulus of £2,500m was about right) the Chancellor simply did not have enough money to give away in income tax cuts unless he was prepared to raise the revenue elsewhere. That he flatly refused to consider because of the effect on the retail price index. Sadly the RPI has not replaced the value of the £ and the balance of payments as the crucial standard by which the economic success or failure of government is judged.

Yet it should surely be merely one of many useful indicators, not an iron chain restricting freedom of movement. Revalorizing the duties on tobacco and alcohol as we Liberals propose adds to the retail price index disproportionately to their importance.

Few would claim these as necessities of life, and there are very good social and health arguments for so doing as well as economic ones which have been swept aside in order that we may continue to fall before the false altar of the RPI. You can buy a lot of higher priced cigarettes and beer with an extra £5 or £6 in your wage packet. Obviously any increase in that index would require a corresponding increase in pensions and other benefits.

Similarly the administrative case for a single rate of VAT at 15 per cent to replace the existing two rates of 8 per cent and 12½ per cent has to be added to the economic one of raising another £710m for income tax reductions against a threatened rise in the RPI of less than 1 per cent.

One tax with still less, and delayed, effect on the RPI was our proposed payroll tax surcharge. One per cent on the employers' national insurance contribution from November would raise £450m—enough to finance all our proposals for cuts in income tax above the standard rate. One per cent is a small price to pay if the whole effect is to contribute to a drop in wage push from, say 18 per cent over a year ago, to, say, 8 per cent, in the coming year. If middle and upper management, and the higher skilled workforce believe, as they are entitled to, that this Budget does little to restore differentials or encourage them, then they must blame the CBI and the CIM who claim to speak for them but who opposed the payroll tax.

It is not widely understood by the public that the House of Commons has no power to propose extra taxes—only the Government can do that. We can only propose reductions. While we Liberals will certainly do that on income tax, the scale of reductions unless there is a new readiness to accept extra elsewhere, will be more modest than it could and should have been.

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James Reston analyses the problems of the man in the White House

The President who listens too much to too many

Washington

President Carter has been calling his closest advisors together for what is billed as a hard reappraisal of his administration's troubles, but who will tell him the truth?

You can almost put it down as a general rule in this town that Presidents often invite honest criticism from their aides, but seldom get it, and usually don't follow it when they do.

The reasons for this are not obscure. The Oval office is the most intimidating room in America. It imposes a kind of chivalrous respect on most visitors, and even those legislative lions who roar against the President on Capitol Hill tend usually to lower their voices and follow their prepared speeches when they walk through the White House door.

President Nixon was the most painful exemple of this conspiracy of silence. Even Henry Kissinger, who is not an excessively modest or silent man, hesitated to face Nixon with the disasters Kissinger knew lay ahead. Erlichman and Haldeman apparently saved their doubts for their memoirs, and the few Nixon White House aides who betrayed their fears were regarded as enemies or worse.

President Kennedy stumbled into the Bay of Pigs in Cuba without making a careful analysis with his cabinet and staff of the consequences. President Johnson recognized the value of opposition and even appointed George Ball as his in-house second-guesser, but he rejected Ball's advice on Vietnam, and when Robert McNamara began even to look a little doubtful, President Johnson banished him to the World Bank.

President Carter is a different and more complicated case. He is not a majestic personal figure like Roosevelt, and he doesn't inspire fear like Johnson.

He is elaborately patient and courteous with his visitors. In his first year in office, he has given all men and creeds, no matter how preposterous, a respectful hearing. He has listened to more bores, suffered more fools, made more speeches, and held more press conferences than any President since Roosevelt. And he has a kind of swinging-door relationship with Hamilton Jordan and Jody Powell, who are invited to blow in to the President whenever they want his attention.

So the problem is not that President Carter is isolated, like Nixon, or over-bearing like Johnson, or mentally lazy, insensitive, indifferent or dogmatic. He reads more and sees more people than most of his White House predecessors in this century, and is sympathetic to all their arguments and problems.

Which may be precisely why he is now in trouble. For the main charge against him is not that he doesn't listen to anybody but that he listens to everybody, and cannot make up his mind—or maybe, that he makes it up too often.

One day unemployment is the major problem and then inflation is the major problem; one day the Russians are a threat in the Middle East and in Africa and the next that he must send Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Moscow to get Brezhnev to bring the arms race under control; one day that he must see Israel as an ally in the defence of freedom and western civilization and the next that he must assure the flow of oil from the Arab countries to the free and industrial nations of the Americas, Europe, Japan and the developing nations of South East Asia.

The cabinet and Carter's White House staff, when they meet at Camp David to review all these problems, probably don't tell him the truth or what he should do, because they all have a little bit of a problem, and don't really know what the larger truth is, or what they would do if they were in his position of decision.

The cabinet and the White House staff know, maybe better than he does, that even if he made up his mind, Congress probably wouldn't go along. They also know that there are no clear or simple answers to any of the domestic or foreign problems he faces.

President Carter has another odd problem. Not since Eisenhower has there been a cabinet or a White House staff who had more personal affection or intellectual respect for their skipper than this cabinet and staff have for President Carter, so they hesitate to criticize him to his face or tell him that part of his problem lies with himself.

For example, he has not made clear to the American people the complexities and ambiguities that have to be resolved. His speeches are wooden and statistical, his priorities confused. Though he is in a position to command the communications and therefore the attention of the nation, he has allowed the national debate to concentrate on what's wrong rather than what's right with America.

Despite all our problems and blunders in the United States, there are few if any nations in the world today in which personal life is more decent or secure, or where people can have more hope for their children.

The surprising thing about President Carter is that while these things are probably closer to his heart th thing else, he has not be to articulate the wider istic problems, or to rei this complexity to ide that the people can und just how difficult it choose between the di of the nation.

This is probably the question that was ov Camp David. For a President, and not t gress, or the cabinet, White House staff, ca the problems for decis the difficulty of decidin President Carter can himself decide what about inflation, unempl welfare and all the res problems at home, or do about arms control tion control or monet trol among other abroad. But he can clearer lead on how t these problems and order.

For the moment h larity is sliding, but t market is reviving and undoubtedly get his treaties and probably tegic arms agreement Russians later in the y

Accordingly, it ma little premature to that he will be a President.

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Bernard Levin

The great tachograph surrender (part 2)

It is well known that the boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but he had fled. What is less well known is that his action was the result not of heroism, but of his having mislaid his spectacles; the minute he discovered that the others had gone he nipped off himself. "I mean", he said to reporters afterwards, "it was awfully *hot* up there." But what has not been known at all until now, which I can exclusively reveal, is the name of the less-than-intrepid lad: it was William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport. "Awfully hot", he repeated, after a moment's pause. "And after all, everyone else had gone, hadn't they? Principles are all very well in their way, you know, but when they get in *my way*. . . ."

Almost exactly a year ago, I wrote here about the tachograph and its attendant problems; I must now summarize the facts before I comment on them, when I hope to make clear the relevance of Mr Rodgers, and for that matter Dr David Owen, to them.

In providing the background, I cannot do better than quote from a report in the *Sunday Times*, on April 9, by John Wardroper, who also provided the news that has led me to return to the subject today.

> The tachograph is a super-speedometer. It records on a circular card exactly what a vehicle does all day—speed, stops and starts, distance travelled—like an aircraft's black box. For the public, it means better enforcement of the laws against speeding, and driving excessive hours . . . thousands of TGWU lorry-drivers and a large proportion of coach-drivers have accepted it . . . [But] . . . many of them work illegal excessive hours and use other dodges which the tachograph would expose.

Now the point is that the installation of tachographs in goods and heavy transport vehicles in Britain is not only a sensible and practical aid to greater safety, efficiency and honesty in the road haulage business: it is also the subject of agreed EEC policy. All the other member states of the EEC have installed or are installing them, and Britain is already in default on her obligations, as the period of grace allowed us has expired.

> **The union, in defiance of law-abiding drivers in its own ranks, has stood firm in the interest of pure Luddism from which only crooked drivers and rogue employers can gain.**

Those who have not been following this business, and who do not recall my previous column on the subject, will by now be wondering *why* Britain has not complied with an EEC directive which really does not have anything to be said against it. After all, honest lorry-drivers will be helped, by having tachographs in their lorries, to resist the blandishments or threats of corner-cutting employers who want them to break the law; honest firms will be helped to resist the activities of their "cowboy" drivers who break the law on their own account; the public will gain by a reduction in the rate of deaths and injuries caused by half-asleep drivers hurtling along in charge of 30 tons of lorry; everyone will gain from a similar reduction in the deterioration of roads and the vehicles which travel on them. Why, then, has not Mr Rodgers long since introduced the legislation required to ensure their installation here, and what has happened now to make the matter more urgent?

The answer to the first question is that Mr Rodgers has not done anything to ensure that Britain carries out the EEC policy because the Transport and General Workers' Union, and in particular Mr Alan Law, its Midlands baron, and Mr Jack Jones, its former General Secretary, have publicly forbidden the Government to do so.

The answer to the second question is that, as Mr Wardroper revealed in the article I have already quoted from, and as has now been officially confirmed, the Government has replied to an EEC request to know what progress Britain has made in the matter by saying that we have made none, and that we do not intend to make any.

The situation is given an added piquancy by the fact that although Mr Rodgers, who is in charge of such aspects of the nation's transport policy as have not been delegated to the Transport and General Workers' Union, would have to introduce legislation on the use of the tachograph, the reply to the EEC inquiry comes into the ambit of the Foreign Office, so it is that other gallant freedom-fighter, Dr Owen who was responsible for it. Since the true reason could hardly be given, the reply said that for Britain to meet her obligations would be "neither practicable nor politic" and that to do so would "provoke serious industrial dislocation and be likely to prompt unacceptable wage demands".

Even greater piquancy is provided by the opposition of the TGWU bosses to the proposal (Mr Jones was as firm in his refusal to allow the Government to proceed as was Mr Law, and there *is no* reason to suppose that his successor will be any more willing to relent and allow the legislation to be brought in). Instead of campaigning vigorously for the measure, on the admirable trade union grounds that it protects drivers from rogue employers and also helps to spread available work more fairly among them, the union, in defiance of the law-abiding drivers in its own ranks, has stood firm in the interests of pure Luddism, from which firm stand only the crooked drivers and the rogue employers can gain.

So firm, indeed, has the union stood that Mr Rodgers and Dr Owen can no longer pretend that the British Government is still overcoming difficulties; the EEC has been told not that Britain is *unable* at present to have tachographs installed, but that she *refuses* to have them.

That Mr Rodgers and Dr Owen understand the advantages of the tachograph, and the lack of any countervailing disadvantages, hardly needs repeating; that Mr Rodgers would bring in the legislation if he were allowed to (not just because our membership of the EEC obliges us to, but because it is good in itself), is likewise clear. But his failure, despite these considerations, to act, or even to speak (on the contrary, he has even publicly attacked the installation of tachographs), in the cause which he believes to be right; and Dr Owen's similar willingness to evade the truth, is in itself a complete demonstration of the failure of the moderates and democrats in the Labour Party to do anything to resist their own destruction.

You couldn't find a more typical Labour moderate than Mr Rodgers. He was a founder member of the group which rallied to Gaitskell's defence when the left almost had him down; he is close to those (the Manifesto Group) who today carry on the same tradition; he was and is a devoted advocate of Britain's membership of the EEC.

Yet in his conduct we can see—as plainly as we could see it in Mrs Williams's an on the Grunwick pic the truth: that the moderates will *never* fight, but will *always* their cause and run b wind. Obviously, it use taking the ta problem to the Pri ister; the prospect Callaghan standing u TGWU, or anybody else matter, is sufficiently for Mr Rodgers not bothered wasting either time or Jim's. It is obvious that the Fore retary would not stan good sense at home an to our commitments, though he knows as w Rodgers both the valu tachograph and the significance of surrend union bosses.

I don't even suppos ratting will stop ther EEC, as is now boun pen, take Britain b European Court, acc of default on her o and the Court, as it sure to do, rules aga will surprise no one t the Labour moder sistent record of pol trooncry to see both Rodgers campaigning goist shout of "B bureaucrats of Brusse

When, a year ago, in similar tones abo tachograph business, it had then progress cluded by expressing that it was also a s what was happening Labour Party and to duct of politics in this I concluded with wor I can repeat today, amending them exce ing that "the sk darker yet, and the higher".

The tachograph affa also the latest spe earth to be thrown coffin of this countr cracy, from which that indicate that still life in the inte getting fainter all

© Times Newspapers L

"Frankly, there's not a single reason why we advertise in Radio Times."

Frank Abramson, Retail Marketing Manager, W. H. Smith & Son Limited.

That was the riposte Frank Abramson gave us when we recently popped the question:

Why do W. H. Smith advertise in Radio Times?

However he went on in a more encouraging vein:

"Obviously, to any retailer, the sheer numbers of people his advertising reaches is important. When you've over 350 outlets it's vital.

"So we're influenced, of course, by your 10.7 million audience.

"We're after, to use the jargon, your C2DE readers as well as your ABC1's.

"After all, everyone's a potential customer to us.

"That's why we go out of our way to carpet our shops, light them attractively, make them a browser's home from home.

"And hopefully you've noticed how our staff are friendly but professional. They know their products. And they also know when to help you and when to leave you alone.

"Also," he added, having a dig, "as you never tire of telling us, you've more ABC1 readers than any other magazine or newspaper.

"What's more," he went on, ticking off his fingers, "the highest proportion (22% I think) of your readers is in the 15-24 age group, which is an important part of our target group.

"Do you want me to go on?" he said, looking at his watch.

Please, we replied.

"Okay," he muttered "Most of our customers are women. But men are, naturally, also important. So, indeed, are children.

"We're nothing if not a family shop. And you're nothing if not a family magazine.

"Also you give people plenty of time to see and consider our ads (what's your phrase; you stay in the home nine days including two shopping weekends?).

"Furthermore, the fact you publish thirteen regional editions gives us flexibility.

"Finally," he said (stressing the word) as well as newspapers and magazines, we're largely in books and records, the reading and listening market, if you like.

"And," he added, standing up "so are you. Which means your editorial is in sympathy with our ads.

Door knob in hand, he summed up:

"You give us the numbers, you give us the nine day stay in the home, (you give us grey hairs with your copy dates, but they're shorter than most magazines), you give us regional flexibility.

"In short, you give us what we want.

"Besides which," he called from the lift, "you're always a prime recommendation from our advertising agency, D'Arcy-MacManus & Masius Limited.

"And when one of the leading agencies in the country speaks, we listen."

Radio Times

This advertisement is one of an occasional series of case histories from Radio Times. For further information contact Head of Advertisement Department, BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA. Telephone: 01-580 5577.

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Final chapter of Henry Hudson murder mystery?

I pen this item with misgivings, and you should read it with a sceptical eye. If it turns out to be true, however, it could be the literary scoop of the century, and I should have hated to have let it slip through my fingers.

Rumours have reached me that Henry Hudson, the great British navigator who vanished after being cast adrift by mutineers off the Canadian coast in June, 1611, wrote a diary during that last, mysterious voyage in an open boat with eight companions. And what is more, the rumours go, that diary exists and is in the possession of an Eskimo, or Eskimos, somewhere in the vastness of Canada.

I cannot tell you (a) how the diary got into the hands of the Eskimos or (b) who said it is genuine or (c) why it has not been known about before or (d) how the Eskimos thought it might be genuine when they themselves have had a written language for only 150 years.

All I can say is that the story has surfaced at the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge and that Dr Terence Armstrong, reader in Arctic studies at the institute, will try to pick up some clues when he leaves for Canada in a day or two.

Dr Armstrong is helping to organize a series of seminars on the education of people in the northern polar regions. He will meet Eskimos in the know. Whether they will know about a Hudson diary, we shall have to be patient and wait and see.

There is an interesting postscript to this story. The Henry Hudson mystery has not been without its scoops. In the 1920s, a document, written in Latin, came to light at the Public Record Office. It revealed what, until then, had not been known: the fate of the mutineers. They were tried for the murder of Hudson. And they were all acquitted.



Now, a down-to-earth reunion

Jean Batten, the famous airwoman of the thirties, tells me she is delighted at my recent disclosure of plans to restore the Percival Gull Six monoplane which she flew to so many triumphs.

Miss Batten, now 68, who normally shuns publicity with the single-mindedness she brought to her flying, tells me from her home in Tenerife that she will soon be flying to London (by scheduled aircraft) for the republication of her autobiography, *My Life*, first published in 1938.

The Percival Gull, which still holds the solo record after nearly 42 years for the England-Australia route, has been grounded for more than eight years. But the Shuttleworth Collection of historic aircraft is launching an £8,000 appeal to restore it.

Miss Batten says she will be visiting the Old Warden Aerodrome at Biggleswade where Percival Gull is now exhibited.

"I might possibly even lend a hand myself; I used to be quite good at stitching canvas on wings and gluing wooden ribs. I hope to be able to salvage some bits of original canvas showing registration lettering, to sign for collectors and so help towards the cost of the renovation."

Digging the millennium ground

Ask any gardener or genealogist: once you start looking for roots, you never know what you will unearth or where you will end up. I have a backache to prove the first point, and a bulletin from the Isle of Man Information Centre to prove the second:

Manxmen are preparing for next year's 1,000th anniversary of Tynwald, the island's Parliament, and they think there could be as many as one million people of Manx descent scattered all over the world.

As many of them as possible are being urged to return to the island to join in the millennium celebrations. What element of patriotism there is in the enterprise, and how much hard-headed tourist exploitation, are questions on which I do not choose to dwell.

Almost every day, little-known facts about Manx connexions are being unearthed. I was in utter ignorance, for instance, of the fact that the governor of Saint Helena, when Napoleon sailed there to die, was Colonel Mark Wilks, who later became Speaker of the Manx House of Keys. His nephew, Lieutenant General Sir Mark Cubbon was British Commissioner in Bangalore from 1834 to 1861.

One of the two government organizers of the 1979 celebrations is Edgar Cottier. He has set the roots-finders a good example by proclaiming that he can trace his own lineage back to a Viking called Earl Otter. It was, of course, the Vikings who founded Tynwald.

The very pic... of misfortun...

The pre-Badminton issue magazine *Horse and* probably gave Lucin Palmer a pretty strong she would not win t end's three-day ev appeared on the cov she says in her book *and Away* (Pelham Bo magazine's cover c reliable pointer to m

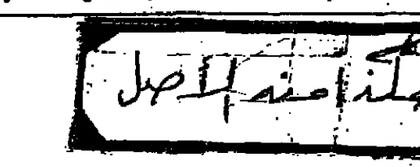
She describes how 1974 Badminton, she and Square fell at the fence. The previous seen her and her mo cover of *Horse and*

She writes in h "During the past fe had noticed that awful was inclined t horse shortly after photograph had app the front cover of *Hound*.

"Johnny Kidd's g appeared on the cov perfectly down the bank the week before his neck when he ru descending the same

"Fair and Square tured sailing over the in Hunsman's Close later, he broke dow ably as he landed ove fence."

As we are remind first issue of *My Hor* and newsy weekly ma the young equestri Prior-Palmer has wo ton three times. And I can establish, on these occasions was s *and Hound* cover gir



TIMES PAST
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IPPING AT INCOME TAX

e experience of last year d. Opposition amendments e Finance Bill must be fered with more than usual ibility in the present mentary situation. It is ing for those not in ment to make proposals ay of amendment for al reasons, or to indicate direction of fiscal policy hey would prefer to follow, office. We are, however, in ation where the combined tion parties have it in their to wreck the economic ancial assumptions of the Finance Bill. This power therefore, not be used ssibly.

rticular, it will be tempt- some to table amendments reduce the standard rate ome tax, or widen the range bottom reduced rate band one, taxed at 25 per cent. these proposals are close e hearts of the Liberal

over-riding consideration, er, must be concern for the progress of inflation and for the prospective size of the Government's borrowing requirement for this financial year. At £8,500m, it already threatens to pose severe funding problems, if the growth of the money supply is to be kept within bounds. As the reaction even to rumours of a further reduction in tax revenue in the summer has shown, the gilt edge market is in a highly nervous state. Even on present policies, it seems inevitable that there will have to be a significant increase in interest rates.

It is therefore not possible to contemplate amendments of a kind that would so substantially reduce tax revenues in the current year. The Opposition cannot introduce amendments to bring in compensating increases in revenue from other sources, such as an increase in the rate of Value Added Tax as Liberals have proposed; and the Government cannot be forced to do so.

The *same objection does not* apply to reductions in the highest rates of tax. The Government was given full warning that both the Conservative and Liberal parties considered a reduction in the absurd 83 per cent top rate on earned income an essential part of this budget. Tax rates at this level are without parallel in the civilized world and totally distort our personal tax system. The Liberals, as parliamentary allies of the Government, said in advance that they would wish to see an indication from the Chancellor that he was moving in the direction of reducing the top rate of income tax to 50 per cent by 1980. That first step was to have been a reduction of the top rate to 70 per cent in this Finance Act.

The Liberals would, therefore, be entirely justified in tabling such a motion. The amount of revenue involved is trifling, about £60m. The Opposition as a whole would, equally, be justified in supporting such an amendment. It would be a move towards *fiscal equity that would in no way undermine the fight against* inflation.

OTHER NEW YORK NEWSPAPER AT RISK

lispute at the *New York* in which Mr Rupert ch is trying to dismiss than one hundred journa- nd members of the com- l staff, is one more sign e difficulties faced by apers in New York. When urdoch took over the *Post*, ning paper, at the end of t was generally expected e would be able to revive rtunes with the sort of ism which he has used fully elsewhere. It was predicted that Mr ch's *Post* would present a to the well-established *News*, a morning paper, by g a more racy approach news. In the event, there en some obvious rivalry n the two papers, and an s in the *Post's* circula- ut most of the increase s to have come from a subscription offer made er readers of the *Long Press*, which closed down t. More to the point, the is losing money heavily, as much as 150,000 or ollars a week.

Murdoch's solution is to the staff by asking for ignation of those whom he regards as "incompatible with the paper's publishing concept". Requests of this sort have gone out to 135 members of the staff, coupled with offers of redundancy payments. Predictably enough, they have caused a furore in the Newspaper Guild, to which the journalists and commercial staff belong, and only fifteen members have accepted the offer. The stage is set for a showdown, therefore, fanned by reports that Mr Murdoch is prepared to bring in people from San Antonio, Texas, where he owns another paper, to bring out the *Post* if necessary. The federal government's mediation service has called both sides to Washington in the hope of finding a solution.

The dispute follows the recent decision to close down *The Trib* after only a few months' publication, and a long series of newspaper closures in New York. The *New York Post* is now the only evening paper published in New York, and even so it is in difficulties. It is not alone in this. Evening papers in other American cities are in a similar situation, and the *Chicago Daily News*, the only evening paper in that city, was closed down earlier this year. Mr Murdoch's aim has been to buck the trend by appealing to wider readership with a combination of spectacular crime stories, social gossip and outspoken political reporting. But so far, though he has undoubtedly attracted new readers, he has also lost many of the old readers of the *Post*, who have found his approach too sensational.

In his negotiations with the Newspaper Guild he is in a strong opposition since he, like other proprietors, could threaten to close down the paper altogether. Radical steps of the sort he is proposing are more readily acceptable in the United States than they would be elsewhere; and in any case it is legitimate for him to argue that no *Post* employee has a guaranteed job, regardless of the profitability or otherwise of the paper. So there will have to be some give on the Newspaper Guild side. But Mr Murdoch will also be expected to show some flexibility in the negotiations if there is to be a satisfactory solution. Both he and the union negotiators will have to make hard choices if they are to ensure the survival and success of the *Post*.

TERS AND PORTERS

port of the independent into the dispute which sed the main operating s at Dulwich Hospital for two months is a clear tion of the nursing officer nvolved. The orderlies d called for her transfer r work were unable, the inds, even to put forward a facie case against her, well as the orderlies and llow trade unionists who ok industrial action on ere little more than frivo- ounds, the report also the local NHS manage- whose weakness allowed oblem to grow to such ions. For it is clear that air of the bicycle in the g room was only the pre- ng factor in a dispute had been gathering ran- a long time.

he past, the chain of id in hospitals was ully unquestioned. The y of the consultant and of obligation towards the long protected the health from the labour als common in industry. One consequence of this was that the earnings of many health service workers fell far behind those of similar workers elsewhere. But inhibitions which were already growing weaker were swept away by the success of ancillary workers in 1974 in pressing the new Labour Government to make the abolition of pay beds one of its early priorities. Later, the persistent threats of strikes by doctors, and their resort to sanctions which necessarily involved some degree of alarm or danger to patients, had the exemplary effect that might have been expected. The public spending cuts of the last two years, threatening the loss of some NHS services, allowed some workers to defy their employers in the name of concern for patients' interests.

While the health service is plagued with deep uncertainties about its objectives, it is not easy to censure all the breaches of discipline of the last few years. The work-in at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, for instance, has been a brave gesture against bureaucratic tidiness. But an increasing number of recent disputes, such as the blockade of supplies to an old people's home or the attempt by switchboard operators to arrogate essentially medical decisions to themselves (while working to an imaginary rule), have been opportunist attempts to exploit the plight of patients for trivial and selfish reasons.

It is impossible to return to the authoritarian methods of earlier days. But hospitals cannot be run safely and efficiently unless clear-cut responsibility in clinical matters lies with those who are qualified to take clinical decisions. Doctors, at Dulwich and elsewhere, are too prone to suppose that they simply have a right to command, and let their involvement in organizational and personnel problems go no further. All parties—medical staff, nurses, managers and ancillary workers—should have the opportunity to discuss how the chain of command should operate. But once the rules are in action it is essential that they should be respected and enforced.

rces for the disabled

rofessor R. Brown

issues raised in the letter e Director of the Spastics and others (April 10), have ated many times at meet- the Association for the Re- Wales, and parents, pro- s, visiting lecturers and ncerned for the retarded ed strong doubts that the ation of dogmas such as nity based services" and mes of alternative care" et any improvement in the of appropriate care for ded.

rux of the matter is not the a particular provision, but ppens there. It is true that s can be bad. So also can nity based services" or rogrammes.

correspondents rightly at that these children need help. But we know of children found difficult by ial school or local autho- spital, who have improved ission to hospital. We know where programmes followed ial have been so successful ldren have been accepted tels, only to regress when f in the hostels have been to understand and imple- e programmes.

e expertise in hospitals ilable elsewhere. Subnor- nurses have a training last- se years. Anyone who has ith retarded children on a day basis, including parents self, knows that much more owledge of normal children ral principles of child care ired for dealing with the problems these children ks often local authority ake their training and ex- by spending a few weeks in ecialty hospital!

ally handicapped children a variety of problems and needs. Every effort should be made to find the most appropriate available provision for each child. There is no single answer for all children.

It would be quite premature to make serious plans to remove all children from hospitals until the training, career structure, and salary of local authority staff have been carefully examined, and we have serious comparative studies of the results of the various provisions at present available.

We need a flexible framework in which good practice, wherever it occurs, is sought out, rewarded, publicized and incorporated in staff training schemes, both initial and in service.

If we rush headlong, blinded by slogans, into global changes of provision, we can surely expect a new book in ten years' time on "Children living in long stay something else".

Yours faithfully,
R. BROWN, Chairman,
Association for the Retarded in Wales,
School of Mathematics and Computer Science,
University College of North Wales,
Bangor,
Caernarvonshire.
April 11.

Child abuse registers

From Mr Dennis P. Hughes

Sir, The letter from Mrs Horsfield of April 6 raises a very crucial issue in relation to child abuse registers.

The difficulty is that as a society we are torn between the desires of protecting children who might be abused by their parents and safeguarding the rights of those parents. Child abuse registers have been set up in all parts of the country following the advice of the Department of Health and Social Security. They cannot by themselves be a protection to the child but are a means by which social work and health agencies can be alerted to children who may be in danger.

Mrs Horsfield appears to be under some misapprehension in that she seems to link anyone who reports a child as being at risk as a child whose name would be placed on the register. In this county, and I think in most others, this is unlikely to happen. The child's name will only be entered if members of a case conference specially convened for this purpose feel that there is sufficient cause for concern. Members of the case conference would include social workers, the family doctor, health visitor and police. In Suffolk, this same case conference has the responsibility of notifying the parents of the decision made.

Neither is it true to say that the Social Services Department has the power to take a child away from its parents and put it into care. This can only be done on the authority of magistrates in the first instance and subsequently by a full care order being made by magistrates sitting in the juvenile court. I feel it a pity if in order to try to protect the few, Mrs Horsfield regards the Social Services Department as an enemy to all parents. I would, however, totally agree with her when she says that the risk to children will be greater if parents do not feel secure in turning to the right agencies for help when they need it.

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS HUGHES,
Director of Social Services, Suffolk, and Chairman of Suffolk Area Review Committee,
Suffolk County Council,
Rope Walk,
Ipswich.
April 6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

British Airways choice of aircraft

From Professor J. E. Ffowcs Williams.

Sir, British Airways want to buy American aircraft in preference to the all-British BAC 111 for reasons that seem to me to be bogus. Were the Boeing 737 to run full it would be more profitable than the BAC 111 flying full—because it is bigger (114 seats to 100). Yet British Airways will usually operate the new aircraft with less than 100 passengers per flight. With that number the British aircraft is not less but *more* profitable than the American.

Neither aircraft is in the new generation of quiet types and the human ear cannot distinguish the difference in their noise levels. Presumably BA claims other advantages for the Boeing aircraft, but whatever they are they must be insignificant compared with the real issues of today.

To buy American aircraft with spares is to transfer $200m out of the British economy into the American. To buy British is to retain the equivalent of £140m in our own economy in the form of direct employment. The initial cost amounts to 5,000 British jobs for four years; ie, 20,000 man years of employment. How could the Government allow those 5,000 jobs to be lost and how would they propose to establish 5,000 highly skilled new jobs in today's depressed economy?

What conceivable reason is there for our Labour Government to allow the nationalized airline to desert our newly nationalized aircraft industry by spurning the only viable aircraft we produce? And why does BA wish to?

"Causa investigato si poteris."

Yours faithfully,
J. E. FFOWCS WILLIAMS,
Rank Professor of Engineering (Acoustics),
Emmanuel College,
Cambridge.
April 15.

Conduct in Commons

From Mr Robert McCrindle, MP for Brentwood and Ongar (Conservative)

Sir, It was always predictable that after broadcasting the proceedings of Parliament for a few weeks, letters such as those which appeared in your edition of April 15 should be the typical reaction of the listeners. The only surprise occasioned is that your correspondents should apparently have been taken by such surprise, and there might even be reason for mild condemnation of your correspondents that they did not know what to expect because it has been going on in Parliament in their name for a very long time.

Of course, there are the parliamentary prima donnas who have suddenly found their voices now that we are on the air and perhaps even the "barnyard noises" have marginally increased now that we are being broadcast, but for better or worse this is Parliament as it is, and I presume your correspondents are not suggesting that we should take some special steps to alter our conduct just because they are now able to listen to us. After all, many parliaments throughout the world have chosen to adopt our procedures and our methods and some of them are known to behave even less moderately than the MPs at Westminister. Perhaps it should be remembered that people who become MPs are normally deeply committed to one particular political philosophy and that, in the atmosphere of a debating chamber, they cannot be expected to sit like demure ladies and gentlemen. Nor is it even desirable that they should be expected to show the decorum of a class of schoolchildren, as has been suggested.

Perhaps the best advice one can give to your correspondents is that contained in his weekly column by Mr Fred Emery, your Political Correspondent, when he suggests that the listeners will have to learn to disregard the background noises and listen to the substance of the debate. Perhaps that is another way of saying that the listeners and the politicians will have to get used to each other and that, when that is achieved a more rational assessment can be made by the listeners of the politicians, and, dare one say, by the politicians of the listeners.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT McCRINDLE,
House of Commons.
April 17.

Invasion of Lebanon

From Sir Geoffrey Furlonge

Sir, During World War II I spent seven weeks in South Lebanon liaising between the civil population and the Australian forces engaged in expelling the Vichy French. During that time, based first on Tyre and then on Sidon, I must have visited almost every village, and traversed every mile of road, in the area and met literally thousands of the people. I found them backward and miserably poor, but peaceable, hard working and warm hearted, and conceived for them an affection which I have never lost.

It is therefore with intense indignation that I read the unanimous press reports of the ruthless murder of so many of these people, and see on the television how their poor dwellings and pitiful household goods have been pulverized by Israeli bullets, shells and—worst of all—indiscriminate bombing, for no other fault than that, in their weakness, they could not resist PLO infiltration into their areas, nor prevent the futile PLO raids into Israel. The Jewish religion, I understand, speaks of "an eye for an eye"; but surely it does not specify a thousand innocent eyes for one guilty one.

Now, of course, the Israelis, having occupied a large section of their land, are finding—and will doubtless continue to find—successive excuses for holding on to it, as they were always known to wish to.

The Israelis have, no doubt, many virtues. But this latest example of the barbarity of which their Government is capable must cast doubts on its right to be regarded as civilized.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. FURLONGE,
57 Princes Gate, SW7.

Fund for museum acquisitions

From Mr Denis Mahon FBA

Sir, You implied in your leader on April 8 that the new annual purchase grants for our public museums take account of the fall in the value of money. But the grants themselves were only raised in England by some 39 per cent when compared with the previous scale fixed in 1975. Then they were doubled to an impressive 78 per cent by the appropriation of the English Art Department's share of the extra £1 million (now revalued to £1.42 million) previously promised by the Treasury specifically "to assist with the *preservation* of the national heritage" (the quotation is from the Secretary of State's announcement on October 26 of last year, but the italics are mine). However, these monies ought clearly not to have been thus split up among many museums, but retained undivided in the form of a special contingency reserve to meet the threat of loss by export of particular heritage objects.

The Scottish Arts Department, having consulted its institutions and received considered advice that the latter was the proper course, wisely adopted it. Decisions on the use of the money would be taken "in the light of the views of those best able to assess priorities in this field" (see Hansard, Commons Written Answers, March 17, col 372).

There was no valid reason why this sensible system should not have been adopted in England. And, despite the inexplicable fact that the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries was not consulted, it has been reported that individual museum authorities recommended against the break-up of the fund. But the Department, presumably fearing that the adequacy of a 39 per cent rise in annual grants would be open to criticism, overruled them.

Moreover, in the Department's thinking there evidently exists confusion between two distinct concepts: (1) adding to, and (2) preserving, the cultural heritage. The annual purchase grants are for adding to the public's heritage in their museums, which may sometimes, but does not by any means always, involve the preservation of some admittedly outstanding work of art which might otherwise be lost to this country. The latter is usually a matter of unforeseeable emergency and its success depends on monevs being available within a time limit—that is, more often than not on some form of special contingency funding. The distinction between the two concepts was spelled out particularly clearly on March 21 by the Chairman of the National Gallery, who stressed that it ought not to have a role foisted on it which is marginal to its proper, traditional functions.

These considerations become pertinent in connexion with the problem regarding the two (out of four) Canalettos of Warwick Castle which ought unquestionably to be retained in some English museum, but for which the National Gallery itself is —reasonably—not in the market. After months of inexcusable departmental mystery as to the availability of part of the £1 million, Oxford (sadly driven into a corner) has made the magnanimous gesture of withdrawing in order to give Birmingham a better chance with one of the pictures. And, remarkable as it may seem following his successful exertions last year over the Bellini, Birmingham's Director, Mr Dennis Farr, could well be on the way to success.

But what if he now tries for the second picture, a natural pair to the first, on the ground that this is an extraordinary case outside the normal rules of the Victoria and Albert regional museums fund, and covered by the declared intentions of the announcement of last October? Will he meet with positive encouragement — even support — from the Department instead of being strangled with routine red tape? Time will tell; May 11 is the deadline.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MAHON.
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.
April 15.

From Mr Hugh Leggatt

Sir, Since the sack of Mentmore, hardly a week has gone by without the news of the impending sale of yet another part of our national heritage, the latest being the proposed disposal of the Lyttelton family archives and the Ham House stables.

The causes are only too well known—capital transfer tax, VAT (an incentive to export works of art by artists and dealers if ever there was one), penal levels of income tax and the threat of a wealth tax, to say nothing of inflation itself. The budget proposals contained no crumb of comfort whatsoever for the guardians of our inheritance in private hands nor, to date, have the Conservative or Liberal parties made any constructive suggestions specifically to assist in the preservation of the national heritage.

Unless Parliament is roused now from its apparent indifference and apathy, sales of historic houses, libraries and works of art will increase to a point beyond all reasonable bounds to the permanent detriment of our civilisation to say nothing of the damage to our tourist industry.

Does not anyone in authority really care?

Yours faithfully,
HUGH LEGGATT,
Honorary Secretary,
Heritage in Danger,
30 St James's Street, SW1.
April 17.

Control of money supply

From Mr Bryan Gould, MP for Southampton, Test (Labour)

Sir, Your readers can best judge the dispute between Professor Pressnell (letters, April 13) and myself as to the correct interpretation of the Bullion Committee's Report by reading the report for themselves; a photocopy of the report can be obtained at minimal cost from the Reference Division of the British Library.

The Bullion Committee were confronted in 1810 with an old-fashioned demand inflation rather than with a politically influenced money supply as Professor Pressnell suggests. The problem was that the demand for loans by industry could not be restricted by raising the rate of interest because of the usury laws. As a result, the proportion of the Bank's commercial discounts to its total advances rose from an average of 25 per cent in the three years before the suspension of the gold standard in 1797 to an average of 50 per cent in the years 1806-10. The government's own borrowings on the other hand fell over the same period in both relative and absolute terms, as noted at page 26 of the report, and between 1807 and 1816 more than half the amount borrowed was left *on deposit with the Bank*.

Against this background, it would have been right to raise the rate of interest to restrict the supply of money and there is nothing in my letter of April 6 to gainsay this. My point, however, is that different circumstances require different remedies. The committee themselves recognized this; they say, at page 26; "A much smaller amount (of currency) is required in a high state of public credit than when alarms make individuals call in their advances and provide against accidents by hoarding, and in a period of commercial security and private confidence, than when mutual distrust discourages pecuniary arrangements for any distant time."

Indeed, the Committee were very critical of the Bank's action in restricting credit in the crises of 1793 and 1797. They maintained, at page 27, that "An enlarged accommodation is the true remedy for that occasional failure of confidence . . ., to which our system of paper credit is unavoidably exposed" but they were apparently satisfied that by 1810 the Bank was "perfectly aware that they may err by a too scanty supply in a period of stagnant credit."

I am of course aware that the Committee opted for gold coin as the standard of value. Their major mistake however was to return to the 1797 parity. This was economically disastrous and led as certainly to the battle of Peterloo as the return to the gold standard in 1925 at the pre-1914 parity led to the general strike. Professor Pressnell misunderstands my point on the exchange rate: it is not fixed rates to which I am opposed but the *wrong* rate.

Professor Pressnell is wholly wrong in his main point to suggest that the Bullion Committee contemplated a metallic standard under which the Bank could intervene at its discretion at times of financial pressure. What they said at page 24 was that under a metallic standard the right "proportion of circulating medium . . . maintained by the natural operation of commerce . . . cannot be adjusted by any human wisdom or skill." The system was intended to be fully automatic and the only alternative they saw was the restoration of paper money.

A true gold standard of the kind contemplated by the Committee would at least have had the merit of preventing Germany and Japan from maintaining an undervalued currency, if it had been in operation in those countries, and in our own case would have produced a fall in interest rates rather than a rise in the exchange rate at the end of 1977. The restrictive monetary policies currently being pursued have had the opposite effect: they have restricted growth, raised unit costs and made us even less competitive.

The current policies mean, as Ricardo put it, "We shall sell our goods at a high money price, and buy foreign goods at a low money price—but it may well be doubted whether this advantage will not be purchased at many times its value, for to obtain it we must be content with a diminished production of home commodities; with a high price of labour and a low rate of profits." True then, true now.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN GOULD.
House of Commons.
April 14.

Forces conservation

From Mr Guy Mountfort

Sir, Criticism is often levelled at the armed services for occupying land which might otherwise be used for recreation or farming. Your report (*The Times*, April 5) concerning the assistance given by the Army to endangered wildlife is therefore timely, though it may give the impression that this is an unusual phenomenon. In fact, the armed services have for many years cooperated splendidly with conservationists whenever their duties have permitted.

Many officers and men in all three services are keen naturalists and it is significant that the great majority of the famous game wardens in Africa and elsewhere graduated from the Army. Our most renowned CIGS Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, was an ardent conservationist and bird photographer and Sir Peter Scott, Chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, served with distinction in the Navy during the war. The Royal Air Force has cooperated with conservationists and wildlife scientists in the study of bird migration by radar and in the problems of bird strikes on aircraft. A flourishing natural history society was created in Cyprus by RAF servicemen and the Royal Naval Bird-watching Society provides invaluable information concerning seabirds observed in little known oceanic areas. When I was making a census of endangered animals in West Africa, a British Army unit on exercise immediately volunteered to take part, the commanding officer saying that all ranks would enjoy the experience.

I would like to take the opportunity to pay tribute to the continuous and generous help given by all three services to the cause of conservation and to emphasize that the instances you have quoted are typical rather than unusual.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
GUY MOUNTFORT,
International Trustee,
The World Wildlife Fund,
29 Greville Street, EC1.

Community law and national courts

From Professor P. S. Atiyah

Sir, It is now a month since *The Times* reported the decision of the European Court in the case of the Italian Tax and Revenue Administration (European Law Report, March 13). I have waited for someone better qualified than myself to comment on this report, but I can restrain myself no longer. For if this report means what it appears to mean then the constitutional and legal implications are indeed momentous.

So far as can be gathered from the report, the European Court appears to have held quite unambiguously that it is the duty of national courts of member states to apply Community law (at least where it is directly applicable) in preference to *subsequently enacted* national law. If this is right it means that British courts now have the power and the duty to declare Acts of Parliament void insofar as they conflict with the directly applicable law of the Community.

I cannot say that I myself find this result surprising or disturbing, but what will be the reaction of Government and Parliament when they discover that they have conferred this power on the judges? Probably, indeed, their first reaction will be to introduce legislation to take it away; and therein, of course, lies the significance of the decision, for it (presumably) means that no such legislation can be validly enacted.

Parliament has indeed abdicated its sovereignty—within the field of directly applicable Community law—and short of amending the treaties or withdrawing from the Community, it appears to have no means of getting it back.

Yours sincerely,
P. S. ATIYAH,
St John's College,
Oxford.
April 13.

Soviet Embassy plans

From Mr Peter Mohover

Sir, If the speculation about the nature of the proposed Kensington Kremlin proves accurate, then I suggest that in planning terms such a self-sufficient, inward-looking and enclosed use is inappropriate for the centre of Kensington, or of any other community. The occupants of a Kremlin do not want or are not allowed the contacts which location in a community centre provides. To give them such a location would be useless to them, and would stop anyone else from benefiting from it.

It sounds as though the appropriate location for a Kremlin, from the planning point of view, would be on a site where the surroundings have little or no amenity value. Near London Airport might be suitable, if security factors do not rule it out.

Yours, etc.,
PETER MAKOWER,
2 Lillian Road, Barnes, SW13.
April 14.

From Mr Stephen Bubb

Sir, Surely you cannot be so short-sighted in Printing House Square as to seriously believe that "the citizens of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea are rising in protest at the building of a kremlin in their midst" as you grandly state in a recent leading article.

It may be true that the assorted batch of viscounts, princesses and honourable gentlemen that form the Kensington Society, may find the prospect distressing. However, the Royal Borough is not all mansion blocks. The northern part of the Borough—Notting Hill—contains some of London's worst housing. To those people it is not the building of a 60 foot high wall that is causing concern, but the lack of decent housing as a result of years of neglect by the Royal Borough Council.

Yours sincerely,
STEPHEN BUBB,
Secretary, Kensington Labour Party,
254 Westbourne Park Road,
Kensington, W11.
April 14.

From Major-General J. Sheffield

Sir, Dummy shops in Church Street is a new twist to this ludicrous affair. If we are going to have more shops let us ensure that they are useful ones to those who have to do the household shopping, at rents the "small man" can afford. We are already swamped with boutiques.

Yours etc.,
J. SHEFFIELD,
11 Pitt Street, W8.

From Miss E. Stevens

Sir, Your leading article rightly states that "walls have their own message." Walls in London do indeed have their own message—usually more than one—and painted boldly. Before they build their wall the Russians should perhaps consider whether they would want to read the messages that will undoubtedly get written on it.

Yours sincerely,
E. STEVENS,
117 Sandycombe Road,
Kew,
Richmond,
Surrey.
April 17.

Terrorists' background

From Professor Zygmunt Bauman

Sir, May I call your attention to the striking lack of relation between the headline "Terrorism link with study of sociology", which precedes Peter Evans's correspondence (April 13), and the information this correspondence contains? What we learn from the correspondence, is that in Herr Reinhard Rupprecht's sample "as many as three fifths (of terrorists) had been students, most of them reading sociology, political science, psychology or education". Does not the same apply to, say, public servants? Or journalists?

Yours respectfully,
ZYGMUNT BAUMAN,
Professor of Sociology,
The University of Leeds,
Leeds.

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 17: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of The Royal Free Hospital, this evening attended the 150th Anniversary Thanksgiving Service at St Andrew's Church, Holborn, and afterwards was present at a Reception given by The Worshipful Company of Cordwainers at St Andrews Court House, Holborn.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, The Order of St John, today received Brigadier General Beament Chancellor of the Priory of Canada.

Birthdays today

Sir Henry Barnard, 87; Sir Patrick Hennessy, 80; Lord Leatherland, 80; Mr Roy Mason, MP, 54; General Sir Horatius Murray, 75; Sir Gilbert Paull, 82; the Right Rev Dr E. H. K. Roberts, 70; Major T. Tufnell, 88; Sir Edgard Unsworth, 72.

Christenings

The infant daughter of Mr Somerset and Lady Juliet de Chair was christened Helena Anne Beatrix Wentworth Fitzwilliam on Saturday, April 15, by the Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, assisted by the Vicar of St Osyth's, the Rev Albert North, in the private chapel of St Osyth's Priory, Essex. The godparents are the Marquess of Northampton, Mr Julian Watson, Mr Charles Plunket, Lady Havers, Miss Teresa de Chair and Miss Caroline Gething.

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael O'Shea was christened Katharine Emma by the Rev Desmond Tillyer at St Peter's, Eaton Square, on Saturday, April 15. The godparents are Mr David Marx, Mr Nigel Corbett, Miss Rachel Aykroyd and Miss Dominica Blenkinsopp.

Peter Kirk fund appeal

An appeal has been launched throughout the European Community to establish the Peter Kirk Memorial Fund to provide scholarships for young people to study projects relevant to modern Europe and modern European institutions. Signatories to the appeal, launched this week, are Mr Edward Heath, Mr Roy Jenkins, Dr Helmut Kohl, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Mr Gaston Thorn.

Information about the fund and covenant forms can be obtained from: The Secretary, Peter Kirk Memorial Fund, 1a Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HA. Donations should be made out to the Peter Kirk Memorial Fund at the same address.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Major-General J. W. Stanier, to be Vice-Chief of the General Staff, Ministry of Defence, in June in the rank of lieutenant-general, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir William Scotter.

Major-General D. B. Alexander-Sinclair to be Chief of Staff Headquarters United Kingdom Land Forces in June, in succession to Major-General W. T. MacFarlane.

Mr Leonard Read to be security adviser to the national museums and galleries, in succession to Mr Trevor Williams.

Thanksgiving service

Royal Free Hospital

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of the Royal Free Hospital, attended a service of thanksgiving held at St Andrew's, Holborn, yesterday to mark the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Free Hospital in April 1828 by Dr William Marsden. The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress attended. Archdeacon G. B. Timms, officiated, assisted by the Rev J. H. Curtis. The Bishop of London gave an address.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. M. Alexander and Miss A. M. Halliday

The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs C. Alexander, of West Lambrook, Somerset, and Anthea, second daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Halliday, of Wokingham, Berkshire, and Rome.

Mr J. P. Douglas-Hughes and Miss L. L. Grant

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Douglas-Hughes, of Spaynes Hall, Great Yeldham, Essex, and Lindsay, only daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Grant, of Hythe, Hampshire.

Mr R. Lytle and Mrs P. M. Horsey

The marriage will take place in June between Richard Lytle, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, and Philippa Horsey, of London, W12.

Mr H. C. Mote and Miss R. A. Irving

The engagement is announced between Hugh, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Mote, of West Wittering, and Rosemary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Alex Irving, of Solway Cottage, Annan.

Mr R. C. J. Phillips and Miss A. J. Francis

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Air Commodore and Mrs M. N. Phillips, of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and Alison, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. A. Francis, of Kinsbourne Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

Marriages

Mr W. A. Beaumont and Mrs M. Till

The marriage took place in Yorkshire on Friday, April 14, between Mr William A. Beaumont and Mrs Margot Till.

Major R. M. Gamble and Mrs P. R. Gordon Clark

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 15, at Sandhurst, between Major Robin Gamble and Mrs Priscilla Gordon Clark.

Mr M. Horsburgh and Miss R. Kimmins

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 1, between Mr Michael Horsburgh and Miss Robyn Kimmins, elder daughter of Mrs Gillian Kimmins, of Chilworth, Surrey, and Mr Simon Kimmins.

Mr R. K. Lewis and Miss V. R. Harding

The marriage has taken place between Mr Roger Lewis, son of Mr and Mrs David Lewis, and Miss Vivien Harding, daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Harding.

Mr G. M. Verey and Mrs A. G. Park

A service of blessing took place on Saturday, April 15, at St Bartholomew's, Goring Heath, after the marriage of Mr Geoffrey Verey and Mrs Georgina Park. The Rev R. Sadleir officiated.

Mr O. R. W. Wynne and Mrs C. L. Daffarn

The marriage took place quietly in London on April 7 between Mr Willoughby Wynne and Mrs Carys Daffarn.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Edward Rowlands, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mrs Rowlands were hosts at a luncheon yesterday at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of Dr Jaime Moncayo, permanent secretary of Sistemo Economico Latino Americano.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants

The President of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, Mr Alex Morrison, gave a luncheon yesterday at the institute, 63 Portland Place, London, W1. The guests were: Sir Kenneth Barrill, Dr H. Peter Jost, Mr J. C. R. Bratt, Mr J. R. Hendin and Mr R. Davis.

Dinners

Lord Wakefield of Kendal

Lord and Lady Wakefield of Kendal were the hosts at a dinner at the House of Lords last night for the friends of the late Sir Arnold Lunn. The guests included: Lady Lunn, Mrs C. Warren, Mr P. Lunn, the Hon E. Northcote, the Rev B. Lunn, Mr and Mrs M. Kingsmill-Moore, the Bishop of Leicester and Mrs Williams, Professor and Mrs I. A. Richards, Sir John Curie, Captain and the Hon Mrs A. E. M. Raynsford, Brigadier and Mrs Hensman, Major-General and Mrs R. Leathes, Mr and Mrs W. J. Riddell, Mr and Mrs W. Tomlinson, Senor X. Ribo, Dr W. Anstadt, Herr G. Michel, Herr Ernst Feue, Mr and Mrs T. Burns, Dr and Mrs H. Davis, Mr and Mrs J. Samuel, Miss F. Hussey and Miss P. Hussey.

1912 Club

Mr Hugh Rossi, MP was guest of honour at a dinner of the 1912 Club held at the House of Commons yesterday evening by invitation of Sir Stephen McAdden, MP, the chairman. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr John L. S. Crossley. Among those present were: Mr Roger E. Sims, MP (vice-chairman), Mr David Atkinson, MP, Mr and Mrs Richard Town, Mr Alan Quine and Mr Simon Randall.

European League for Economic Cooperation

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were guests of honour at a dinner given by the European League for Economic Cooperation at the Mansion House last night. Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, was the principal speaker, and Mr Graham Dowson, chairman of the British section of the league, presided.

Anglo-American Sporting Club

The Anglo-American Sporting Club held a boxing dinner evening at the Hilton hotel last night in honour of Mr Ron Greenwood. Sir Walter Winterbottom was in the chair, and the other speakers were Mr Davy Kaye and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

Ratcliffe College

The summer term begins today with 313 boys and 10 sixth-form girls in the school. Exhibition Day will be Sunday, June 18, when prizes will be distributed by Mr Norman St John Stevas, MP, an Old Ratcliffian. The Old Ratcliffian weekend is May 20-21.

St Audries School

The summer term begins today. Old Girls' Day will be on May 6 and the confirmation service in Wells Cathedral on May 10. The school choir will participate in performances of *Israel in Egypt* at Blundell's School and King's College, Taunton, on May 18 and 19. At speech day on July 13 prizes will be distributed by Mr Roy Plomley.

Taunton School

Term commences today. *Zadok the Priest* and Mozart's *Requiem* will be performed in the school chapel on Friday, May 12. The Old Tauntonians' Weekend will be May 27 to 29. The school concert will be given in the Brewhouse Theatre, Taunton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 4 and 5. The chief guest at prize giving will be Sir Richard Powell and the preacher at the commemoration service will be the Bishop of Taunton.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Gloucester attends dinner given by court of Grocers' Company, Grocers' Hall, 7.30.

Walk: Ghosts of the City, meet St Paul's station, 7.30.

Recital: Lindsay String Quartet, Hurlfield Arts Centre, East Bank Road, Sheffield, 7.30.

Talk: Egypt and the Bible Lands, British Museum, 11.30.

City Music Society, Bishopsgate Hall, Bochmann String Quartet, 1.05.

Demonstration and Lecture: The Healing Art of Osteopathy, by Mr D. Wainwright, Friends' Meeting House, Hartshead, Sheffield, 7.30.

Concert: Brent Youth Symphony Orchestra, Brent Town Hall, Wembley, 7.30.

Talk: The Music of the Bells by Mr Andrew Pearmain, St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, 1.10.

Play: *Tartuffe*, Thorndike Theatre, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Tour: Social Insects, British Museum (Natural History), 3.

Talk: Role of Commodity price stabilization by Mr Jeremy Bray, MP, Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, 1.15.

Auction of pictures, works of art, jewels and wine, in aid of the Royal College of Nursing and City of Belfast YMCA, Christie's Great Rooms, 8 King Street, 7.30.



Mr Peter Walker, Conservative MP for Worcester, with his wife, Tessa, and their newborn son, Robin, at Westminster Hospital.

Two-part sale of Japanese work brings £92,000

By Huon Mallalieu

The second part of a collection of Japanese inro described as "the property of a gentleman long resident in the Orient", was sold by Christie's yesterday. The first part was disposed of in March, 1977, and the total for the two sessions was £92,160, yesterday's contributing £35,160, with nothing bought in.

Rare Art of New York paid £1,500 for a three-case inro richly decorated with a ferry boat and passengers embarking near a willow tree, dating from the late eighteenth or nearly nineteenth century and signed Toju (estimate £1,000 to £1,400).

Two four-case inros were sold for £1,300 each, one decorated with a cock pheasant on a flowering cherry tree, the other with Seibo, a Chinese fairy, near a pine tree. The estimates were £650 to £800.

The sale was followed by a general session of oriental carved ivories and netsuke, making a total for the day of £75,780, with 7 per cent unsold. C. P. Chan, a London dealer, paid £2,800 for a set of Chinese carvings of the eight Taoist immortals (estimate £2,500 to £3,500).

At Sotheby's a sale of English and Continental glass made £38,728, with 3 per cent failing to reach its reserves. A set of 36 gilt-decorated wine glasses went to an anonymous purchaser at £3,100 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000). De Lamares paid £1,600 for a *placement de Venise* ice-glass beaker, from the late sixteenth century and probably made in Antwerp, decorated with moustached human masks (estimate £400 to £600).

A baluster goblet with a thistle-shaped bowl, made in about 1700, sold to Polman, a London dealer, for £760. It had made £190 when sold from the Donald Beves collection in 1964.

In a sale of coins and medals held by Sotheby Parke Bernet in Johannesburg on Saturday a Charles I Oxford triple-unit in fine condition was sold for 7,800 rand (£4,782). The sale made a total of 43,019 rand (£26,376).

Essex pair win South of England bridge contest

By Our Bridge Correspondent

Two pairs dominated the field in the South of England pairs final played at Maidenhead at the weekend and organized by the English Bridge Union. R. J. Fleet and D. M. Graham, of Essex, won the cup from the young Cambridge pair, D. Burn and S. Young, in a storming final session. A total of 144 pairs had qualified for the area final from the club heats and the leading 15 pairs will now go on to the national final to be held at Derby on May 6-7.

The South of England pairs championship has been won by women on many occasions, but an astonishing feature of this year's final was that only one woman figured among the qualifiers.

Qualifiers: 1, R. J. Fleet, D. M. Graham (Essex), 6,423; 2, D. Burn, S. Young (Cambridgeshire), 6,343; 3, S. Lodge, M. Nardin (Middlesex), 6,139; 4, P. Law, R. Payne (Kent), 6,040; 5, H. Fletcher, E. Warren (London), 6,035; 6, W. Charlwood, A. Baker-Smith (Kent), 5,927; 7, D. Walker (Middlesex), C. Harman (Hertfordshire), 5,603; 8, D. Baugh (Cambridgeshire), M. Atherton (Hampshire), 5,881; 9, C. Elliott, S. Vincent (Sussex), 5,859; 10, E. W. Crowhurst, R. D. Brotherton (Berkshire and Buckinghamshire), 5,826; 11, A. Philpott (Essex), R. J. Rowlands (Surrey), 5,819; equal 12, J. Bowen, R. Warriner (Berkshire and Buckinghamshire), 5,816; M. Keeping, A. Camina (Norfolk), 5,810; 14, M. Clack (London), L. G. Thompson (Middlesex), 5,804; 15, S. M. Gandy (Essex), Miss M. Kirby (London), 5,778.

The seventh of the eight heats of the Rothmans inter-regional bridge pairs championship was played at Newcastle upon Tyne. Tony Forrester and Roman Smolski, two young Yorkshire players who have won international honours both at the junior and senior levels, were comfortable winners. The qualifiers for the London final, to be held on the weekend of May 20-21, were:

1, T. Forrester and R. Smolski (Yorkshire), 1,724; 2, Dr G. J. Cohen and R. N. Atkinson (North-east), 1,681; 3, Mr and Mrs A. W. Puckrin (North-east), 1,618; J. A. Simpson and J. A. Miller (North-east), 1,601; 5, S. J. Ray and P. E. Landon (North-east), 1,015. Leading women's pair: Mrs L. W. Kempson and Mrs L. C. Hedley-White (North-east), 1,575. Leading junior pair: W. March and A. Westrup (North-east), 1,410.

The last heat will be played in Bristol in two weeks' time, after which 80 pairs will have qualified for the national final.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, April 17, 1953

Washington, April 16.—The President interrupted his golfing holiday and flew back to Washington today to speak to the American Society of Newspaper Editors at their annual meeting. In this, his first speech since the death of Stalin, he made an urgent and serious appeal to the new leaders of the Soviet Union for a political settlement of the issues between them and the free world. In the course of it he made it clear how far the United States was prepared to go as well as what it was prepared to surrender. This speech may well mark the end of the period of indecision that has been so noticeable since events in Russia made it necessary to reconsider all policies. Only this morning Mr Walter Lippmann, referred to the "general feeling in Washington that the new Administration have not yet shown the leadership, direction and purpose which the country expected and the times required".

Science report

Medicine: Drug for herpes

A new drug effective against herpes virus infections has been developed by scientists at the Wellcome Research Laboratories. The drug, acycloguanosine, has proved safe and effective against a variety of herpes virus infections in animals as reported in *Nature* by a team of scientists from the Wellcome Laboratories in the United States and in Britain. Clinical trials in human patients are beginning in the United States and United Kingdom. In animals the drug has proved extremely active against herpes infections of skin, eye and brain. In laboratory tests it is also active against related viruses, such as that causing shingles.

The new drug has several important advantages over the few previous drugs effective against herpes and similar viruses. It is toxic to animals only at doses much greater than are needed to be effective against the virus; it is cheaper and it can be taken by mouth.

Diseases caused by viruses have always proved difficult to treat by drug therapy. Viruses multiply inside the cells of the body by commandeering parts of the cell's own biochemical machinery for replicating itself. In that stage they are almost indistinguishable from the cell, so that any drug that interferes with virus multiplication is also likely to damage or kill healthy uninfected cells. Many chemicals with antiviral activity, therefore, cannot be used in animals and man.

Acycloguanosine overcomes those difficulties by attacking some of the herpes virus's particular biochemical idiosyncracies. Its target is a special enzyme that the virus needs to make new copies of its genetic material, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). At concentrations sufficient to block viral enzyme, acycloguanosine does not affect the slightly different enzyme the cells use to make new copies of their own DNA. There is also a further built-in safeguard for the healthy cell. The drug is converted into its active form only by another enzyme specified by the virus, which is not found in healthy uninfected cells.

Tests in healthy human volunteers have shown that doses that should prove effective appear to have no harmful side-effects. It is hoped that acycloguanosine will provide a convenient and effective treatment for the common herpes infections: genital herpes, cold sores, and eye infections and for the rare but sometimes fatal herpes encephalitis. It is also active in laboratory tests against the virus responsible for shingles.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Nature* April 13 (272, 583; 1978).

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OBITUARY

DR F. R. LEAVIS

A decisive influence on literary studies

Dr F. R. Leavis, CH, the most controversial literary critic of his time, died on April 14 at the age of 82. His methods of critical evaluation superseded the narrative type of literary history, the older mode of Legouis, Oliver Elton and Saintsbury. By his studies of great literary figures of the interwar years—Eliot, Pound and Joyce, but above all, D. H. Lawrence—and by his attacks upon what he judged anaemic, shoddy, or pernicious—Georgian poetry, the works of Arnold Bennett, popular journalism and mass media—Leavis sharpened the contours of taste and judgment. In tracing the main lines of English poetry through Donne to Pope, and Johnson, through Blake to Hopkins and Eliot, or marking more stringently the "great tradition" of the novelist in five novelists, he displayed his fine responsiveness and powers of literary "placing".



Frank Raymond Leavis was born in Cambridge on July 14, 1895, and educated at the Perse School and Emmanuel College. As a young man, he shared the ordeal of his generation, serving throughout the First World War as an ambulance bearer on the Western Front, in his pocket a copy of Milton. Though he spoke rarely of them, these years left their mark upon him; once in prim he suggested the dazed attempt to adjust to ordinary life again.

As an undergraduate he read History and English, gaining one of the first doctorates in philosophy at Cambridge with a thesis on the periodical literature of the eighteenth century. He supervised, and lectured at Emmanuel from 1925 on modern poetry, modern novels, and critical problems: an early brush with authority apparently followed an attempt to import *Ulysses* for these lectures. In 1930 a small private press published his *Mass Civilization and Minority Culture*, and in 1932 with *New Bearings in English Poetry*, he chartered the new critical judgments on modern poets which had been initiated by Ivor Richards, Leavis himself and such younger men as William Empson. Simultaneously, in her *Fiction and the Reading Public*, Mrs Leavis (Queenie Roth, whom he married in 1929) developed the analysis of literature and society.

In this same year, 1932, *Scrutiny* was founded: the quarterly periodical, which ran till 1953, may be regarded as Leavis's greatest contribution to English letters. The labour of producing it rested almost entirely upon the Leavises; their writings set its tone. In 1962, in a *Retrospect*, Leavis defined it as being above all concerned with the literature of the present, the literature of growth. *Scrutiny* certainly acted as seedbed for many books, which developed from its articles, including Leavis's own. In addition to several works on education, he published four important volumes of literary criticism; *Revaluation*, 1936; *The Great Tradition*, 1948; *The Common Pursuit*, 1952; and *D. H. Lawrence, Novelist*, 1955.

In the early 1930s, years of financial stringency and rapid output, Leavis removed from Emmanuel to Downing, where he directed studies and where, in 1936, after he had been made a University Lecturer, he was elected into a fellowship. The Downing School of English grew as a highly individual and deeply personal creation. In addition to his public lectures, Leavis at one time gave talks in college to a select audience; among his own men, he aroused deep devotion and left on their minds a powerful impress. Working closely from the texts, he offered a series of literary judgments at once highly specific and, while in form tentative, yet delivered with great natural authority.

Perhaps his most famous remark is the opening sentence of Chapter 2 of *Revaluation*: "Milton's dislodgement, in the past decade, after two centuries of predominance, was effected with remarkably little fuss." The reaction provoked led him later to allege of his war-time companion, "Milton has been made the keep of an anti-critical defensive system". Other objects of iconoclasm were Spenser, the Romantic poets, and latterly, T. S. Eliot, from whom some of the early criticism has been derived; while certain novelists, particularly Lawrence (and, later, Dickens), were elevated to greater heights.

While perhaps the best of Leavis's writing was produced in the 1930s and 1940s, his personal influence as an educationalist stood at its highest in the 1950s. A new generation of disciples, the pupils of his pupils in many cases, felt that he spoke particularly to their condition; they absorbed his teaching and even his characteristic phrases and habits were taken unto themselves. Leavis became a symbolic figure both nationally and wherever English is taught—in America, India, Australia; his pupils also were found in many lands. He himself remained firmly rooted in his native town, although he once stood for the Chair of Poetry at Oxford ("because I thought of it as Matthew Arnold's Chair"). In 1959 he was made a Reader. On his retirement in 1962 his friends collected a fund to endow a lectureship in his honour, and *Scrutiny* was republished by the University Press.

The fund collected in his honour was finally given to the University of York as an endowment to help in the publication of work by promising young members.

In 1965 he accepted a visiting chair at the new University of York and in the same year he was given an honorary degree by the University of Leeds. Subsequently he was visiting professor at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

In 1967 he was invited Trinity College, Cambridge, deliver the Clark Lectur published in 1969 as *Engli Literature in our Time and t University*. At this time produced a new group of boo with great rapidity: *An Karenina and other Essa* 1967; *Lectures in Amer* (with Q. D. Leavis), 19 *Dickens the Novelist*, 1970, *A Shall My Sword*, 1972, *The L ing Principle*, 1975. In the books he introduced gene discussions of the relations tween literature and soci and the nature of litera experience.

When in 1975 Leavis ce brated his eightieth birthd the BBC broadcast a trib which was subsequen reprinted in *The Liste* (July 24, 1975); a biographi article by Ronald Hayman *the New Review* (vol 2 19) provoked a correspondenc in *The Times Literary Supp ment* (December 1975-Janu 1976) where Leavis hims gave his own version of facts of his early univers career, and identified oblique the "arch-political boss "my enemy" (Letter of December, 1975).

Leavis's relationships teacher and educatio seemed to widen and ga strength from the isola which progressively seve link after link in Cambri with those whose views found incompatible with own. He termed *Scrutiny* outlaws' enterprise" and it as a Cambridge achieven won in spite of Cambri The growth of the Dow School established his vi firmly, yet late in his ca he opened a talk with the c lenge "Are you with me against me?" Members of English Faculty who had been accustomed to rec massive letters of impassio disagreement and rebuke Leavis's extraordinary and tinguished penmanship not unprepared for the v mence of his later years. Richmond Lecture of 1 attacking C. P. Snow, ca the attention of the nati press; in 1964, when Le resigned the honorary fel ship to which Downing elected him, he was again ject to distressing publicity.

When all bitterness is gotten, Leavis will be rem bered for his devotion to cause of education and li ture. He regarded the sec in the light of the first, therefore bred teachers critics rather than artists. side his professional and ily circle he developed few terests and no relaxations his youth he had shewn wess at cross country ra and the loneliness of the l distance runner adhered certain Spartan frugality fine intensity of living ma him with a mixture of vi and asceticism; somethin once very fragile and wiry in his slight figure, above all the flame-like i leness of his speech glance, compelled atte While to some he seem rare talent crown pain awry, to others he assu almost Socratic powers. Hi fluence extended far be the boundaries of the sub to which he confined himse Leavis was made CH in New Year's Honours this

He is survived by his wi two sons and a daughter.

GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY

General Lucius D. Clay, who was the United States Military Governor in Germany after the Second World War, later for a short period President Kennedy's personal representative, in Berlin, died on April 16 at the age of 81.

Clay played a large part in supervising Germany's reconstruction in the post war period, and was one of the leading organizers of the Berlin airlift in 1948 and 1949. His connexion with and feeling for Berlin became almost a symbol of his country's determination to resist Soviet pressure there and to ensure that the city remained firmly a part of the Western world.

Lucius DuBignon Clay was born in Marietta, Georgia, on April 23, 1897. His father, Alexander Clay, was a well-known lawyer and a member of the Senate. Lucius Clay was a descendant of William Clay, an Englishman, who emigrated to and settled in Virginia in the early part of the 18th century. Henry Clay, the American statesman, was his great, great uncle.

He was educated at the United States Military Academy, West Point and soon after passing out, did an 18 month civil engineering course at the Engineer School. Periods as an instructor followed. From 1933, Clay was on the Chief of Engineers' staff in the river and harbour section.

In October 1937 he joined the staff of General MacArthur at Manila. He also advised the Philippines Government on engineering projects and hydro-electric development. In 1938 he was responsible for the design and construction of the Red River Dam in Texas. Next he switched his engineering expertise from rivers to airfields. From 1940 he was secretary of the Airport Approval Board and also assistant to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. His main task was the planning and setting up of a national system of airfields. This period saw the improvement or creation of nearly 500 airports in the United States, Alaska and the Pacific Islands. The strategic importance of this chain of airfields once the United States had entered the war was, of course, immense.

In 1942 he embarked on the task in which he made his second great contribution to America's war effort. First as Deputy Chief of Staff for requirements and resources and subsequently as Assistant Chief of Staff for Materiel (later called Director of Materiel) he was responsible for supervising the production and procurement of Army supplies. This effort created the remarkable logistic organization which enabled the United States to carry out their landings in North Africa and Normandy, and support the huge forces ashore.

From November 1944 he commanded the Normandy base and was particularly concerned with speeding up supply through Cherbourg at a time when the rapid advance of the Allied armies had caused a serious logistic crisis. Later he temporarily joined the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. His job, as Deputy Director for War Programmes and General Administration, was to increase the effectiveness of the entire machine which delivered supplies to the front line. He tackled this task with his normal single-minded efficiency.

Clay's next appointment was an even greater challenge. In April 1945 he was selected by Eisenhower to be Deputy Military Governor in charge of civilian affairs in the American zone of occupied Germany. He was also United States representative on the Coordinating Committee for Germany. Clay greatly assisted the establishment of the four occupation zones and the working of the Four Power Allied Control Council. He saw at once that the only sensible policy was one which would re-create a German economy able to support the population. He encountered many obstacles, not least being the difficulties of Allied cooperation, but his work on the material reconstruction of the country, including such social services as health and education, was of permanent value. He was convinced of the need to rehabilitate the Ruhr, and so get the coal which was vital for transport and so everything else.

At the same time he conducted a firm policy aimed at both stamping out Nazism and encouraging democratic institutions.

In 1947 Clay became Commander in Chief, European Command. For some time Soviet Russia's intransigence had been progressively more marked, and friction between Russia and the West reached a peak when, in an attempt to drive the Allies from Berlin, all land traffic between West Germany and Berlin was blocked by the Soviet authorities in June. The Allies' response was famous Berlin airlift, which over a year kept the city plied with all its needs. It a triumph of both organiz and determination, for Clay must be given muc the credit. His other impo contributions to West Ger at this time were those currency reform, resultin such a stable currency, an part in helping to draft constitution of the Fe Republic approved in May

That month Clay handed over his command retired from the army. He began a new and equally cessful career in the bus world, which included his c manship of the Continental Company.

The year 1961 saw Soviet pressure on Berlin, in August Clay accompa Lyndon Johnson, then President, to Berlin as part special mission sent by dent Kennedy to reassure people of Berlin that the U States would stand firm. was appointed the Presid personal representative in lin with the rank of Amb dor. He served in this until May, 1962, and his m ing of affairs showed an tude noticeably tougher that pursued by the State partment. Although at height of one crisis bro about by East German atte to exclude Western off from the Eastern Zone, U States and Russian actually faced each other a the border, Clay's policy its effect, and he achieve aim of restoring West Be morale and confidence American determination maintain its rights. In 19 was made an honorary c of Berlin.

Clay had firm and views on the way in whic existence with the Soviet might be achieved. He lieved ardently in the alliance, always recomme firm, unified action, and recognizing the importan nuclear weapons, was a great advocate of strong ventional forces.

In 1950 he publishe book *Decision in Ger* which describes the pro which faced him from 19 1949, and a second book, on lectures given at Ha University and called *Ger and the Fight for Fre* deals with similar matte

In 1918 he married Ma McKeown. They had two

Citizen Watches at Carrington

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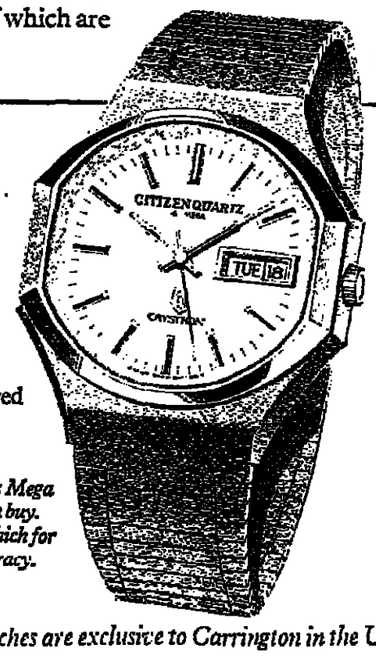
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a Special Report

BANKING IN SCANDINAVIA AND FINLAND

Persistently poor performance dogs economies

Ronald Pullen

...ever-related strands ...likely to continue to ...ate banking and ...s in the Scandinavian ...until well into the ... One is the persistently ... performance of the ...nies of Sweden, ..., Denmark and Fin- ... and the seeming in- ... on the part of ...ments to do anything ...k the decline of small, ... industrialized and ... all open economies in ...face of a prolonged ...down in world trade.

... only is this forcing ...authorities to pursue ...y restrictive monetary ...ies to damp down ...s growth which is pro- ...ing domestic banking sys- ...s with little room for ...euvre on their levels ...activity, but in those ...tries like Denmark run- ...s budget deficits, interest ...s have been forced up ...the authorities can soak ...monetary growth through ...ernment borrowing.

...part from the need to ...a closer look at the ...ic edifice of credit ...cy, which in the Scandi- ...an countries has tended ...work on tight quantitative ...qualitative guidelines, ...second main feature on ...financial scene has been ... growing dependence ...1975-76 on external ...rrowings to finance ...adily worsening balance ...payments deficits.

...The wisdom of mortgaging ...future in this way is un- ...oubtedly a matter of keen ...ional debate but the spin- ...-off least has been to bring ...traditionally rather insu- ...-banking systems in ...candinavia into much closer ...ch with other inter- ...ional banks, which can ...only work to their benefit ...in the longer term.

For the area as a whole, however, perhaps the most far-reaching change will turn out to be the ending of Sweden's grip, now that its so-called model economy has been shown to be as fragile as the rest. Sweden's decision to leave the European currency snake last year, leaving Norway and Denmark high and dry with their currencies linked to an appreciating Deutsche mark, caused considerable ill-feeling given the high proportion of intra-Scandinavian trade. But it was an illustration that Sweden's economic problems were serious enough for it to have to ignore the repercussions elsewhere in northern Europe.

Perhaps the key question now is whether Norway can capitalize on its new-found oil wealth to develop a *thrusting* industrialized country that will stamp its character on the rest of the area. Certainly with such a small home market of only some four million inhabitants and high unit labour costs, the major challenge is whether Norwegian industry can expand internationally. If that step can be mastered Norway is likely to emerge as the most powerful influence in northern Europe.

Loss of competitiveness in world markets is an important common reason for the poor economic performance of the Scandinavian countries since the oil crisis. However, it is by no means the whole answer given the structural faults that had already started to appear in the early 1970s in Sweden especially from high social spending, for instance. The common thread in their response to bulging balance of payments deficits has been the belief that they can afford to borrow their way out of the recession.

Scandinavian countries are such blue-chip risks that none would have any hitch in tapping international capital markets, but high world liquidity, especially in the Euromarkets in the past year or so, has meant that they have secured loans at particularly attractive rates. Even so, the sheer scale of international borrowing over the last two years has started to cause comment, if not concern, in some quarters.

Norway has probably been the most frequent visitor to the markets since returning after a 10-year absence almost three years ago. Borrowing has been used to keep the economy growing (by nearly 4½ per cent last year) at a time of heavy investment in North Sea oil facilities.

Overseas debt accounts for about a third of Norway's gnp. Although amply covered by oil revenues (even taking into account the production delays that have now become apparent) it could still pose problems if oil does not take the country on to a higher economic plane.

Net foreign debt of Finland rose from 21.1 to 22.5 per cent of gnp last year although this was accompanied by determined efforts to improve the structure of overseas borrowings. Denmark's percentage is just under a fifth while Sweden with net foreign debt of less than 10 per cent of gnp is forecast to raise its proportion to more than 20 per cent by the early 1980s.

Although these levels are not large compared with those of developing countries, for instance, it does mean that Scandinavian countries will be fairly regular borrowers in the years ahead in order to cover interest and capital repayments. Meanwhile, the growing scale of Scandinavian needs is illustrated by recent OECD figures which indicate that their payment in balances account for almost a third of all OECD deficits, even though their national incomes are only a twentieth of the total.

Despite this growing dependence on overseas borrowings, domestic banks in Scandinavia have not exactly had a free passage in securing a share of the action. The three important Swedish banks did, it is true, lead the kingdom's massive $1,000m Eurocredit last year. But in subsequent Eurobond issues last year it was felt they were too small and they were put farther down the pecking order as co-managers.

Similarly, in Norway the commercial banks have only recently managed to persuade the Government that they should have a part to play in the foreign debt programme. Indeed without this schooling in international banking, it is difficult to see how the Norwegian banks will be able to play a role in investing surplus Norwegian oil funds in the years to come. Certainly many Norwegian bankers feel that if they can show their skill in procuring funds then the Government will use their services in investing funds when the time comes.

Meanwhile the exigencies of the economic situation have resulted in some fairly fundamental changes in credit control policy in the Scandinavian countries, which has, by and large, meant sharp rises in domestic interest rates. Faced with the need to damp down economic activity, in particular ro restrain imports, all the Scandinavian countries have been following tight monetary policies which in some cases have had to be accompanied by an easing of the previous rigid control over interest rates exercised by the authorities.

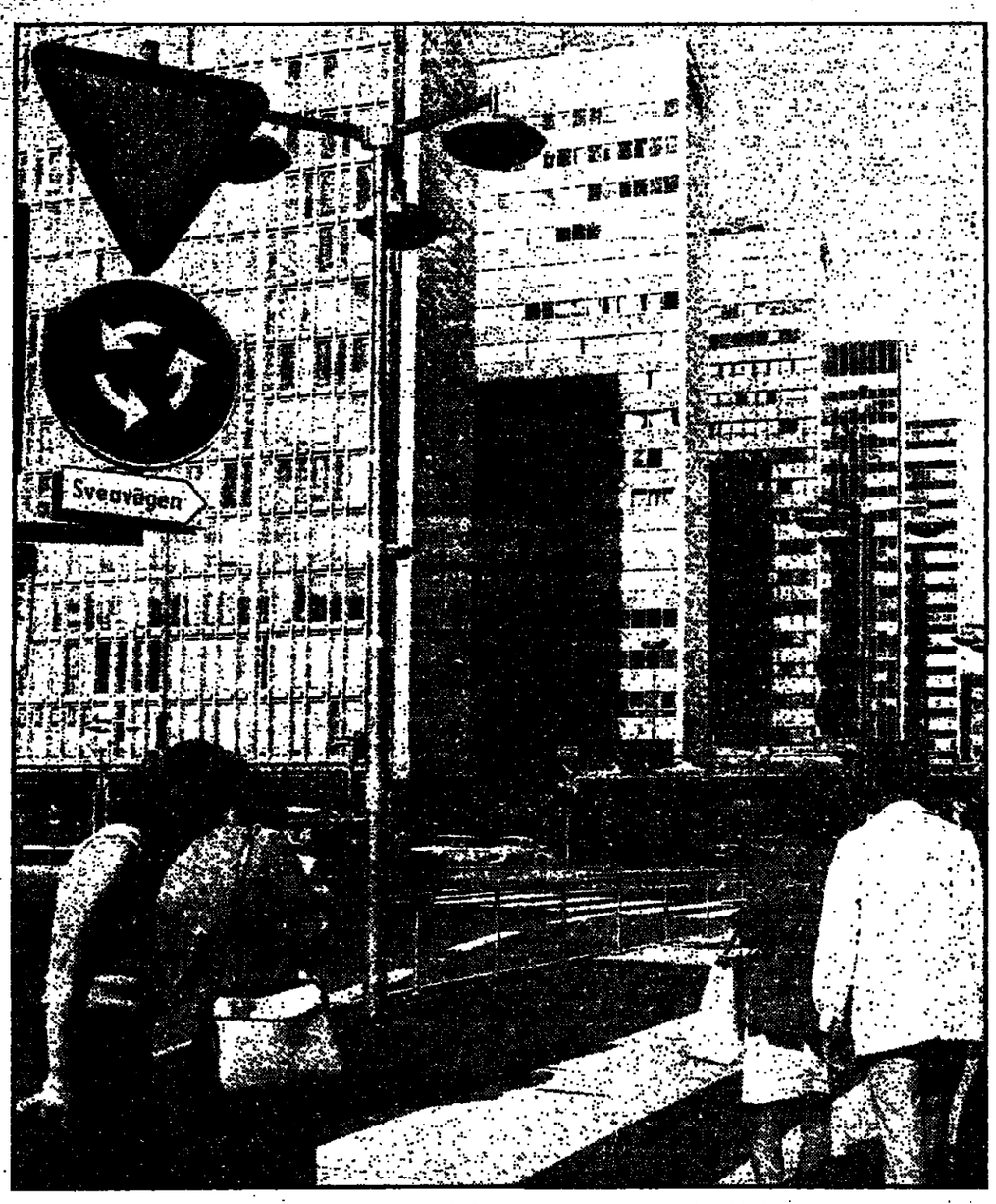
Thus the tight economic policy being followed by Norway this year to try to regain its competitive position in world trade has been accompanied by an end to the authorities' policy of low interest rates, the cornerstone of its credit policy for the past 30 years.

With the need to contain personal consumption, interest rates in Norway are likely to be about 1¼ points higher than last year and the key issue for the private banking sector is the extent to which state banks continue to be favoured by the authorities in credit control policy. Higher interest rates have also been a fact of life in Sweden for the past 18 months although, with lending ceilings distorting the system, short-term rates have been often higher than long-term rates.

To rectify this Sweden has recently lowered its discount rate while allowing a rise in long rates, a move that should boost the bond market and at the same time make government borrowing rather easier. With some of the highest interest rates in Europe, originally maintained at a higher level to encourage companies to borrow overseas, Denmark faces some difficult questions on how interest rates should be determined. Constraints on interest rate spreads are blamed for the rise in lending rates, and there is some support as well for the introduction of an interest rate cartel among the banks.

With their lending bases limited by credit controls and their deposit bases hit by shrinking liquidity, the domestic banking systems have by and large been going through a depressed patch in the Scandinavian countries. But to the extent that it has forced them to look overseas for their future growth the difficulties in the economy could still turn out to have a silver lining.

The author is Banking Correspondent, The Times.



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Political stability is a memory

by Geoffrey Smith

For years Scandinavia was regarded by most British people as rather a boring part of the world because everything seemed so settled. Economies were prosperous, standards of living were high, social life was well ordered, social democratic governments went on for ever. The perfection seemed so pervasive as to be positively distasteful. But more recently Scandinavia has been rejoining the fallible human race almost with relish.

With the exception of Norway, buoyed up by oil but still not without its economic difficulties, the rest of Scandinavia has become quite accustomed to the phrase "economic crisis"—even if it does not fall upon their ears with such a familiar ring as it does upon ours. And the old political stability has gone as well.

It is true that there are Social Democratic Prime Ministers in Norway, Denmark and Finland. In that respect the old order may not seem to have changed. But the reality is not one of placid continuity in any of those countries, let alone Sweden where a non-Socialist Government came to office just over a year ago for the first time for 44 years. Norway may still have a Labour Prime Minister, but neither Mr Odvar Nordli nor anyone else can have been confident that he would retain office the day after the election last September.

To begin with it was announced that the Norwegian Labour Party had won 77 seats, which together with one for their parliamentary allies, the left Socialists, would have given them a majority of one in the Storting. Then a recount deprived Labour of a seat and plunged the socialist grouping into a minority—only to be saved by another recount in a different constituency.

So Labour remained in office after a week that caused nervous stress to many normally stolid Norwegians. Clearly Norway was no longer a country where one could take Social Democratic rule for granted.

In Denmark Mr Anker Joergensen has managed to retain office without such excitement by the simple expedient of ruling without a parliamentary majority.

continued on page 22

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Consolidated Statement 1977.

Assets Sw Kronor million	1977	1976
Cash and Due from Banks	9,423	8,237
Swedish and Foreign Bonds	8,201	6,204
Advances	34,298	30,572
Real Estate, Equipment and Shareholdings	782	800
Others Assets	1,471	1,146
Total Assets	54,175	46,959

Liabilities Sw Kronor million	1977	1976
Due to Banks	11,821	7,962
Deposits	25,371	23,208
Long-term Dept	10,952	10,102
Other Liabilities	3,004	3,024
Untaxed Reserves	1,433	1,141
Shareholders' Equity	1,594	1,522
Total Liabilities	54,175	46,959

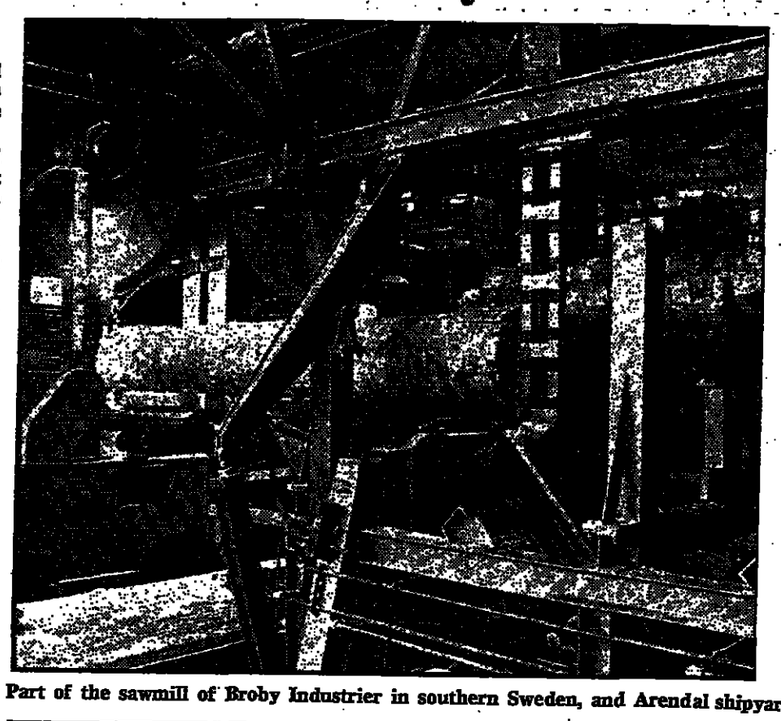
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

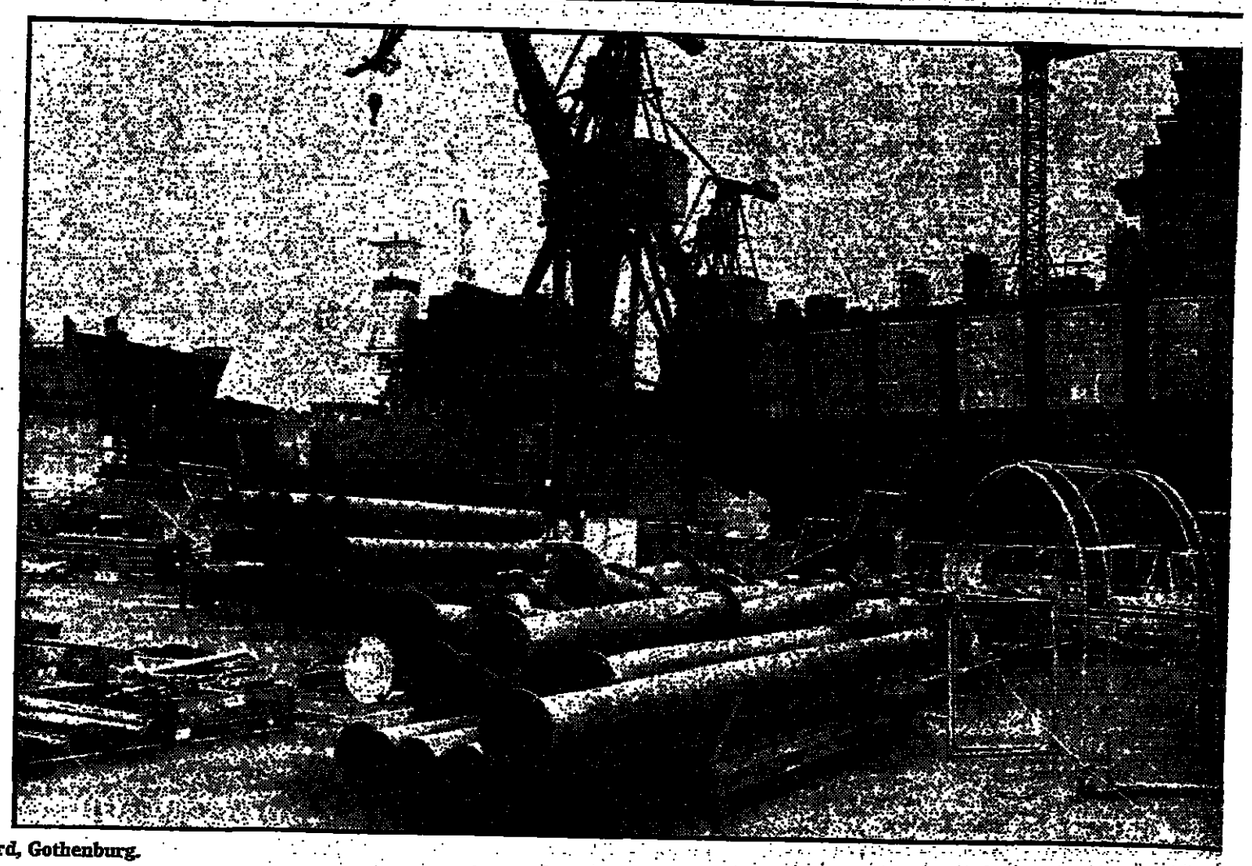
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SWEDEN

To increase unemployment is seen as no remedy

by Roger Choate





Part of the sawmill of Broby Industrier in southern Sweden, and Arendal shipyard, Gothenburg.

Sweden may be on the road to slow recovery from its worst economic crisis since the great depression.

It is true that signs of improved health are not immediately apparent. The gnp, which declined 2.5 last year, has still not perked upwards, and real incomes are plummeting. Private consumption dropped by 1 per cent in 1977 and is expected to drop 1 to 2 per cent this year.

None the less key industries are showing signs of recovery after a horrifying period in which important industrial sectors suddenly stagnated or even collapsed. The bottom fell out of shipbuilding, partly as a result of high production and wage costs. Export-oriented industries such as timber, paper, pulp, iron ore and special steels have been bleeding because of uncompetitive costs and failure to develop new technologies.

Forest industries are leading the way out of crisis although pulp prices are still very low. Paper is performing better, and timber and steel have started to move once again.

Volvo and Saab, Sweden's two motor transport groups, reportedly are enjoying brisk sales and the inflow of orders to the heavy machinery sector, accounting for 40 per cent of Swedish exports, has proved encouraging.

As a result of massive foreign loans Sweden's foreign exchange reserves have increased by more than 6,000m kronor. In November the nation actually enjoyed a surplus in the balance of trade of 2,000m. kronor. It is expected to be maintained throughout the year, partly because of depressed home consumption. But the running deficit on invisibles will mean yet another total current account deficit.

Although order books are generally filling throughout industry, last year's economic debacle was so severe that profitability continues to suffer. It is reckoned that big companies listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange will register almost no net profits this year. Industrial investments, which declined some 15 per cent in volume last year, are expected to continue to drop at the same pace.

Devaluations of the kronor totalling 18 per cent and the decision last year to leave the European currency snake dominated by West Germany are cited as prime factors for the recovery in business activity: Swedish products once again are being judged as competitive in price.

The decline of industrial investments causes more alarm abroad than at home, where it is noted that Sweden, generally speaking, has Western Europe's most efficient, productive and modernized industries. In the 1960s productivity rose by an average of 7 per cent annually with only Japan recording a higher annual increase. Some 25 per cent of all industrial robots used in Western Europe are found in Sweden as illustrative of massive investments continuing through the mid-1970s.

It is believed that the Swedish Government will run a record deficit budget this year of 33,000m kronor compared with 12,000m last year. However, the extraordinary sums are being used to prop up employment by maintaining otherwise redundant workers on company payrolls through subsidies.

With an official unemployment rate of only 2 per cent, Sweden does not subscribe to the theory that recovery should be achieved by increasing unemployment among other things. "The dominant feeling is that it is not worthwhile to take the consequences of mass unemployment and the social disruption and misery it causes", Mr Rudolf Jalakas, chief economist for Svenska Handelsbanken, one of the nation's biggest private banks, stated.

Unacceptable inflation persists. Last year the rate was 13 per cent although almost half was caused by a sharp increase in taxation and other government measures to depress consumption as well as increase state revenues. It is believed that inflation will fall to about 8 per cent this year.

The interlocked government-union-industrial matrix which governs Sweden is clearly proud of the modest wage restraints agreed upon earlier this year by the highly centralized unions. In a deal which spells out lower real incomes for households, it was decided that wage rises would be restricted to 8.5 per cent this year and 6.2 per cent in 1979.

The industrial crisis has been blamed by many on high labour costs. Average industrial wages in Sweden are nearly £3.50 hourly and the country's impressive technological lead resulting from wartime neutrality has vanished in recent years. Insufficient attention has been paid to developing well-financed research and development programmes in many firms.

By next year it is thought that recovery will be far advanced—welcome news for the nation's first centre-right Government in 44 years as it moves into elections. Led by Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, the centrist Prime Minister, the coalition came into power in 1976 by narrowly defeating the social democratic-communist block.

Continuing squeeze must avoid throttling industry

by Derek Harris

If the coalition Government of Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin succeeds in turning round the fortunes of a Swedish industry beleagured by declining productivity, hesitant investment and inflation, the country's 14 commercial banks will have played a major role in making the strategy work.

A great deal is being done by the banks already in helping the radical reconstruction of industry now being attempted in Sweden, particularly in stimulating the neglected sector of the smaller and medium-sized companies. The value of this sector as the most likely source of the new technologies and new techniques the country needs to revive its economic advance has now been recognized.

Only time can remove the question marks that must for the moment hang over the success of Government policy. But the banks are undoubtedly in a position to back up a national industrial strategy to increase investment. This year, unlike last year, there is no shortage of funds available.

Sweden's budget review this year underlined the importance of the banks' role, which has a touch of irony given the banks' reputation in earlier years of being too much under the thumb of the Government and the Riksbank, Sweden's equivalent of the Bank of England.

The reputation was perhaps understandable after 44 years of Social Democrat rule in Sweden and the talk, during the latter years of that rule, of nationalizing the banks. Industrial investment, too, had fallen more and more to the Government because of the growth of the public sector.

That sector's consumption and investment as a percentage of gross domestic product rose from 25.1 per cent in 1965 to 32.9 per cent in 1976. Now all the shipyards except one are nationalized and there is extensive state involvement in the steel industry. The country's three big producers of ordinary commercial steel have been merged into one concern half owned by the state.

But, as the budget review pointed out, a substantial part of this year's budget deficit of about 33,000m Swedish kronor (about £3,700m) will have to be financed, instead of borrowing abroad, by direct borrowing on the domestic capital market including the banks.

Annual placements of funds by the national pension fund are not growing which means the Government—particularly anxious not to starve the hard-hit construction industry of a vital capital source—is having to try to borrow direct from the public with loan stock.

The Budget review states: "Everything indicates that it will be the Swedish banking system which will have to answer for most of the necessary adjustment by purchasing government securities, increasing its share of the larger financial requirement for housing and continuing the supply of industrial credits."

Although last year's credit squeeze has now eased somewhat as far as the banks are concerned, the Budget review indicates that the brakes will not by any means be removed this year. Great restraint by the banks is still required this year in supplying credit to the domestic consumer, the review emphasizes.

But the Government recognizes that the lending capacity of the banks should not be so squeezed that the capital needs of industry and the housing sector would be threatened.

Although the Government has switched from the policy of encouraging companies to borrow abroad directly because it can itself borrow more cheaply, it believes the commercial banks will still have an important part to play as a channel for foreign credits to companies that cannot easily borrow abroad directly.

Changes are on the way in Sweden's export credit guarantees system in which the banks will play an important role. It will allow Swedish exporters to meet international competition in quoting lower interest rates on credit to overseas customers.

One expected change, that will probably account for about 90 per cent of such guaranteed credit, is that the Swedish Export Credit Bank —sustained equally by the Government and the banks —will be guaranteed by the Government on currency risks when setting up refinancing facilities.

Companies or banks will through the export bank be able to refinance their commitments on export ventures at an interest rate of about 7 or 8 per cent instead of the previous 10 per cent or more.

This is a big step forward in improving the competitive stance of Sweden's exporters, but the banks are still waiting to see how the Government will tackle the problem of improving the capital supply for industry generally. A government Bill is expected on this later this year and is expected to pinpoint sectors with the best growth prospects to which the major investment effort should be shifted.

New technologies are expected to benefit but there is probably as much scope for the development of refinements in production systems in existing technologies such as lorry production in which both Volvo and Saab-Scania have developed particular strengths.

Where the commercial banks have a classic banking role to play, now about to expand substantially, is in encouraging the development of small and medium-sized companies in Sweden. An early action by the Fälldin Government was to give a commitment to revive the fortunes of this sector and in July the Government is expected to ensure, by guaranteeing the top slice of any capital risk, that such companies can put together loan packages.

In the first year between 700m kronor and 1,000m kronor is expected to be injected into the sector, with the direct financing coming in many cases from the commercial banks.

The Government guarantees should be enough to solve earlier problems for the banks of taking on too-high risks. Mr Lars-Erik Thunholm, the chairman of Sweden's largest bank, the Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, commented: "We have always taken risks in lending but there are limits to that. But we should be able to meet industry's needs. In the case of the smaller companies we are just launching a campaign in the banks, together with chambers of commerce, to try to stimulate the creation of new companies by the provision of special credit facilities and advisory services."

The commercial banks have always met their share of criticism, rather as the British clearing banks have done, that they are madly avaricious in offering loans to untried entrepreneurs.

A great advantage Swedish banks, howe their tradition of b also being closely in with industry, usually ting on the boards of panies. The striking ple there, of course, influence of the Wall family whose netwo financial interests, inc directorships as well number of chairmanshi deputy-chairmanships, volve some of the b of the Swedish multina companies.

The architect of the lenberg sphere of ba influence was largel Marcus Wallenberg, re retired as chairman Scandinviska En Banken. As his so Peter Wallenberg, w chairman of Atlas commented: "The have always been the bone of industry. The been more cross-fertil between bankers and rialists than one find in the United States. not see that will nece change."

The author is Comm Editor, The Times.



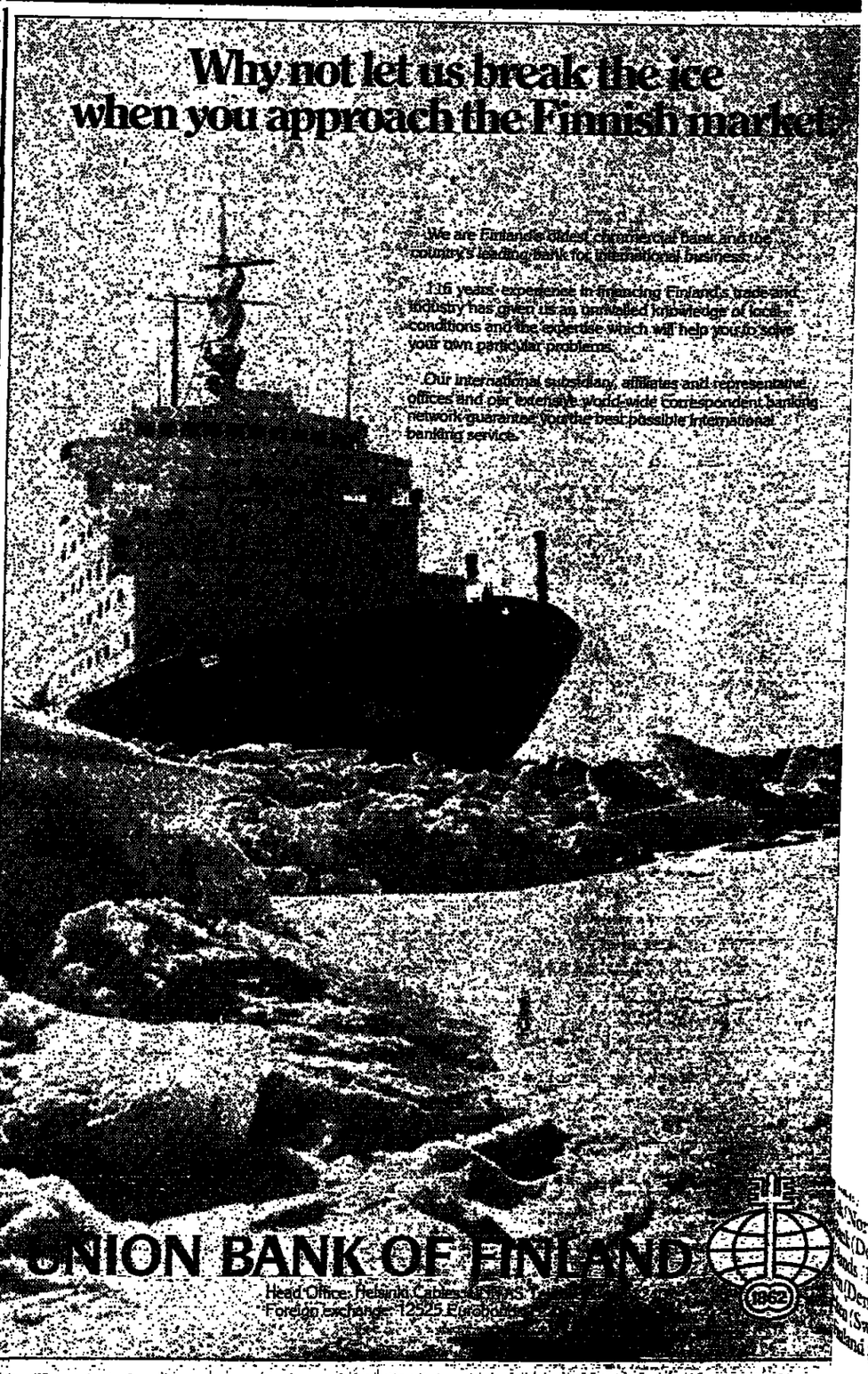
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DENMARK



ing a friendly image—a branch in Odense, Denmark.

Confidence in snake challenged

by Geoffrey Dodd

In the 1950s and early 1960s the Scandinavian currencies had a well-established tie to the sterling area and a fairly stable relationship between themselves. One of the changes to take place in the intervening years has been a gradual separation of the Scandinavian countries.

The main dividing line runs between Denmark-Norway and Sweden-Finland. For all four, the sterling link has faded, and while Denmark and Norway continue as members of the snake, Sweden and Finland are tied to a weighted basket in which the United States dollar is a main element.

Denmark is distinguished further by having no paper or pulp industries and precious few raw materials. Danish industry is largely concerned with processing and that has made the country gear itself increasingly to the EEC and to West German clients.

The Scandinavian countries and Finland have many ties: a passport union, common labour market, and serious efforts to coordinate policies in many areas. However, economic policy is not one of those areas, though consultations take place regularly.

There are some well defined distinctions between Danish economic policy and the policies adopted by the other Scandinavian countries and Finland. For a country with such a reputation as a welfare state, Denmark is surprisingly free from public sector interference in the business community, and it is a novelty for public funds to be invested in private enterprise. The main form so far has been by investment of the labour market pension systems funds in shares, and for these investments a ceiling sum of 15 per cent of the company's share capital has been set.

Membership of the Community has influenced Danish policies in other ways. Sweden's present difficulties have helped to give West Germany status as Denmark's biggest overall trading partner, and a rise in Danish exports to that country in 1977 brought a reduction in the traditional Danish deficit to 6,500m kroner, down 1,333m kroner on 1976.

These and other factors have made Denmark a firm supporter of the snake. When Sweden devalued in August 1977, Denmark followed suit, mainly to protect itself in a very important export market. But when Norway devalued some months later and was on the brink of following Sweden out of the snake, the Danes were persuasive and urged Norway to continue as a member: and Denmark did not devalue.

Not everyone agrees that Danish confidence in the snake is wise. The economic survey issued by Copenhagen Handelsbanken last October took up this question and doubted the worth of continued membership. Denmark's biggest trading bank saw the snake as a source of instability in exchange rates. It felt that Denmark (and Norway) were at a competitive disadvantage towards neighbouring Sweden, when a Swedish-style float to a basket would allow Denmark to apply a more flexible credit policy, particularly concerning interest rates.

Interest rates are important, for Denmark's interest rate structure is the highest in Europe, long-term up to about 16 per cent, with typical overdraft rates 1+ per cent and the discount rate at present at 9 per cent. The burden of interest is a main reason for caution in investments and has been an inhibiting influence upon both industry and agriculture for some time.

But the Danish Government has been firm in emphasizing its intention to remain in the snake, and to fight to keep the krone at its present level. This is an indication of the Government's commitment to the European Community, but also a political necessity at home. The present minority Social Democratic Government would lose the confidence of the unions if it devalued, and any downward adjustment would produce sharp reactions in the form of immediate demands for wage increases to offset the inflationary rate.

The rejection of any proposal for devaluation of the krone is probably much firmer than is realized outside Scandinavia. The present Government has built up its foreign reserves to a record level — 15,500m kroner at the end of January — to withstand the pressure of any speculation that might develop.

Danish policies have turned more towards the EEC in other respects. Danish mortgage bonds are sold freely in the Community, foreign investment is less suspect in the mind of the general public than it was previously, and a number of foreign banks have arrived in Copenhagen. A few have opened for normal banking business, but more often they operate as representative offices, restricting their business to larger accounts.

Good time for small banks

After a rather hectic period with amalgamations and takeover bids appearing almost weekly during the early 1970s, Denmark's smaller independent banks have enjoyed a period of relative calm.

The smaller-sized banks have done well on the whole, exploiting their more friendly image and making use of specialized offers or services that the three leading commercial banks, Handelsbanken, Den Danske Bank and Privatbanken have not attempted to equal. This has enabled several of them to gain firm footholds in Copenhagen as well.

Further amalgamations will undoubtedly come but at prices that reflect real values rather than prestige considerations, and the trend is likely to emphasize fusions of regional banks where careful calculation shows firm signs of a profit.

Of greater concern now to Danish banks, large and small, is the growing burden of work for the public sector. A measure introduced last year requires banks to inform tax authorities of all interest, dividend and similar payments to an account, using the client's central person register number.

Several of the banks have given a warning against the growing burden of work. Handelsbanken, in its statement for 1977, pleaded that reasonable working conditions are essential if the banks are to help to solve the problems which will arise. Government demands will "expose the banks to substantial expenditures in connexion with establishment and operation of control systems. In addition, earnings have been squeezed by the credit ceiling and by the (limitations imposed by) the Interest Margins Act of 1975. . . .

"Restrictive measures taken against banks and their activities in recent years have already squeezed the earnings of many banks and thus impaired their ability to comply with statutory requirements. . . . If banks are to perform their tasks, it is absolutely essential that the legislation to be enacted in coming years refrains from disrupting the free-enterprise structure of the banking system, and allows it to function on the principles of open competition."

Danish banks have a real fear of more public control, and point to Norway, where banks recently were ordered to have two thirds of their boards of representatives filled by publicly elected appointees. The fear was not calmed by statements by prominent members of the ruling Social Democratic Party that increased public control of banking is a serious issue for the party, and one that will be brought up in the Folketing before long.

The smaller Danish banks offer a variety of services that are, when considered alone, often better than the comparable service provided by major banks. Bonusbanken, for instance, has a considerably higher interest payment on cheque accounts (currently 7 per cent on the day-to-day balance) and longer deposits. Finansbanken has grown quickly as the place for long-term deposits at higher rates of interest.

The smallest Danish bank, 6 Juli Banken, was founded less than four years ago and its business is concentrated almost entirely upon 25-month fixed deposits bearing a low rate of interest but full compensation for inflation. The advantage to clients is that the write-up to offset inflation is not taxed, while the interest payments are taxed at the normal rate, which for most people is above 50 per cent. Many foreign depositors have found this system attractive.

Compared with the big three, the smallest bank is also an attractive business, showing a higher return on capital, lower rate of increase in costs, and faster growth in both deposits and loans (more than 60 per cent for both in 1977). After tax and inflation this form of deposit account is the most favourable of the many different offers available in Denmark.

Danes are not the only ones to take advantage of the high interest bank deposits available in Denmark. In 1977 a number of Swedish depositors found themselves faced with unpleasant tax bills after details of their accounts were disclosed to Danish authorities under the new legislation. These details were passed on to Swedish authorities — a form of Nordic cooperation that did function effectively.

Long-term interest rates in Denmark are determined by the bond market. Until the state of Denmark began to finance deficit budgets through bonds, this largely meant mortgage bonds bearing an effective interest rate at present of above 15 per cent. The ceiling applied to bond issues did not help to bring any reduction in interest rates but it has stimulated the separate market which exists in private mortgage deeds. These deeds, depending on the circumstances, can carry an effective return of above 20 per cent.

The Danish mortgage credit system is unique in Europe. It is administered by mortgage societies which can advance up to 80 per cent of the value of new housing, less for other forms. The usual practice is for the society to issue bonds to the house-owner upon completion of building, so the bonds can then be sold on the private capital market.

The system has grown, and the bond market is considerably larger than the share market. On an average day (March 16) the bond turnover was 32m kroner while the turnover in shares on the Copenhagen stock market was 1,500,000. For an investor the attraction of bonds is obvious. On this day a Privatbanken share was quoted at 131 (seller) and the last announced dividend was 12 per cent. Bonds were selling at about 77, yielding an effective return of up to 16.6 per cent, and hardly any of the bond issues carried less than 14 per cent.

Naturally, other factors also have an influence upon investment decisions, but bonds still remain the Danish favourite. An even higher return at only little additional risk is provided by the private mortgage deeds which some banks even sell to clients complete with a guarantee by the bank.

Geoffrey Dodd

All you need to know about banking in Scandinavia

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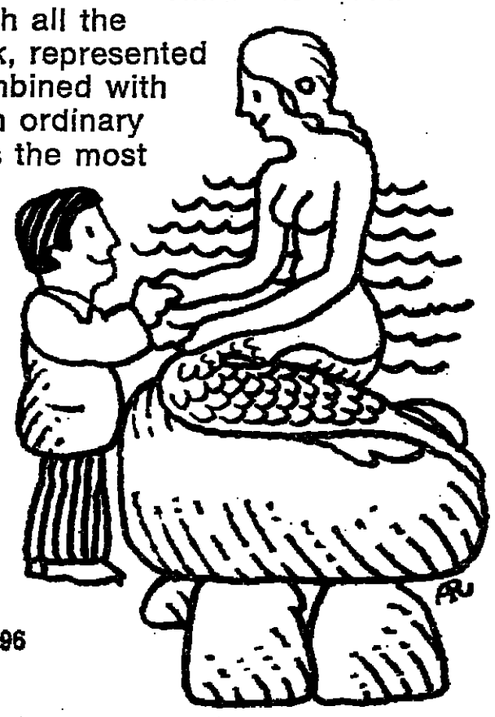
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Illustration by Danish artist Louis Moe from "The Denmark Chronicle" published in Copenhagen, 1971.
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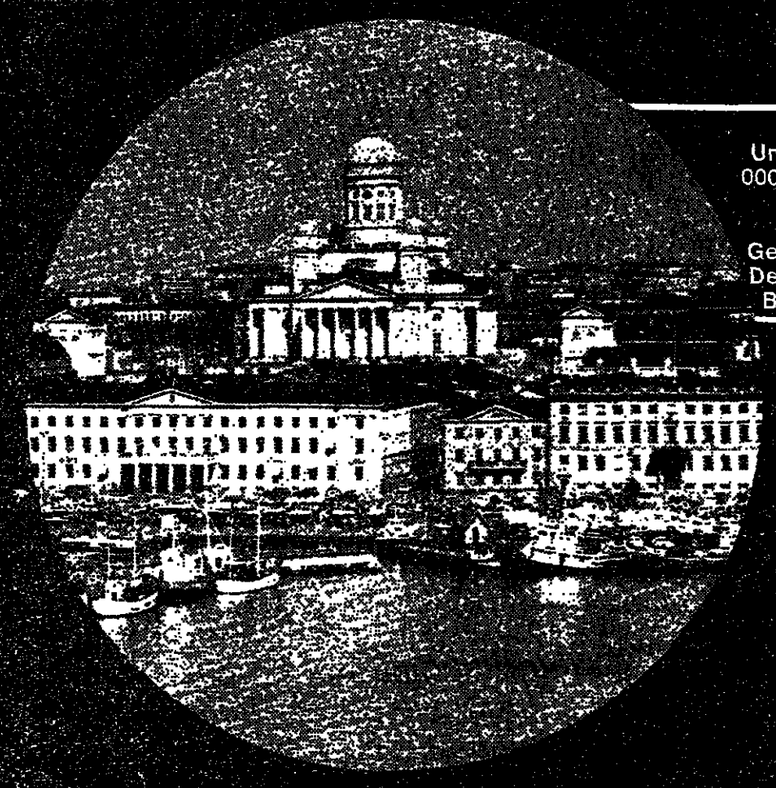
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Political stability is a memory

continued from page 19

Either minority government or a pattern of unstable coalitions has become inevitable in a country where the 179 members of the Folketing are divided between 11 parties. It is this splintering of allegiance which has been the most notable feature of Danish politics in recent years and which has so much complicated the task of government at a time of economic difficulty—although the reality is not quite so bad as its appearance because of the tendency for the longer established, responsible parties to cooperate in the national interest at times of emergency.

Although the present Danish Government is in a minority it is by no means the weakest administration that Denmark has had in recent years. In 1974 the Liberals took office by themselves with only 22 members in the Folketing, and did surprisingly well in the circumstances. The Social Democrats took over once again at the beginning of 1975 and in the election of February last year increased their representation by 12 seats, so that they now have 65 members in the Folketing. But the difficulty of forming a stable government with the authority to take the necessary decisions is indicated by seven elections in 13 years.

In Finland the position is even more complicated. The Social Democrats have not held the dominant position there in the postwar world that they have in other Scandinavian countries for a variety of reasons, perhaps the most important of which is that from December 1958 to 1966 the Social Democrats were excluded from office because of the disapproval of the Soviet Union.

It is one of the curiosities of Finnish politics that although it is a genuine democracy in the sense that it has authentically free parliamentary elections no party or, indeed, politician is in practice able to enter government unless acceptable to Moscow. That is a measure of the pressure exercised upon Finland as a consequence of the special nature of Finnish neutrality which requires Finland not to offend the sensitivities of the Soviet Union.

None the less, Social Democrats have frequently led coalition governments in Finland since 1966. A Social Democrat may well in due course succeed Dr Kekkonen as President—possibly Mr Koivisto, a former Prime Minister and now Governor of the Bank of Finland, or perhaps Mr Kalevi Sorsa, the present Prime Minister. But this would not be the continuation of a pattern, as is social democratic leadership in all other Scandinavian countries.

It is President Kekkonen, who has held office since 1956, who provides continuity as well as a large measure of controversy. He was reelected at the beginning of this year for another six-year term, but as a man of 78 the most that can reasonably be expected is that he may serve out this period. So Finland is now in the state of political uncertainty that all countries experience when a dominant, long-serving leader is clearly approaching the end of his reign.

The most dramatic of all changes in Scandinavia has come in Sweden. The Social Democrats were in office continuously there from 1932 to 1976, even though they had some narrow squeaks in elections. The new non-Socialist coalition took over in the most unfortunate circumstances as the years of the Swedish economic miracle ended. This would have tested ministers more experienced than these, none of whom had held office before.

Whether the international trading recession continues will do much to determine whether this Government is returned to power in the election that must take place next year. And on the answer to that question will depend whether the present period is more than a short interlude in the normal pattern of social democratic rule.

For the present Sweden, like Norway and Denmark, remains a country that has been fashioned by social democracy. What has still to be determined is whether it will still be a country where one would normally expect the Social Democrats to be governing.

NORWAY

Age of black gold could end in 1990s

by George Dawson

It would not be true to say that Norway's oil dreams have been shattered but they have been the subject of gloomy analysis of late and the bright hopes of the 1960s and early 1970s have acquired a much more realistic tinge. Urgent consideration is being given to the question of increasing the tempo of exploration and production south of the 62nd Parallel, and 1980 has already been suggested as the year to begin exploratory drilling off northern Norway.

The recently published annual report of the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate underlines the uncertainty surrounding future estimates of oil production. Even the most updated production figures for 1977 proved to be over-optimistic by as much as 50 to 60 per cent. Much of this difference can be traced to the unfortunate Bravo platform blow-out on the Ekofisk field last April, to the unexpected postponement of production from the West Ekofisk field and the lengthy delay in coming on stream of the Ekofisk-Emden gas pipeline.

At the end of last year the known extractable oil reserves south of the 62nd Parallel amounted to 1,400 million tons and it is estimated that there may be another 2,000 million tons in as yet uninvestigated structures. Unless the tempo of exploration is substantially speeded and significant viable finds are made, Norway could find its "age of black gold" culminating in the early 1990s according to some American oil experts.

The Norwegian Parliament has set 90 million tons a year as the ceiling for production but on present analyses by experts in the NPD, it is estimated that production will not go higher than 65 million tons a year. It is against this somewhat pessimistic background that the Norwegian Government, led by the newly-created Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and its growth-inclined Minister, Mr Bjartmar Gjerde, has decided to push for a swifter rate of development in the Norwegian sector of the continental shelf. It is likely to receive the support of the Conservative Party.

Thus the cautious approach to offshore activity is being altered more in line with Britain's policy. External factors such as the stagnating price of oil and a worldwide drop in demand have also been instrumental in causing this change.

Oil has been an important factor in recent years in budget calculations and last year oil-related revenues amounted to 4,000m. kroner. This figure will go on expanding but it is precisely the idea of expected oil revenue has led to Norway's hour of economic Costs have risen until Norway is now the highest unit cos tries in the world and ing itself priced out domestic markets a traditional markets a

Much of the rise i can be traced to mon rowed on the intern financial market and on projected oil rich has been a leading fa making Norway an exc good debtor and the G ment has resorted to b ing abroad to weath present economic re

The results are gl obvious—a cost ex and a current accoun cit last year that w second highest (in al figures) in the world United States had a larger one. Relative gdp Norway's defici year, at 14 per cent, w largest ever recorded OECD member.

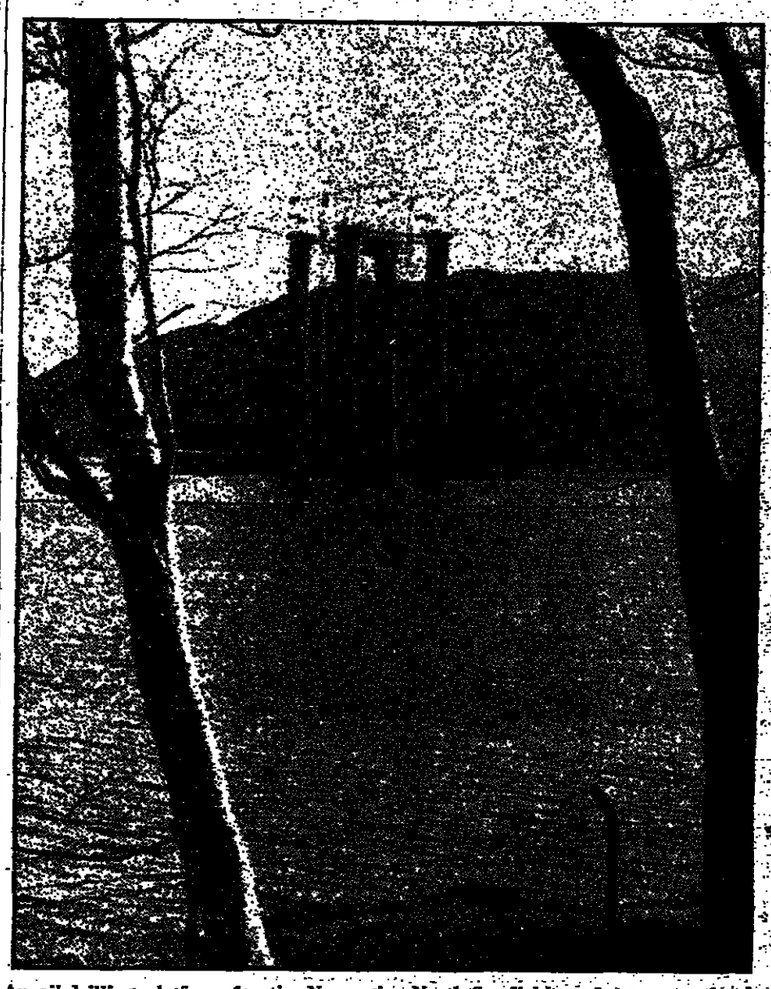
These are large but they need further sis before one can dra clusions regarding formulation of ec policy. No serious d ties have yet been fo financing deficits and is expected. It is g fortunate for Norwa there is still a bott market.

However debts have paid and the repaym loans will account large part of the ex current account su well into the 1980s. end of this year Norw have run up more thi kroner of foreign in ness.

One of the adva which the Governme been able to use is has pursued a policy employment in conn many of Norway's co ners. The latest figur the end of March 1978 unemployment at 1. cent of the total worl The Bank of Norwa pointed out that, even employment were to r 100 per cent as h comes to grips with its ligu and the proble restructuring industry would still be lower t most other OECD cou

The oil industry is i in the process of the nization of Norwegia stry. Last year for e offshore-related in employed 29,000 peo comparison with 40, the once almighty sh ing industry.

Norway has not ye lished a list of firm for the future use revenues but apart fi payment of debts m the money will have used for investment a and to facilitate the t turing of the Nor economy.



An oil-drilling platform for the Norwegian North Sea fields under construction in Stavangar Fiord. Pessimistic estimates of the rate of development of oil reserves have led to a drive to find new sources.

Democratization law 'largely window-dressing'

Throughout the past couple of decades the Norwegian Labour Party has pursued a policy of introducing the democratic process into as many aspects as possible of the industrial and economic life of the nation and it is against this background that one has to review the recent act which democratized Norway's commercial or clearing banks.

The legislation was not so much an attempt to socialize or alter the banks' structures as a genuine attempt to bring greater democracy to the decision-making process of the banks.

In early 1975 a committee was set up under the chairmanship of the former Minister of Finance, Mr Andreas Cappelen, to consider democratization of the Norwegian commercial banks. The committee accepted that the banks would continue to exist as independent and responsible financial institutions in a fairly decentralized banking system as they had always done. There was general agreement by the members of the committee that one of the organs of the bank should have public appointees as well as representatives of the shareholders. It was further generally agreed that the bank employees should also be represented on such a body.

It was decided to restructure the banks' boards of representatives to allow for public and employee representation and it was also decided to give more authority to the boards. Now known as supervisory councils, they can lay down guidelines for the activities of the banks, although day-to-day management and individual credit matters, and so on, are still in the hands of the bank managers.

The committee was split over how many public appointees there should be. A majority came out in favour of five-ninths of the members of the supervisory council being chosen by public bodies, three-ninths by the shareholders and one-ninth by the bank employees. The minority wanted three-ninths chosen by public bodies, five-ninths by the shareholders and one-ninth by the employees. Both sides agreed that the publicity chosen members should be appointed by the appropriately elected bodies. In the case of the national banks they would be appointed by the Storting (Parliament) and in the case of regionally based banks by the locally elected body — the county council.

To maintain contact with local conditions, the committee also recommended that a large bank with local branches should have a locally appointed member on the bank's regional management body. It was also agreed that employees, apart from being represented on the supervisory council, should have one member on the top management body of the bank and that he might have a permanent deputy. The committee also emphasized that the internal lines of cooperation within the banks should be strengthened.

The majority view in the committee was adopted when it came to legislature putting the committee's recommendations into effect. There is evidence to suggest that members of the Labour Government did not feel that a majority of publicly appointed representatives on the council was necessary and one senior member of the Labour Party even described the eventual legislation as an "ideological miscarriage".

The publicly appointed representatives will be chosen on the basis of the proportional representation of whatever assembly elects them and thus very often the supervisory council will have a non-socialist majority besides the shareholders' representatives.

The experience of having King-in-Council appointees on boards and in banks for some time has shown that political conflict has almost never arisen. As the Bank of Norway demonstrated recently, when banks are being recalcitrant to following laid-down policy, it has other devices to bring them to heel.

The non-socialist parties, however, regarded the legislation on bank democratization as the thin edge of the wedge and there were constant murmurings about its being one stage farther towards the nationalization of the banks. There is no evidence that the Government is contemplating such a course. The opposition parties would undoubtedly have repealed this legislation which was passed last summer if they had won last September's election.

The banks also retain their status as shareholding companies. It was agreed, however, that because the supervisory council would have a majority of publicly appointed members, shareholders should be allow redeem their share commission has been to determine the val such shares to be largely on the bank's over value and share demption will be limi a period of three year

A poll carried out time when the repor being discussed showe stantial public opposit any form of state con the banks. Not muc been heard since and now feel that the ment legislation was a window-dressing ex Perhaps it will throw light on the decision process and decreas picion about b secrecy.

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FINLAND

Discord in the wake of devaluation

by Kivinen

...is emerging from its ...winter of recession ...drunk as continued ...difficulties pound ...any signs of real ...ment. This has ...to be too much for ...ernment and trade ...and the country's ... decision-making ...into nervous con-

...esent phase of diffi- ...which has left the ...ght, the trade ...the employers and ...of Finland at odds, ...the aftermath of ...February devalua- ...Governor of the ...Finland, Mr Mauno ...made it clear that ...a devaluation of ...mark. The Govern- ...by another Social ...Mr Kalevi Sorsa. ...agree on the size ...nation. The Com- ...isters wanted no ... the Social ...no more than 5 ...combined with a ...package carrying ... of the Finance ...Mr Paul Paavela, ...non-Socialist mini- ...ted on 8 per cent. ...on-Socialists with ...per cent prevailed ...devaluation decision ...after a vote in the ...ment. The Govern- ...formed after that a ...Finnish false death. ...said immediately ...Government had re- ...a week later it was ...that the Government ...resigned after all, ...erce quarrel started ...rcare of the deva- ...which was aimed at ...g industry's compe- ...

...final irony in the 3 per cent difference in the devaluation percentage was that, because of other difficulties in currency markets, the value of the Finnmark fell by only 6 per cent.

In the aftercare quarrel the Bank of Finland wanted to stick to its strict fiscal and monetary policies. Mr Paavela voiced his rejected suitor feelings, but the Government decided after all to adopt his modified reflatory package, which includes borrowing from the Bank of Finland in order to finance tax cuts for the industries.

The Finnish equivalent of the TUC, SAK, could not stand aside any more looking at the steady fall in real earnings and it threatened widespread industrial action. Industry replied with a harsh and quick "no".

Growing pressure forced the Government and the Bank of Finland to bury their differences and start looking for compromises, but the outlook is that the decision making of the centre-left coalition Government will concentrate on next year's election and avoid difficult decisions.

After SAK's threat to stage a two-day general warning strike to get its share of the devaluation the Government and the employers bought peace by forwarding 1.5 per cent from the once-postponed wage increases from next January to this May. In addition the Government published a new reflationary package which included lowering the lending rate by one percentage point as well as other measures aimed at helping the industry. The Bank of Finland agreed to keep the Finmark devaluation to 5.5 to 6 per cent instead of the announced 8 per cent which did not come off.

This last-minute agreement between the SAK and the employers' organization, STK, was put together hastily and it was immediately criticized for too much generosity. It was enough, however, to avoid disturbances in the industry and preserve the Government coalition which was under considerable strain because of the strike threat.

Before this bout of spring fever the economic policies aimed at permanently elminating economic imbalances had shown some signs of success. Restoration of the external balance had high priority, and the serious 21 per cent growth in Finland's foreign debt in 1976 was reduced to less than 1 per cent last year.

Also in the fight against inflation the turn to the better had been marked. In 1977 the consumer price index rose by 12 per cent against an average of 8 per cent during the previous year, and during the last quarter of 1977 the year on year price on annual rate was reduced to only 4 per cent.

The strict economic policies led, however, to a rapid rise in unemployment. The average rate of unemployment was 6 per cent in 1977, and it is expected to rise this year. In February 200,000 Finns were out of work or on a forced leave. This is almost ten per cent of the labour force.

The improved balance of payments position allowed the Government to add some measures to its reflationary programme in December, 1977. The programme is aimed at reviving the production which has remained at the 1974 level and improve the employment level.

The OECD does not believe that the attempts to encourage investments will be successful. Industrial investments fell by 17 per cent in 1977, and a further decrease is forecast for this year.

Consumer prices will rise by roughly six per cent. The Government's reflationary measures will lower the unemployment not earlier than in the autumn. The OECD specialists do see, however, that a mildly expansionist policy is possible. The increase in public investments as well as consumption can be done without serious inflationary risks, the report says. Advance information from the Finnish Treasury forecast for 1978 shows that the Treasury is very much on the same lines as OECD.

The growth in unemployment slows down, and the production grows "at the most very little", Mr Timo Relander, one of the Treasury's leading civil servants, said in March. According to Mr Relander the rate of inflation will not be much slower in Finland than her competitors, but when the changes in exchange rates are taken into account Finland's competitiveness will improve considerably.

Mr Relander pointed out, like so many other independent observers, that abandoning the consistent economic policy line will lead rapidly to new difficulties.

The present nervousness was preceded with an unusually calm period in the internal and economic policies—unusual if one takes into account the difficulties the Finnish economy has encountered since 1974. The fear that the present recession can easily turn into a permanent phenomenon has only just entered Finnish discussion, and it has done much to worsen the nervousness of all partners in the economic decision-making.



Mr Esko Rekola, the budget minister (left), and Mr Johannes Virolainen, the Minister of Agriculture, look glum as the Prime Minister, Mr Kalevi Sorsa (right), announces an 8 per cent devaluation of the Finnmark in February.

Thaw in the winter of stringent monetary measures

by Donald Fields

This spring has brought a slight thaw in the three-year-long winter of stringent monetary measures imposed by the Bank of Finland, constitutionally the most independent of central banks.

On March 28, in an effort to head off a nationwide strike, the lef-centre four-party Government submitted an economic package including a cut in minimum lending rate to 7.25 per cent from May 1—the second reduction by one percentage point in seven months. In addition, the programme offers more tax relief on industrial investment, slightly boosts real disposable incomes, and calls for a Fmks700m (£90m) loan from the central bank to a central government bent on deficit financing.

According to a government statement: "The money market is easing with a strengthening in the exchange reserves." That recognizes the impressive inflow of foreign money after the February devaluation—by 8 per cent nominally, 5-6 per cent effectively—of the Finnmark. In early April reserves, four-fifths of them convertible, reached Fmks3,400m—though this included a standby facility drawn last November when the reserves almost completely dried up.

Interviewed for *The Times* on April 5, the Bank of Finland's Governor, Mr Mauno Koivisto, noted that a total 16 per cent devaluation during the past year had had a "fairly good" impact on Finland's competitive position. With strike threats abated, the industrial relations were "calm", inflationary pressures were lighter, leaving some room for manoeuvre.

Only six weeks before, central bank officials—shouldering a foreign debt touching 25 per cent of gdp, saddled with growing debt service ratios—had been full of foreboding as the Government constantly revised its borrowing requirement upwards. Jolted by a current account deficit of Fmks 8,000m (£1,020m) in 1975, they had prescribed bitter medicines, ensuring equal stringency on domestic and external money markets to prevent leakages from one to the other.

The bank, scrutinizing all applications, applied ever-stricter criteria to medium and long-range borrowing from abroad, and an import deposit scheme which petered out in 1977. On the home front banks which borrowed beyond fixed quotas incurred stiff penalty rates, and were subject to a limit in the call money market.

Statistics show the starkness of the domestic measures. From a basic interest of 8½ per cent, the penalty rate rises in steps to 25 per cent at the top when 170 per cent of the quota is reached. Rates in the call money market, covering the commercial, savings and cooperative banks' daily borrowing and depositing requirements, touched 30 per cent in 1975.

At one time total central bank financing touched Fmks 5,500m—almost up to the 295 per cent limit of borrowing on the combined credit quota limit of Fmks 1,900m.

No technical changes in this framework have accompanied the measures taken recently. But the banks have been paying back their debt to the central bank, thereby descending the penalty rate staircase and reducing call money rates to 10 per cent—with further falls to come. The balance achieved on current account has eased the strain on the reserves, and devaluation has quelled speculation against the currency.

Building up foreign exchange holdings to an unspecified target is now a central bank priority, although Finland is traditionally a low-reserve country.

At the same time, considerable rescheduling of the foreign debt is taking place as loans contracted after the oil crisis fall due and international capital flows are governed by a borrowers' market.

From assessing the contrasting effects of the harsh measures taken since Spring 1975—elimination of the trade deficit, falling inflation, and increasing competitiveness set against record unemployment, poor capacity use and profitability, and rock-bottom investment—bankers are anxious to know where the new relaxation will lead.

Should the slight release of the brakes have dangerous consequences Mr Koivisto has his options open: "The finance ministry agrees that if inflation rates and the current account start to deteriorate interest rates will be raised again. I am willing to move if expected." In addition, the Governor says that by the terms of his bank's planned loan to the Government the state will cut down its money reserve—"so the results are guaranteed".

Commercial banking circles have not warmed to the forthcoming reduction in lending and deposit rates (negotiations about which began on April 10). They believe an upswing in saving, recently in the doldrums because of inflation, is crucial to create new equity capital. The corner will be turned only when more revenue accrues from exports—and this may require extensive industrial restructuring despite the short and medium-term sacrifices entailed.

The recent adjustment in the monetary course begs the question why banks were prepared to pay swingeing penalty and day money rates. According to Mr Filip Pettersson, chairman of the Bank of Helsinki: "It is not a question of how much we have paid, but of how much we would have lost if we had not. If we had stuck to the quota, industrial profitability would have been lower, with lost business, more bankruptcies, and still higher unemployment."

Bankers in Scandinavia are obviously impressed with the Bank of Finland's determination. In Sweden the Government has been investing enormous amounts in grants and subsidies, with growing indebtedness. With its foreign debt reaching one half of annual gdp, Norway has rashly staked its future in oil, which is not gushing forth at the projected rate. Denmark has enrolled itself into the crash course in self-denial—with fewer results to show so far than Finland.

Within Finland the autonomous position of the central bank—subordinate to Parliament and not to the Government, part of the system of checks and balances—has aroused widespread debate. Broadly speaking, the left wants to restrict its freedom, the right to ensure that it remains a countervailing force to administrations with a strong socialist presence.

The paradox is that Mr Koivisto—less doctrinaire than many party colleagues—is a Social Democrat and a former Prime Minister. He observes that "governments have tended to leave decisions to us" (undoubtedly the harsh ones). But referring to a change of law in 1970 which prohibited Cabinet ministers from serving as bank supervisors, he concludes: "Our independence is perhaps too big: better ties with the Cabinet are required".

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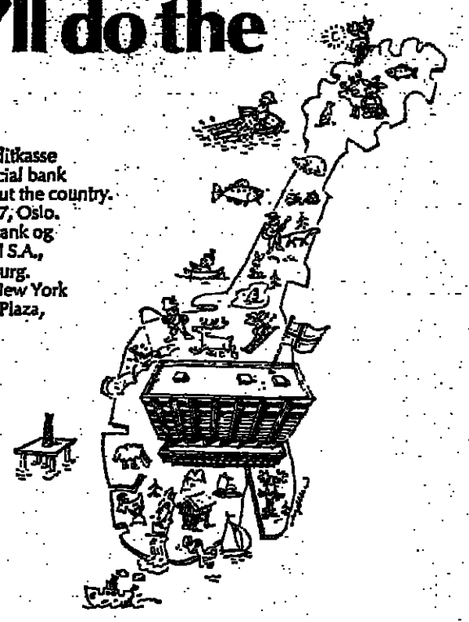
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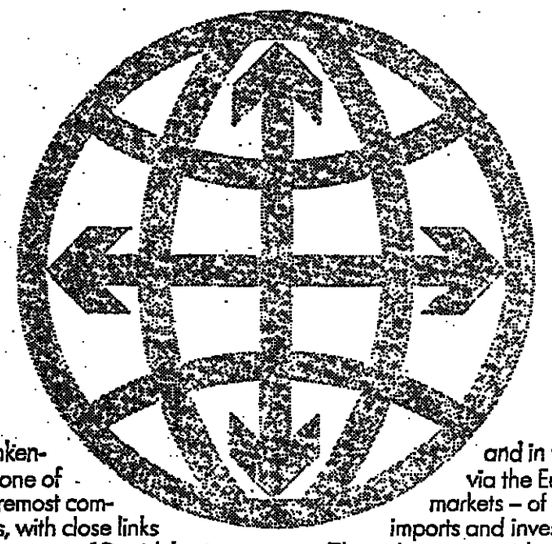
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MAN IN WOOL

1977/78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
BRITISH FUNDS						
104¾	97¾	Treas 10½% 1978	100¾	..	10.422	7.247
100¾	90	Exch 5½% 1976-78	99¾	..	5.044	6.987
107	98¼	Treas 11½% 1979	102	+1/16	11.172	7.867
97¼	84	Treas 3½% 1979	98¼	+¼	3.141	6.357
98¾	85¾	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	96¼	+¼	4.415	7.020
106	97	Treas 10½% 1979	101¼	+¼	10.307	9.141
97½	84¼	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95¾	+¼	3.661	6.458
108¾	87	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	99¼	+¼	9.067	9.436
105¼	88¾	Treas 9½% 1980	100¼	+¼	9.488	9.441
96	83¼	Treas 3½% 1977-80	92¾	+¼	3.768	7.123
99¼	83¾	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	94¾	+¼	5.533	7.879
112¾	96¾	Exch 13% 1980	106¼	+¼	12.238	10.193
108¾	92¼	Treas 11½% 1981	103	+¼	11.164	10.205
94¼	77	Treas 3½% 1979-81	88¼	..	3.922	7.603
104	86	Treas 9¾% 1981	98¾	+¼	9.936	10.096
97¾	85	Exch 8¼% 1981	95	..	8.685	10.139
110¾	97¾	Exch 9½% 1981	98	..	9.694	10.234
92¾	80	Exch 3% 1981	86¾	+¼	3.454	7.520
113¾	98¾	Exch 12¾% 1981	106¼	..	12.001	10.607
100¾	83¾	Treas 8½% 1980-82	95¾	+¼	8.924	10.046
93¾	72¾	Treas 3% 1982	84¾	+¼	3.565	7.884
119¾	101¼	Treas 14% 1982	110¼	..	12.698	10.712
98¾	92¾	Treas 8¾% 1982	93	+¼	8.871	10.345
103¾	93¾	Exch 9¾% 1982	99¾	+¼	9.686	10.533
96¾	82¾	Exch 8¾% 1983	93¾	+¼	9.338	10.536
87¾	80¾	Exch 3% 1983	80¾	+¼	3.710	7.818
114¼	95¾	Treas 12% 1983	105¾	+¼	11.388	10.563
101¾	95¾	Treas 9½% 1983	97	+¼	9.789	10.597
95	72¾	Fund 5½% 1982-84	84¼	+¼	6.600	9.309
99¾	77¾	Treas 8¾% 1984-86	92¾	+¼	9.449	10.349
87¾	67	Fund 6½% 1985-87	79¼	+¼	8.156	9.980
93¾	68¾	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	84	+¼	9.425	10.723
73¾	49¾	Trans 3% 1978-88	62¼	+¼	4.859	8.848
75¾	54¾	Treas 5% 1986-89	66	+¼	7.583	10.087
120¾	90¾	Treas 13% 1990	107¾	+¼	12.464	12.294
93¾	67¾	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	82¾	+¼	10.355	11.376
111	90¾	Treas 11¾% 1991	98¾	+¼	12.936	13.248
72¾	54	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	65¾	+¼	8.823	10.808
117	86¾	Treas 12¾% 1992	104¼	+¼	12.366	12.353
96¾	86¾	Treas 10% 1992	80¾	+¼	11.737	12.240
113	89¾	Exch 12¼% 1992	99¾	+¼	12.330	12.578
115¾	84¾	Treas 12½% 1993	102¾	+¼	12.379	12.597
77¾	51¾	Fund 6% 1993	62¾	+¼	9.649	11.205
126	96	Treas 13¾% 1993	112¾	..	12.090	11.731
127¾	99	Treas 14½% 1994	114	+¼	12.942	12.712
114¼	94¾	Exch 12½% 1994	100¾	+¼	12.632	12.635
95¾	66¾	Treas 9% 1994	78¾	+¼	11.365	11.906
110¾	97¾	Treas 12% 1995	96¾	+¼	12.456	12.556
51¾	32¾	Gas 3% 1990-95	45¾	..	6.634	9.890
91¾	86¾	Exch 10¼% 1995	86¾	+¼	12.091	12.406
119¾	87¾	Treas 12¼% 1995	100¾	+¼	12.803	12.561
91¾	67	Treas 9% 1992-96	78¾	+¼	11.694	12.073
133¾	107¾	Treas 15¼% 1996	116¾	+¼	13.025	12.803
123¾	89¾	Exch 13¼% 1996	103¾	+¼	12.684	12.622
50	22	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	44¾	..	6.802	9.462
121	87¾	Treas 13¼% 1997	107¾	+¼	12.712	12.647
98¾	87¾	Exch 10½% 1997	87¾	+¼	12.175	12.396
89¾	63¾	Treas 8¾% 1997	76¾	+¼	11.576	12.017
72¾	51	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	61¾	+¼	10.892	11.712
135¾	103¾	Treas 15½% 1998	120¾	+¼	12.980	12.795
96¾	66¾	Treas 9½% 1999	83	+¼	11.784	12.068
93¾	84¾	Treas 10½% 1999	85¾	+¼	12.193	12.388
43¾	27¾	Fund 3½% 1999-04	37¾	..	9.469	10.730
81¾	57¾	Treas 8% 2002-06	69¾	+¼	11.560	11.767
59¾	40¾	Treas 5½% 2008-12	49¾	+¼	11.275	11.531
80	53¾	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	66¾	+¼	11.612	11.698
38¾	26¾	Consols 4%	33¾	+¼	12.203	..
38¾	23¾	War Ln 3½%	34¾	+¼	10.833	..
39¾	29¾	Conv 3½%	35¾	+¼	9.978	..
29¾	20¾	Treas 3%	24¾	+¼	12.302	..
24¾	17¾	Consols 2½%	21¾	+¼	11.748	..
24	17¾	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	20¾	+¼	12.193	..

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ealey caution on further ntribution to 4½ pc owth strategy for EEC

...ichael Hornsby
...urg, April 17

...will not be able to ... any further stimula... economy until after ...d economic summit in ...July 16 and 17, and ...n if other factors such ...balance of payments, ...upply growth and the ...wage settlements, are ...le.

...according to senior ...sources, is the mes... Mr Denis Healey, the ...r of the Exchequer, ...to M Francois-Xavier ...the EEC Commissioner ...omic Affairs, when he ...again later this month ...beginning of a tour of ...itals.

...urpose of M Ortoli's ...n was approved here ...EEC finance ministers, ...assess what contribu... individual member states ...ably make to a co... expansion of the col... Community economy ...hites agreed by heads ...ment in Copenhagen ...7 and 8.

...agreed then that the ...whole should aim to ...annual rate of growth ...er cent by mid-1979, ...with expected growth ...t of no more than 3 ...and possibly as little

...gh this represented a ...wn of earlier growth targets, it was still regarded as over-ambitious by Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

Bonn's scepticism about the realism of the 4.5 per cent target was reinforced here today by Herr Hans Matthöfer, the German Finance Minister, who said that it could only be achieved if the German economy were to grow next year by 6 per cent, and that was "simply an illusion".

The French, Dutch and Belgian ministers, however, all strongly supported Mr Healey in urging the importance of achieving the growth target, which is estimated to be the minimum required merely to prevent the number of unemployed in the EEC expanding beyond the present level of about six million.

M Ortoli is to report on the outcome of his soundings to the finance ministers at their next meeting on May 22. It is considered unlikely, however, that the German attitude, acknowledged to be the key to the EEC's growth prospects, will have changed by then.

Bonn has insisted all along that it needs time to assess the effects of the expansionary measures taken at the beginning of the year before even contemplating any further stimulatory action.

The Germans contend, however, that other EEC countries, which provide 40 per cent of the German export market, do have some room for expansion in the meantime.

Senior Treasury sources made clear today that Britain saw the main monetary problem as being the relationship between the dollar, the Deutsche mark and the yen. A purely EEC arrangement for linking Community currencies closer together could at best make only a marginal contribution to lessening the turbulence on the world's exchange markets.

In discussion today of the position to be adopted by the EEC at the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund in Mexico City on April 29 and 30, Mr Healey made it abundantly clear that he and Mr Callaghan see the IMF as the most hopeful forum for tackling the disruptive influence of the dollar.

British sources believe that agreement could be reached at the annual meeting of the IMF in September on the creation of substitution account through which dollars could be exchanged for the reserve assets known as special drawing rights, thus reducing the reserve role of the American currency.

Mr Healey supported this plan strongly and apparently received considerable backing from other finance ministers.

It was agreed that the EEC would support an increase in the interest rate on SDRs from 60 per cent to 80 per cent at the interim committee meeting.

Blumenthal trip clouded by report of Carter rift

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 17

Mr Michael Blumenthal will hold a series of discussions with foreign leaders in Europe next week against a background of increasing American press reports that his relationship with President Carter is severely strained.

According to these reports the Treasury Secretary was deeply angered by the President's decision last week to name Mr Robert Strauss, the special American trade representative, to the additional post of special spokesman for the Administration on inflation matters.

Further, Mr Blumenthal is thought by some observers here to feel that his position has been weakened by the President's decision to place Dr Henry Owen in overall charge of coordinating the Administration's pre-summit international economic policies.

Mr Blumenthal flies to Vienna next week for meetings of the Asian Development Bank, and then goes to Brussels on April 26 and 27 for talks with Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission.

It is quite possible that he will once again hold private discussions in Europe with top officials from Middle East oil-producing countries.

It would not be surprising if Mr Blumenthal also participated in a private and informal meeting of the Group of Five finance ministers from the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany and France.

Such a meeting took place almost exactly one year ago before an interim committee conference of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. He will be flying direct from Europe to Mexico City at the end of next week for another such IMF conference.

Any strains that might exist between Mr Blumenthal, Mr Strauss and Mr Carter, may well be aired today at Camp David, Maryland, during informal discussions that the President is holding with his top Administration officials at his country retreat.

For Mr Blumenthal the real problem is how to be seen publicly to enjoy the full confidence of the President.

Rumours about his lack of strong influence on Mr Carter have circulated in Washington ever since he took office.

At first he was seen as being overshadowed by Mr Bert Lance, the former budget director. After Mr Lance resigned it has frequently appeared that Mr Blumenthal has had far less influence on economic matters than has Mr Strauss and Mr Stuart Eizenstat, the assistant to the President for domestic affairs and policy.

The *Washington Post* last week reported that Mr Blumenthal was surprised by the President's announcement that Mr Strauss would be the spokesman on inflation issues, and today the *Wall Street Journal* reported that relations between the Treasury chief and the White House were "severely strained".

British Steel plans to spend £30m on modernization at two plants

By Peter Hill and
Ronald Kershaw

Investment of £22m in new facilities designed to impose the quality of steel produced at its Templeborough works at Rotherham which will involve about 500 redundancies has been approved by the British Steel Corporation.

Another BSC decision announced yesterday is to invest £8m in new plant and equipment at its Stockbridge works, near Sheffield, to meet growing market demands for stainless and carbon steel strip for razor blades and to "maintain our dominant position" in the world market.

The Templeborough decision—the first major expenditure decision since the recent Government White Paper on the future of the corporation—will involve the installation of continuous casting facilities which will lead to the closure of the plant's billet mill in 1981-82.

It is expected that about 500 jobs will disappear when the new facilities are fully commissioned, but the corporation said that most of these were expected to be accounted for by natural wastage.

Decisions on the investment followed a lengthy period of consultations between management and workers at the plant, which employs about 4,500.

The new investment is in line with the aims of the White Paper and will lead to a small reduction in liquid steel capacity but there will be improvements in productivity, quality and manufacturing costs.

However, the future of some of the older works which the state steel undertaking is planning to close down as part of its overall capacity and manning reduction strategy is to be the subject of further parliamentary discussion. Mr Edward Taylor, shadow Scottish Secretary, is to press the Government to allow private industry to step in and develop the steelworks on the closure list. This move follows reports that German and British consortia want to invest in BSC steelworks.

There is also some interest in the giant Hunterston site, where development has been delayed indefinitely because of the steel industry's present crisis.

Yesterday Mr Taylor tabled a question to Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, urging him to "give a general direction to the BSC to cooperate with private industrialists with plans to engage in steel investment or to take over and operate existing steel plants which the corporation is unable to undertake from its own resources".

Mr Taylor said: "If private interests believe that they can successfully undertake steel projects which the BSC cannot undertake themselves, it would clearly be wrong in the present employment situation to thwart them.

"The private plans, while not specific, are certainly persistent and it might help to bring them forward if the Government would make a clear and categorical statement that they would cooperate with and not oppose any new significant steel venture."

At Stockbridge, new cold rolling, heat treatment and slitting plant and re-organization of the product flow line will involve an increase, as yet unspecified, in the number of jobs at Stockbridge.

The BSC supplies more than 50 per cent of the world market, selling to principal razor blademakers like Wilkinson, Gillette, and Schick.

White Paper attacked: Many Labour supporters will see the White Paper on the BSC as a partial withdrawal from the nationalization hopes of the party's constitution, according to Mr Bill Sirs, general secretary of the largest steel union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Writing in his union's journal, he says that in the not too distant future steel consumers, too, may well view the White Paper as "an economic blunder of major proportions when they are forced to secure their steel supplies from abroad".

EEC paves way for liberalized insurance

From Our Own Correspondent
Luxembourg, April 17

Finance ministers of the EEC today made an important step towards the creation of a common market in insurance by agreeing in principle on new regulations enabling companies from different member states to conclude co-insurance contracts covering large non-life risks.

Co-insurance is the term used when several insurers combine to cover a risk considered too great for any one firm. Each insurance company is liable only for that part of the risk for which it has accepted a commitment, thus spreading the burden of cover.

At present some EEC member states permit co-insurance only by firms located on their own territory, thus precluding insurers established in other Community countries from participating in such contracts. These restrictions will have to be abolished within two years of formal adoption of the new co-insurance directive.

Mr Knud Heinesen, the Danish finance minister, who chaired today's meeting, said afterwards that he expected final agreement in the near future, probably at the May meeting of finance ministers, after some technical points had been clarified by legal experts.

Today's agreement of principle was particularly gratifying to Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who represented Britain at the meeting. British officials said the liberalization of co-insurance should open up lucrative opportunities for British insurers.

The co-insurance directive covers most forms of direct insurance other than life assurance, but only where the size of the risks to be covered necessitate more than one insurer taking part. It does not, therefore, apply to such types of cover as accident and sickness insurance or third-party liability for car drivers.

Mr Healey and his colleagues also made useful progress on a directive providing for freedom of establishment for life insurance companies, and it is hoped that they will be able to approve this at their June meeting.

Another new directive discussed today, on freedom to provide services in the field of indemnity insurance (other than co-insurance) is making much slower progress, and agreement is not expected for another year at the earliest.

The Government and the British insurance industry have frequently expressed their dismay over the slow progress towards opening the EEC insurance market, from which Britain stands to gain more than any other member state.

British insurers' earnings from the EEC are still only a fraction of those from the rest of the world, and this is attributed mainly to the tight restrictions imposed by some member countries on insurance business. A stronger internal EEC market, the British argue, would also make the Community more effective in competition against large Japanese and American rivals.

ssure on rers ift rates

Whitmore
Correspondent

...sharp increase in ...interest rates in the ...kets yesterday in... ...ure on the banks to raise the cost ...ans.

...e and three-months ...ing the banks 7¼ and ...pectively in the ...kets, the banks' base ...te key to overdraft ...ay look significantly ...e at 6½ per cent.

...ll the big banks would ...o see this week's ...make-up" day behind ...would also like to ...ether the Bank of ...minimum lending ...ng to rise farther this ...re making their move, ...ll be that yesterday's ...of rates will encour... to make at least an ...move rather more

...hipley, which yester... ...its base rate from ...er cent, gave a warn... ...In view of the un...look for interest rates ...the Budget, it might ...ay to make further ...the bank's base rate ...

...cial Editor, page 27

Most pay settlements 'within the guidelines'

By Malcolm Brown

Most pay settlements are keeping within the guidelines laid down by the Government, employers' leaders said yesterday.

Nearly 85 per cent of pay settlements notified to the Confederation of British Industry's data bank in the 36 weeks since the end of phase two have been made at or below 10 per cent.

Announcing this yesterday, the confederation said that since the beginning of August the pattern of principal settlements had remained "remarkably consistent with the vast majority keeping within the Government guidelines".

The confederation thinks it likely that the final months of the present bargaining round will keep to this trend.

An analysis of settlements by the confederation shows that one in four have widened differentials or corrected anomalies, and one in three have included consolidation of one or both of the pay policy supplements.

Of the remainder above the government guidline of 10 per cent most will increase employment costs by only just over 10 per cent.

The confederation says that in the first 36 weeks it has been notified of settlements involving nearly half of the estimated collective bargaining population.

Information on claims covered almost 12 million employees. The number of settlements notified was 1,056, covering just over 6 million employees, and about 360 productivity agreements were notified, covering just under 700,000 employees.

Information on the size of claims suggests little change in pattern since the end of phase two. Well over a third of claims would increase employment costs by more than 30 per cent if met in full.

Nearly all companies have stuck to the 12-month rule. The opportunity for introducing productivity agreements before the annual settlement date appears to have been a significant factor in this.

Companies have been sparing in the details they have given on productivity agreements, but on the available evidence about half the schemes are expected to yield between 1 and 5 per cent on earnings and a further two-fifths between 6 and 10 per cent.

Finance chief resigns from British Leyland

By Edward Townsend

Mr Gerry Wright, director of finance for British Leyland, has become the latest of the company's senior executives to resign. BL declined to reveal the circumstances of Mr Wright's departure, and said that it was for "personal reasons".

A close associate of Mr Wright, who has been with Leyland for 10 years, said he had not left under a cloud nor had there been any policy disagreements. It is understood, however, that Mr Wright does not have another job at present.

He is the twelfth top executive to leave BL since the arrival of Mr Michael Edwardes as chairman last November. Three of them have found posts with Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, one of Leyland's major component suppliers.

Mr Wright, who is 52, worked for English Electric, Ford and AEI before joining BL as finance director for the truck and bus division in 1968. From 1972-74 he was deputy managing director of Leyland South Africa and in 1974-75 was appointed controller of corporate finance.

In 1975 he became director of finance, planning and control and, on the arrival of Mr Edwardes, was appointed director of finance.

Mr Wright was not a member of the British Leyland main board, but sat on the advisory board with the heads of the operating companies.



Mr Wright: Twelfth top executive to leave.

BL also announced yesterday that Mr Pat Lowry, director of personnel administration, was to become non-executive chairman of SP Industries, formerly the special products division, and Mr David Andrews was appointed non-executive chairman of British Leyland International. Mr Edwardes holds a similar position as head of BL Cars and a chairman for the commercial vehicle company has yet to be announced.

£8m issue by Morgan Grenfell

By Ronald Pullen

More accustomed to raising money for other people, Morgan Grenfell, the City merchant bank, yesterday announced it was seeking to raise cash on its own behalf.

The 1-for-4 rights issue will raise £8.2m and the proceeds will be used to support the bank's rapid expansion

Shareholders are being offered the choice of subscribing for £1 ordinary shares at 275p or the "A" shares, which carry a higher fixed dividend of 11.2p a share, at 300p—or a mixture of both.

As a public unlisted company, Morgan Grenfell has not had to issue a full rights document and the shares are being issued in line with the current price at which they change hands. This puts a value on the group, after the rights issue, of £42.2m.

The two major shareholders—J. P. Morgan Overseas Capital Corporation, part of the United States investment house J. P. Morgan, and the insurance brokers Willis Faber—which own 55.7 per cent of the equity, have indicated they will take up their rights in full.

Other shareholders accounting for 24 per cent of the shares have also said they will subscribe for their rights. The other 20 per cent of the new capital will be taken up by three institutions which have recently purchased shares at the issue. These are Prudential Assurance, the Friends Provident and one of the Touche Remnant Trusts.

Financial Editor, page 27

Montfort
(KNITTING MILLS LIMITED)

...points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. M. I. Mukin, to the report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1977.

...roup turnover showed a further increase of ...er 18% compared with the previous year.

...verseas sales were 36% up and exports now ...count for over 15% of Group turnover.

...ogress is being made in improving perform... ...ce of less profitable sections. A most ...couraging feature was the turn-round in the ...anded Sales Division to show a useful profit ...r 1977.

...icks factories remained busy throughout, ...aking their full contribution, and a higher profit ...m this Division seems assured for 1978.

...ovided there is no general downturn in trade, ...are optimistic that the Group can maintain ...adly progress in the future.

...p Results	1977	1976
...p turnover	£9,210,722	£7,801,414
...fits	£1,434,703	£1,050,749
...before taxation	£318,160	£323,512
...after taxation	£184,059	£156,088
...ends per share	3.490p	3.125p
...ings per share	7.989p	6.752p

...EED EXECUTIVE LIMITED

...ecord Year"...

...rman, Alec Reed, announcing record profits for the ...r the year ended 31st December, 1977, reported ...the recovery had continued into 1978 and a very ...ny first quarter's trading had been enjoyed.

...vidend of 1.64 pence per share is recommended by ..., which will give a total distribution for the year of ...ce per share (4.95 pence per share prior to the ...tion issue), the maximum permissible under the ...inflation legislation.

...or the last Two Years:

...Turnover	Profit before Tax	Profit after Tax	Dividends	Earnings per Share
£000	£000	£000		
15,225	1,060	501	173	7·95p
11,291	436	183	105	2·90p

Retail sales advance likely after slight monthly drop

By David Blake

Retail sales fell slightly in volume last month according to provisional figures released by the Department of Trade. But the indications are that the figure for the first quarter of the year was on average 1.5 per cent higher than in the final quarter of 1977.

Anecdocal evidence from the retail trade itself suggests that after experiencing a severe hiccup in the first few weeks of March, the retail trade is making significant advances again. Increased consumer spending, financed in part by Budget tax cuts, is expected to be one of the main motors of economic growth during the rest of 1978.

Movements in the retail sales index are traditionally erratic, but its course over the past few months tends to confirm the Treasury's picture of steady if unexciting increase in the volume of business.

Earnings have been moving ahead faster than prices over the past few months, which has given consumers more money to spend. So far, however, they seem to be cautious with their new-found (or to be more precise, rediscovered) affluence.

Savings have risen to take 16.1 per cent of disposable income in the final quarter of 1977.

The latest figures give no support to those who feel that even before the Budget stimulus the economy was starting to expand rapidly of its own accord. Total volume of retail sales is still below the level reached in the final quarter of 1976, and its progress this year has been a case of two steps forward one step back.

Table page 26

Rugby Portland scheme to buy up non-voting shares

By Bryan Appleyard

Rugby Portland Cement proposes to join the list of major companies ending the division between non-voting and voting shares.

The board is to put an unusual scheme to ordinary shareholders, which involves buying out the holders of the 32.4 million participating non-voting shares in the company by issuing seven new voters for every 10 non-voters. The same terms are to be offered to holders of 1.9 million A shares in a subsidiary, Charles Nelson & Co.

The company says the present capital structure is "not in the best interest of the future development of the company".

Mr J. R. Pryor, the finance director, commented that the new structure would also make accounting for inflation under the Current Cost Accounting guidelines significantly easier.

Under the old system, the profits attributable to non-voting shares were calculated as 12.5 per cent of the pre-tax profits. This meant 22 per cent of after-tax attributable profits were allocated to them in the latest set of results.

Ordinary shareholders are being asked to vote for the issue of 22.7 million new shares, representing a 32 per cent dilution of the equity. To offset part of the effect of this, the board has forecast a 12 per cent dividend increase in the current year, and non-voting holders are to receive a special 3.03p gross per share payment to compensate for an initial reduction in income.

Some major companies still with non-voting shares are: GUS, Decca, Acrow, Gestetner and Airfix.

Financial Editor, page 27

Report on bank charges to be published today

The Price Commission report on bank charges will be published today. It is the result of the first major sectoral investigation from the new-style commission under Mr Charles Williams, a former merchant banker.

The clearing banks have convinced the commission of the soundness of their case for an increase in money transmission charges. But the banks will not be allowed to raise charges by the full amount necessary to make up for the inroads which inflation has made on operating expenses.

It is likely, however, that the banks will be allowed to charge for services that have hitherto been provided free.

The pro-forma inquiry form from the commission, however, illustrates that the terms of the investigation were widely drawn.

In particular, the commission has been concerned about the apparent subsidization of the borrower by the depositor.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 191.83+0.65
The FT index: 446.7−0.7

Rises

Anglo Am Ind	10p to 520p	MIM Hldgs	9p to 186p
Blackwood Hdg	9p to 85p	Nthgate Explor	8p to 320p
Brit Leyland	3p to 26p	Peko Wallsend	20p to 467p
Change Wares	2p to 22p	Rennies Cons	4p to 58p
Foseco Min	10p to 131p	Rio Tinto Zinc	7p to 196p
Geevor Tin	8p to 128p	Shell	9p to 514p
Hamersley	13p to 193p	Tiger Oats	15p to 565p

Falls

Amal Metal	10p to 287p	Ocean Trans	6p to 118p
Blyvoors	7p to 301p	Richards & Wall	5p to 76p
Durban Rood	23p to 157p	Sherman S	1p to 121p
Elsburg Gold	7p to 97p	Textured Jersey	2p to 21p
Guinness Peat	8p to 200p	Tilbury Cont	22p to 246p
Harmony	27p to 301p	Winkelhaak	30p to 644p
Lane P Grp	3p to 53p	Western Areas	9p to 173p

Sterling fell half a cent to $1.8515. The effective exchange rate index was at 61.7.
Gold lost $4 an ounce to $174.375.
SDR-$ was 1.23350 on Monday, while SDR-£ was 0.666865.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1451.0 (previous 1442.9).

Equities were subdued.

Gilt-edged securities gained half a point.

Dollar premium 115.25 per cent (effective rate 52.33 per cent).

Reports pages 30 and 31

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.61
Austria Sch	28.75	26.75
Belgium Fr	61.50	58.00
Canada $	2.18	2.11
Denmark Kr	10.77	10.27
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.70
France Fr	8.75	8.35
Germany Dm	3.95	3.73
Greece Dr	69.75	65.75
Hongkong $	8.90	8.45
Italy Lr	1650.00	1565.00
Japan Yn	430.00	405.00
Netherlands Gld	4.21	3.98
Norway Kr	10.28	9.83
Portugal Esc	78.00	73.00
S Africa Rd	2.05	1.90
Spain Pes	151.75	144.75
Sweden Kr	8.85	8.45
Switzerland Fr	3.68	3.46
US $	1.90	1.84
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.00	35.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Business appointments	29	Blackwood Hodge	26	Royal Insurance	29
Appointments vacant	12-15	Gibbons Dudley	25	Bank of Scotland	28
Wall Street	31	Montfort	25	Preliminary Announcements:	
Bank Base Rates Table	31	Provident Financial	30	Dreamland Electrical	28
Annual Statements:		Reed Executive	25	London United Investors	30

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- Group sales exceed £50 million for first time
- Capital expenditure an all time high at £6 million

Copies of the Report & Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, P.O. Box 19, Dudley, West Midlands DY3 2AQ.

Refractories, Building Products, Engineering, Industrial Estates

Shipowners ordering abroad unlikely to qualify for UK aid

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

Government aid for British shipping will almost certainly exclude help for British owners over ships built abroad.

Whitehall's view is that where an owner cannot meet repayments on tankers and bulk carriers built, for example, in Japan, it is a problem for the Japanese rather than the British authorities.

That view differs sharply from Norway's, where government aid is proposed for slump-hit owners wherever their ships were built, and could be serious for some British owners.

Of 10.7 million tons delivered to the United Kingdom flag in the past four years, more than twice as much—7.3 million compared to 3.4 million—was built abroad than at home.

Under section 10 of the Industry Act help can be given relatively simply and quickly to owners unable to keep up payments on British-built ships. But help over foreign-built ships might require new legislation, and ministers are not enthusiastic about seeking it.

This reflects not only a primary preoccupation with British shipbuilding, but also the view that "helping the Japanese is not a proper use of British taxpayers' money".

The General Council of British Shipping, split by shipowner disagreement over whether aid should or should not be sought from the Government, remained tight-lipped on current discussions yesterday.

"Informa ltalks are continuing, but no request for aid has beeten made in respect of ships built at home or abroad", a spokesman said.

Only a handful of owners are in difficulties so far, and some are already talking privately to the Department of Trade.

But before giving help ministers want a set of guidelines which would apply to any owner applying should the number grow over the next few months.

Talks with the industry on preparing these guidelines are inhibited by the fact that in the department's view, "the industry has no position."



Sixth world conference of retailers.—Left to right: Mr A. L. Trotter, vice-president, international division, National Retail Merchants' Association; Mr Richard Weir, director, Retail Consortium; Mr Denis Greensmith, managing director, Lewis/Selfridge group; Mr Dell; Mr Herbert Strawbridge, chairman, NRMA; Mr Godber; Mr James R. Williams, president, NRMA.

Retailers 'major free trade force'

A warning that on open world trading system will crumble further unless ways can be found of stimulating international economic growth was sounded by Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade yesterday. Speaking at the opening of the sixth world conference of retailers in London, Mr Dell said that retailers have a direct interest in the struggle against import curbs.

Roughly 20 per cent of both Britain's exports and imports are of finished retail goods, he said. Retailers are important arbiters of international trade through their influence on consumer taste and demand. Through the extent of their independence of governments over what they buy and sell, they are a major force for free trade.

Restating his long-standing opposition to trade restrictions, Mr Dell said that the Government was committed to further tariff reductions through its support of the multilateral trade negotiations now going on in Geneva.

However, the roles governing world trade needed to be adapted to take account of the "probability that at best the 1980s will be a more difficult period of world economic history than, say, the 1950s and 1960s.

Mr Joseph Godber, chairman of the Retail Consortium which represents British retailers and is a co-sponsor with the National Retail Merchants Association, called for more encouragement from the Government for retailers, particularly in fiscal discrimination.

Total retail sales in 1977 were £37,000m, an increase of £5,000m over 1976. Distribution interests, of which retailing represents a very high proportion, amount to 10 per cent of our gross domestic product. Retailers employ one in 10 of the workforce and two in 10 of all school-leavers. The sectors' contribution to exports through buying by tourists also continues to expand.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Commodities reserves strategy

From Mr P. Collins

Sir, Lord Seebohm (April 12) advocates the use of part of the North Sea oil revenues to create reserves of essential imported raw materials. He argues that such reserves would both help to counteract inflation and ensure continuity of supplies to British users. However, the potential benefits of such reserves — if handled wisely—are very much greater than this, for the chronic instability of primary commodity prices is at the very heart of the cycle of boom and slump in the world economy.

With this in mind, Mr L. St Clare Grondona has, for several decades, urged HMG to establish national reserves of the widest practicable range of imported durable basic commodities; and in *Economic Stability is Attainable*, the most recent of his books on this theme, he describes a system for operating such stockpiles in a manner that would introduce the maximum degree of stability into world markets with the minimum of interference. Apropos this book, Peter Jay, when your Economics Editor, after treating of the many abortive attempts to counteract world inflation, wrote this (under the heading "Snatching Stability out of the Jaws of Chaos"):

"Into this confusion of panicky reflexes, it is an unmitigated pleasure to welcome a thoroughly coherent, fully worked out and long matured set of strategic proposals which could at one and the same time restore the initiative to Britain and set our own and the world's economy back on the path to stability and openness. Mr Grondona has been perfecting and adapting his scheme for stabilizing world commodity prices — and so currencies, whose values are ultimately related to commodity prices—for nearly 50 years. . . . Here is the chance for Britain not merely to propose, but unilaterally to put in practice just such an internationally benign arrangement." (April 3, 1975)

And, shortly afterwards, you printed a letter from Sir David Barran which concluded: "All who seek a basis for well-founded hope for a better order will find it in *Economic Stability is Attainable*, which fully warrants that title."

Mr Grondona's proposals have been praised and endorsed by numerous of the most eminent economists, parliamentarians, businessmen and journalist, and I would strongly support Lord Seebohm's advocacy of national commodity reserves—provided that they were operated according to the rules put forw Mr Grondona. The rem respite given to this c by North Sea oil is the opportunity for us to ta initiative that is so im for ourselves and, pote for the whole world.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK COLLINS,
Imperial College,
Department of
Management Science,
South Kensington, SW7.

From Mr F. F. Wolff

Sir, I refer to Lord Se letter, in your publica April 12.

I am entirely in ag with his remarks on th lishment of a world co centre in London. The ment should not proc any longer, because the benefits it would bring United Kingdom are qu siderable. As sure a follows day, a centre set up in one of th capitals — very p Brussels, and this coun lose all the invisible i which it can ill-afford.

Yours faithfully,
F. F. WOLFF, Chairma
Rudolf Wolff & Co Lt
Knollys House,
11 Byward Street,
London EC3R 5ED.
April 14.

Defence of Australia's tariff levels

From the Australian Minister for Special Trade Representations

Sir, I refer to the article by Michael Hornsby in the April 7 issue of *The Times* dealing with Australian and New Zealand trading problems with the EEC.

Overall, Mr Hornsby's presentation seemed to me fair and reasonable. I should like, however, to make a few observations on the question of relative levels of tariffs.

Mr Hornsby states that Australia's tariffs on industrial goods "average as much as 30 per cent" compared with "9 per cent average" for the EEC. In fact official Gatt calculations based on tariff rates as at January, 1973, provide a simple average figure of 18.4 per cent for Australia compared with 8.1 per cent for the EEC.

Since that time Australian tariffs have been the subject of a 25 per cent across-the-board reduction together with a number of lesser modifications. When these are taken into account the overall average level of Australian tariffs could now be stated to be around 12 to 14 per cent.

It is important to note that the Gatt figures compare only tariffs on industrial products; the comparison moves further in Australia's favour if agriculture is included. The equivalent *ad valorem* tariff levels in the EEC are about 100 per cent for wheat, 150 per cent for sugar, in excess of 200 per cent for beef and cheese and some 300 per cent for butter and skim milk powder.

Even in the case of industrial tariffs the actual magnitude may not accurately measure the degree of protection afforded. The EEC maintains tariffs of less than 10 per cent on first stage processed raw materials (in some cases even less than 5 per cent) but because of the nature of the products these relatively low tariffs often effectively block trade.

On the other hand Australia maintains relatively high tariffs on certain sensitive items. Nevertheless, in respect of these items, imports are still able to maintain a significant share of the market.

The case of motor vehicles is relevant. Imported motor vehicles still account for some 25 per cent of the Australian market.

In general, and as Mr Hornsby points out, maintains that the onl cal measure of the d protection afforded by is the amount of trat flows over it. On this comparison Australia very well indeed.

None of this is to c Australia maintains sc tariffs in particularly sectors. As observed Hornsby, we have also quired, in a difficult situation, to provide t temporary assistance f products such as shoe and motor vehicles. also fair to recall th half of Australia's ir industrial products co enter the country duty that only a small pro total imports are subj form of quantitative r or emergency restrain

Australia remains a porter of industrial *In per capita* terms $US560 per annum, with $US200 for the the United States, an for Japan.

Yours faithfully,
R. V. GARLAND,
Parliament House,
Canberra.

Microcircuits not to blame for unemployment

From Mr W. B. Deller

Sir, Many claims have been made for the ubiquitous microcircuit. One of the more astonishing is that it causes unemployment (R. Kahn, April 12).

It is surely men, not little bits of silicon, who collectively choose to create unemployment.

In fact, these bits of silicon, together with other advanced computing and communications techniques, provide the means for an expansion of employment, without a significant increase in the consumption of natural resources, in new growth industries such as home information technology.

Development of the home information technology industry will encourage greater participation by people in public affairs, and can provide a major opportunity to rejuvenate our democratic processes use of modern techno

This is only one taking a positive ap the microcircuit; many others.

Yours sincerely,
W. B. DELLER,
2 Burroughs Crescen
Bourne End,
Buckinghamshire SL
April 13.

Falklands farm offered at $500,000

By Michael Frenchman

Banque Occidentale, a subsidiary of Sir James Goldsmith's Général Occidentale group, is again involved in a deal to purchase one of the largest private farms on the Falkland Islands.

A consortium involving Argentine and Scottish interests has agreed to pay half a million United States dollars for Douglas Station on East Falkland, which is owned by Mr Harland Greenshields, who also has a farm in north Wales. Douglas Station consists of about 130,000 acres and has some 16,000 sheep, 335 cows and 148 horses. Much of the land is sited in some of the bleaker parts of the island.

Last week while in Buenos Aires, Señor Hector Francisco Capozzolo, one of Argentina's leading entrepreneurs, showed me the contract signed last year which agreed that the money would be paid by the consortium within 30 days of the contract being approved by the Falkland Islands Government.

Señor Capozzolo was also involved in an abortive proposal with Sir James Goldsmith to purchase the Falkland Islands Co, which own nearly half the island's sheep raising interests.

Undoubtedly pressure will be exerted by the Argentine government in their talks with Britain to get the sale accepted. Captain Walter Allara, under secretary for foreign affairs, said that future business between Britain and Argentina depended to a large extent on a satisfactory outcome

Mr Fukuda to discuss 'drastic' cut in payments surplus on Washington trip

Tokyo, April 17.—Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister, said today that Japan could cut its current account balance of payments surplus drastically this year.

He told a press conference in Kyoto that he would discuss the matter in Washington early next month. He would also take up such issues as Japan's pledged 7 per cent economic growth target in the fiscal year ending next March, and its move to expand imports to reduce the growing trade surplus.

Tokyo's visible trade surplus rose sharply to a record $3,100m (£1,667m) in March from $2,340m in February and $1,560m in March last year, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report.

The surplus for the whole of fiscal 1977, which ended last month, rose almost doubled to a record $20,570m from the previous $11,150m record in fiscal 1976.

March exports rose 22 per cent from a year earlier to $8,610m, the ministry said, while imports were unchanged at $5,510m.

For the full year exports were up 20 per cent to $83,220m, and imports advanced 8 per cent to $62,650m.

Bank governor's plea: Mr Teiichiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, has asked the Government to redouble efforts to boost imports and trim the country's current account surplus as swiftly as possible.

He told a meeting of the bank's branch managers here there were no definite signs yet that the surplus would decline.

Mr Morinaga also said he would urge not only the United States but other major currency countries to act over currency stability.

No international stability could be achieved without United State dollar stability, he argued.

Export curbs: Japan is aiming to keep exports of vehicles, steels, colour television sets and ships within last year's level, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

Combined exports of the four items accounted for nearly 40 per cent of export volume.

Loan curbs relaxed: The Finance Ministry has relaxed its guidelines on foreign currency loans by foreign banks to Japanese borrowers to allow them to use the funds for operational purposes and to hedge foreign currency assets, Ministry officials said.

Previously the so-called impact loans were only approved for capital investment purposes, with a few exceptions, usually for shipbuilding companies.

But it had become possible to provide Japanese companies with this means of hedging foreign currency assets, since the total inflow of impact loans had fallen well below the ministry's undisclosed ceiling.

Advertising outlays rise £282m

By Our Commercial Staff

A buoyant outlook for advertising this year was forecast by the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising yesterday. Total expenditure on advertising, which increased by an estimated £282m to £1,470m last year, is expected to rise another 17 or 18 per cent in 1978.

Further gains are also expected in advertising agency profitability and productivity.

Introducing the institute's annual report, Mr Rodney Millard, the IPA's president, said that "due in the main to good housekeeping by advertising agency managements", profits in 1976 (the most up-to-date available) were 2 per cent of turnover, against the previous year's 1.5 per cent.

Projecting this to 1977, and taking into account greater advertising expenditures, the IPA expects to see a further profit recovery to 2.4 per cent of turnover.

There are signs that the downward trend in numbers employed in advertising has been halted. In 1966 there were 20,000 people working in the business. In September, 1976, 13,300 and a year later 13,900.

Another encouraging sign is the increased productivity expressed in billing per capita. This is expected to rise to £67,000 in 1977 as an average for all member agencies, against £57,000 a year earlier. For the 20 largest agencies the average is considerably higher, at £86,000.

Mr Millard gave warning, however, that much will depend on inflation rates. Another factor would be the recession in manufacturing.

Leyland unions meeting to consider Speke support

By R. W. Shakespeare

National leaders of the principal car industry unions will meet during the next 48 hours to determine there next moves following the solid vote by British Leyland workers on Merseyside to reject the company's redundancy plans for 3,000 employees at the Speke plant in Liverpool.

The national executive of the AUEW's powerful engineering sector meets today, and later this week the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has by far the largest membership at Speke, will hear a report from Mr Grenville Hawley, national secretary of the union's automotive group.

Mr Hawley is the senior negotiator on the union side of Leyland's joint bargaining and consultative machinery.

There is little doubt that both of these big unions will support the shopfloor decision to resist compulsory redundancy on Merseyside, where under the reorganization plan for Leyland Cars drawn up by Mr Michael Edwardes, the company's chairman, TR7 car production is to be transferred to the company's Canley assembly plant in Coventry.

The AUEW and the TGWU, together with four other unions with membership at Speke, will report there decisions to an emergency meeting of the national executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions on April 26.

The confederation will then have to decide if it is to mount an all-out campaign to resist the closure plans.

There are some indications that Leyland may be considering revising its redundancy offer, so that the Speke workers receive a larger lump sum instead of having unemployment pay made up to average wage levels if they remain unemployed after the period covered by the initial severance payments.

Eleven hundred workers at Leyland's service and parts depot at Horspath, near Oxford, decided yesterday to postpone strike action for 24 hours over the dismissed of a leading shop steward.

Managers and CBI in tax lobby of Chancellor

A meeting is being held today between the British Institute of Management and the Confederation of British Industry to discuss the possibility of a joint approach to Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, over what they see as the unsatisfactory treatment of middle managers in the Budget.

This meeting will preceed Wednesday's meeting of the CBI Council at which the Budget will be considered. If the two organizations were to make a joint approach to the government it would be the first time they had done so. Both have already expressed their disappointment that taxation proposals they had put forward for restoring incentives have not been accepted.

The BIM is particularly concerned about the position of managers earning around £8,500 a year. They reckon the Chancellor's proposed concessions will add about 4 per cent to the take-home pay of a married man with two children whose earnings are about the national average.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade.

	Sales by volume 1971=100	Percentage change latest 3 months on previous 3 months at annual rate
1977		
Jan	104.5	−3.0
Feb	104.0	0.2
March	101.7	−5.6
April	102.3	−8.6
May	103.2	−8.2
June	102.1	−3.4
July	104.8	2.8
Aug	104.7	5.9
Sept	103.5	7.2
Oct	102.7	1.0
Nov	103.1	−3.0
Dec	106.9	−0.4
1978		
Jan	104.9	4.3
Feb r	106.6	11.1
March p	106	6.1

r revised
p provisional

Fraser 'slur' sours relations with EEC

From Our Correspondent
Brussels, April 17

EEC foreign ministers are to discuss on June 6 the serious deterioration in trade relations with Australia in the light of what officials called the "gratuitous insult" contained in the remarks of Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, in a speech in Sydney last Friday.

The ministers are expected to give the European Commission a tough mandate for their postponed talks with Mr Vic Garland, the Australian Minister for Special Trade Representations, a week later. These will be after Mr Garland's tour of Community capitals this month and next.

Mr Fraser referred last Friday to the EEC as "a narrow, self-interested trade group trying to make the world dance to its tune".

His speech came immediately after Australia had threatened retaliatory action against EEC exports like cheese and defence equipment.

This threat is being treated as an ultimatum to resolve the trade dispute on a purely bilateral basis

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BLACKWOOD HODGE

The world's largest distributor of earthmoving equipment.

Silver Jubilee

Blackwood Hodge, which started business in 1941, became a listed public company in 1953 and now celebrates 25 years of growth with record results for 1977.

	1977	Increase on 1976
Group Sales	**£282.3m**	**12.9%**
Group Pre-Tax Profit	**£16.6m**	**30.8%**
Group Net Assets	**£74.9m**	**12.3%**

	1953	1977
	£000	£000
Group Sales	8,100	282,274
Group Profit before Taxation	538	16,629
Net Profit	259	8,085
Ordinary Dividends (net)	50	1,164
Issued Ordinary Share Capital	600	10,016
Issued Preference Share Capital	300	1,800
	900	11,816
Reserves, Minority Interests, Deferred Taxation	790	59,174
	1,690	70,990
Loan Capital	—	3,905
Total Net Assets	1,690	74,895

100 Ordinary shares bought in April 1953 for £63 would have increased to 1,317 Ordinary shares as a result of bonus issues and have a listed value of £1,050 approx.

From 28th April, 1978 copies of the 1977 Annual Report may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Blackwood Hodge Limited, 25 Berkeley Square, London W1A 4AX.

TO THE EDITO
reserves st

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Different routes for the merchant banks

idamental issue for merchant banks ast a decade has been whether they emain as financial intermediaries ified brokers" as Sir Kenneth f Hill Samuel called them the other lying on their skills to identify eas of business as others withered whether they should seek to change nphasis completely by trying to break nking's big league. In short, could rchants continue to rest on their ome laurels or should they try to a more stable profits base from rate payments on vastly-expanded oks.

response has differed from bank to Some have simply plugged away at xisting business and probably face lon in time, others have exploited to certain areas like Robert Fleming management while the rest have ed to increase their muscle by link- with other financial institutions, like g's link with Paribas or Hill Samuel's link with a group of United States ab institutions.

erday, two merchant banks took different routes to provide them- with a more solid base for future . Hambros took the more conven- line by announcing a joint company the Canadian Imperial Bank of rce to provide them with an entrée th America as well as tapping its power in the Eurobond market.

ontrast, Morgan Grenfell took the individualistic step by announcing a four rights issue to raise £8.2m to up its equity base from £31.4m to £40m. Not much, the critics might to support a balance sheet that grew £699m to £862m last year and which most doubled since the last rights n 1974. But, on the 10 times multiple in the merchant banks, enough to t a growing loan book and more ant to enable it to participate in the f syndicated credits in South America e Middle East that have helped the o record profits last year. As a public, ted company, the rights has not had accompanied by a full document and ccess of the issue was assured before ted, with the major shareholders all ng to take up their rights. But it is to help improve the rating of the ant bank sector in the market where ers are sceptical that the transition e 1980s can be made without a hitch ere fuller disclosure, as with Hill 's rights issue in 1973, showed that e had already half-expected, that nt banking was not the profitable s its exponents had pretended it was.

8

ll loses
ience

Dutch Shell has finally lost patience the United States Financial Account- tandards Board. Its first quarter net e will be reduced by between £200m 300m because of the United States cy translation rule FAS 8, which and most English accountants regard ating unnecessary short term distor- to published figures.

counteract the effect this would cer- have had in the market when the monthly profits were announced Shell day took the unusual step both of sting that it would happen and of ating the American accounting rities for making it happen.

S 8 requires that fixed assets should anslated into sterling at the exchange ruling when they were acquired while minus cash should be translated at the of exchange ruling at the end of the unting period.

cause of Shell's weight of oil stocks creates substantial distortions when- the average exchange rate when the was bought differs substantially from ate ruling at the end of the accounting od. This has happened in the first ter.

ider United Kingdom accounting prin- ciples Shell could use United States exchange rates ruling at the end of any accounting period for both fixed assets and monetary assets or liabilities. On this method losses on loans are offset by gains on assets. Such a system, although it produces distortions, does not produce the switchback effect from which Shell suffers and which makes it very difficult to assess the underlying trends of the business.

Ideally, Shell would like the American accounting authorities, which it has to obey as a price of its United States listing, to treat currency translations in line with a system of current cost accounting for fixed assets, but recognizes that as an interim measure, it would be simpler to follow the United Kingdom's lead and have loose guidelines allowing a business to use the best method for its circumstances.

A system of accounting which gives a £200m currency swing, one quarter, which could go the other way the next, for a group like Shell, with an international net income of £1,340m last year, looks plain silly.

● *By late yesterday afternoon, the interest rate situation had become extremely delicately poised. Short-term domestic rates had moved up sharply—forward sterling had weakened noticeably—and talk of an MLR increase this week was gaining ground.*

By contrast, the longer end of the gilt market was showing signs of attracting cheap buying and, though the Government Broker was reputed to have turned down a bid for the long "tap" on the grounds of the bid being rather too small, there was considerable speculation that a larger bid today—make-up day for the April banking month is tomorrow—might fall on rather more responsive ears. The authorities would doubtless be all too happy to see attention diverted from the problems of the short end of the market, though whether they can really hope to persuade the market that MLR is at the right level "for the moment" during a cyclical upturn in interest rates is another matter.

Rugby Portland

Buying out the non-voters

Rugby Portland Cement has come up with a generous package for holders of its non-voting shares. Ordinary shareholders are being asked to approve a 32 per cent dilution of the equity to buy out a 22 per cent portion of attributable profits attributable to the non-voters. Nevertheless, on the basis of the wide differential in the market values of the two classes of shares the seven-for-ten deal may be about right. The immediate dilution effects should not be too serious for the share price as Rugby has forecast a 12 per cent dividend increase for this year so there is a prospective yield of 8.6 per cent at 69p.

In broader terms, the question now arises as to whether Rugby intends to use its new-look capital structure. Reasonable though the 11 per cent profits increase to £13.8m was, it is clear some kind of diversification would be useful as well as feasible with around £26m cash in the balance sheet to go with the uniform share capital.

Rugby has now joined APCM in forecasting some upturn in cement sales this year. Rugby is going for between 2½ and 4 per cent mainly in the second half and mainly from an upturn in public sector requirements. But there are two immediate threats to the trading picture.

The first is the Price Commission's investigation into APCM which, though it will probably allow the full price increase, may lead to some further inquiries into the industry's pricing policies and overshadow the shares for some time to come. The second is interest rates.

The sharp upturn which is being talked about could have a dire effect on the construction industry though Rugby would not feel the worst effects until 1979. All of which leaves the shares, selling at about 8 times earnings, leaning on a reasonable yield.

Patrick Minford

Mr Healey's Budget—a stimulus to growth or to inflation?

The Budget has been heralded and then received with the usual endless discussions of how much it will "put into" or "take out of" the economic expansion hoped for this year. These discussions are at best irrelevant and at worst seriously misleading.

This has been suspected by many practical men—bankers, industrialists, politicians and so on—for a few years, but particularly since the experiences of 1972-4. Their intuitions have been supported by theoretical work and empirical research into the implications of expectations theory for the economy.

The general burden of this work, which has been carried out by economists sympathetic to, though not always in full agreement with the ideas of Milton Friedman, is that Budget deficits, and the consequent monetary expansion, essentially affect inflation only with negligible output consequences. I would personally go further and say that output consequences could well be the contrary of what is normally assumed, that a Budget deficit could have temporary contractionary effects on output (because of what are loosely called "confidence effects").

What then are the inflationary implications of Mr Healey's latest Budget? He has increased the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) from an estimated outturn of £5,700m in 1977/8 to a forecast £8,500m in 1978/9. Why? Because he, the Treasury, and many others, believed that this would boost real growth in 1978 by nearly 1 per cent and help it to bring down unemployment.

The consequence, however, is that inflation will now be worse than it would have been with no net change in the PSBR, while output growth is unlikely to be increased and may well be less buoyant because of greater financial uncertainty. Finally it is mere wishful thinking to believe that the coming wage round will be "more moderate" as a result of these measures.

The fall in marginal tax rates in the "poverty trap" will increase the supply of labour to the market and so put some downward pressure on real wages; but this effect will be much smaller than the effect, through expected inflation, of the increased PSBR.

The fact is, in sum, that this PSBR target is too high and should be reduced, far from giving any scope for further increases in some July economic package.

To assess the long-run inflationary prospects we need to judge what is the long-run PSBR target at which the Government is aiming, for it is the long-run PSBR that will determine the long-run growth of the monetary aggregates. A rough rule of thumb is that long-run monetary expansion rises by 1½ per cent when the long-run PSBR rises by 1 per cent of national income.

The Government has said it intends to continue reducing the PSBR as a percentage of national income. This statement carries only moderate credibility since they will have in fact increased it in three out of their five years in office; and the reduction last year, 1977/8, was very largely due to miscalculation and underspending.

> It is wishful thinking that the coming wage round will be 'more moderate'

The planned increase in the current year is, however, back to slightly below the percentage planned for last year, so that there has been a significant reduction since 1975/6 when the PSBR reached 11.4 per cent of national income.

Furthermore, the PSBR "at full employment"—that is when you add in the extra revenues, and take off the reduction in social security benefits that would result from a full employment level of activity—is lower than the actual PSBR perhaps by some £4,000m, which means that, if the Government did no more than let real revenues and expenditure rise at the same proportional rate as real gross domestic product (gdp), then the PSBR would fall "naturally" to some 3-4 per cent of gdp.

Again, the Government has announced its intention of holding real expenditure growth to below the growth of real gdp; yet who really believes such intentions will hold out for very long, given past experience and the pressures on ministers?

Such scepticism is reinforced by the recent antics of ministers over the hints of another Budget in July. In spite of Mr Callaghan's denials, these hints add up to clear evidence of a retreat—long desired by some Treasury officials—from the rigorous anti-inflation programme planned in December 1976. The early repayment of the International Monetary Fund loan can be seen as another wriggle out of the supposed IMF straitjacket.

Yet in spite of all this, it is my belief that, before it is too late and we have yet another damaging financial crisis on our hands, Mr Callaghan will take a firm grip on the pump-priming enthusiasm of his ministers and his Treasury officials, and will instil into them some financial sense. This assumption is in line with his administration's previous policies and it is a reasonable one in spite of recent events.

Given all this uncertainty, it is reasonable to use the *current* PSBR percentage as a guide to future intentions. This broadly implies a long-run inflation rate of some 9 per cent and monetary expansion of 10-13 per cent —roughly in line with short-run prospects also. It is hard to take a more optimistic view, though one would be bound to if one took the projections in the February White Paper very seriously.

Yet it is unlikely that the PSBR will be increased significantly again as a percentage of national income, because the lesson has been learnt that to do so would lead to increasing inflation; long-run interest rates, at around 12 per cent suggest that the markets are more pessimistic as yet and indeed we cannot blame them after recent events. On the assumptions I have made, long-term rates should drop slowly towards just over 10 per cent while short-term rates should continue to increase towards that level.

Are we then stuck with these figures into the early 1980's? Is there no prospect of inflation being reduced further, to below 5 per cent, say, or even to zero? As long as the fallacy prevails within the Treasury and the British economic establishment generally that to reach full employment requires keeping up the Budget deficit, the prospect is nil. They will go on "spending up to the IMF limit" or beyond, it seems, if they can, in the belief that they are in this way "creating jobs", only deterred from going above this limit by fear of upsetting the present day equivalent of the gnomes of Zurich, that is the ("ignorant and prejudiced") gnomes of the Square Mile.

"Monetarists" will continue to be cast as the back-stage villains of the piece, urging unemployment as the price of cutting inflation. Yet of course the truth is that monetarists in general urge no such thing. As argued earlier it may well be that *falling* inflation will accompany *rising* growth because as inflation falls the real value of financial assets grows more rapidly while financial uncertainty diminishes.

> There must ge an commitment to reducing the PSBR steadily

At the least, there is unlikely to be a significant cost in unemployment, even in the very short run, from a programme of cutting the budget deficit and with it inflationary expectations.

All this is not to say that direct taxes should have been left alone. Our tax *structure*, as is well known, has been distorted by inflation unaccompanied by indexation so that personal tax rates have risen rapidly at the expense of indirect tax rates in a manner never intended by the legislature. The recent Budget has done little to alter this situation in spite of the higher PSBR; in fact in real terms, personal taxes have been cut little since April, 1977, while *indirect* taxes have been cut further (compare this with the presentation of nominal tax cuts).

So any amendments in the next few weeks that improve this imbalance in the structure are to be strongly encouraged provided they do not raise—and preferably do lower—the PSBR.

Whatever the PSBR target, let us now have *neither* underspending *nor* overspending. Underspending will be unanticipated and will cut output growth rather than inflation, for the simple reason that it will not affect inflation expectations. It gives therefore the worst of both worlds; little or no benefit on inflation and a significant loss of output.

The cash monitoring system introduced by the Treasury has been an important reform resulting from recent experience and should be used so that cash limits become the more positive concept of cash targets, to be shot at from below as much as from above.

Unfortunately, the Treasury seems to believe that undershooting the announced PSBR is somehow a good thing. There may be some suspicion that it is overstating the 1978-79 PSBR in order to "find room" for a July package. If so, it would be a foolish and dangerous game; and I do not believe they are playing it.

I conclude by repeating the need for an announced commitment to a programme of reducing the PSBR steadily as a proportion of national income, and for an end to constant hints of mini-packages to come with endless "stimulation". Real growth will occur naturally if such a programme is followed. It is folly to try and stimulate it; for that risks causing the reverse and will certainly stimulate inflation.

The author is Professor of Applied Economics at the University of Liverpool.

Aberdeen these days takes the traveller unawares. There is something faintly discomfiting about the atmosphere which is hard to pin down, till you realize it is a tangible sensation of breakneck industrial development you get practically nowhere else in the British Isles. You cannot see the oil, but its impact is felt everywhere.

So it is perhaps ironic that the Scottish Trades Union Congress (STUC) should be gathered here this week to debate the grim business of chronic unemployment, economic depression and the political challenge of the Scottish National Party. The STUC, always a more militant organization than its parent body, makes an uncomfortable bedfellow with the surge of private enterprise in this new Klondyke.

But that will not prevent the unions from pursuing their familiar socialist nostrums for Scotland's economic recovery, together with a firmly ambivalent policy on devolution. "Congress policy is firmly based on the twin objectives of retaining United Kingdom economic, social and political integrity and a devolved assembly", says the general council's report to delegates.

They deplore the "irresponsible tactics" of a number of Labour MPs from Scottish constituencies arguing: "There is no question of our commitment to the return to Parliament of a Labour government, but the Labour movement's ability to ensure the necessary support at the polls is weakened by such behaviour."

The SNP is the ghost at the feast, never mentioned by name but recognized for the political threat that it is. Steel union leader Arthur Bell, this year's chairman of congress, insisted in his presidential address: "Devolution has nothing to do with separation". Trade unionists had to close ranks to defeat the National Front, the Conservative Party "and all the other parties who would seek to divide us on a nationalistic basis".

Scottish trade unions trying to make their voices heard

Paul Routledge

There is no gainsaying the enormity of the problems faced by the unions in Scotland. The latest figure for unemployment quoted by the general council is 203,629, and no dramatic change is foreseen. For this reason, the Labour movement's demand for economic expansion, import controls, job creation through public expenditure and a shorter working week take on an added urgency. And while the correct use of North Sea oil revenues bulks large in their thoughts, the plight of the steel industry arouses at least as much passion.

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC), supported by area trades councils, is demanding that the Government should reverse its policies on investment in state steel, by installing electric arc capacity at Hunterston and new facilities at Glengarnock.

Mr Bell, divisional organizer of the ISTC used his presidential address to highlight the disturbing future for Scottish steel. With an eye on the private European interests, said to be interested in taking over Glengarnock, he said: "We are talking of a whole community which is virtually dependent on this plant as its life blood. If Glengarnock were to close, unemployment in the locality could be as high as 40 per cent. So we have a fight on our hands—a fight to convince the Government to spend £6m on a modern reheating furnace which will allow the Garnock Valley to live.

"Jobs are at stake in the various Lanarkshire plants, also, but perhaps in the longer term, the most serious aspect of the White Paper is the threat it poses to the Hunterston development for which the trade union movement in Scotland has fought long and hard."

While recognizing that there has been major investment at such places at Ravenscraig since nationalization, he added: "If Scotland is to have a viable, multi-product steel industry, competitive in world markets in 10 and 20 years time, then development cannot stop. A beginning must be made to steel production at Hunterston."

And on the oil issue, the STUC is "less than completely happy" with the Government's intentions on the use of oil revenues as set out in the White Paper. They will continue to press ministers to set up an economic development fund that would channel revenues into increased public spending.

Thus far, the Government has shown scant inclination to listen. The general council report with some embarrassment that "it has not been found possible" to arrange a summit conference with the Prime Minister and his colleagues on the lines of those held in 1975 and 1976. Mr Callaghan has also not found it possible to take up an invitation to the congress, nor has Mr Michael Foot, architect of the devolution legislation. It has been left to Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, to bang the Government's drum tomorrow.

Small wonder that the Scottish Labour movement feels somewhat out in the cold and it is an alienation that ministers might care to think about in relation to the forthcoming Hamilton by-election, where Labour faces a determined challenge from the SNP standard bearer, Mrs Margo MacDonald.

Ravenscraig is in the next constituency, and the nationalists evidently intend to make "Cabinet mishandlings" of the steel industry's troubles a big issue. Steel union leaders are utterly opposed to the SNP idea of a Scottish Steel Corporation, but their hold on the voting intentions of their members has been seriously weakened by the rundown of the industry.

Polling is expected to take place in June, and the fate of Glengarnock may be decided in the meantime. The workers there are asking what truth there is in the persistent rumours that European private enterprise may rescue the plant from closure and run it at a profit.

Is this not a condemnation of nationalization, they ask.

Plainly this is not the kind of linen the Government wants to hang out just as the Garscadden result and the opinion polls show the tide is turning in Labour's favour in Scotland, offering a real chance of reelection for the Callaghan administration.

The Scottish Labour movement has always been out on something of a limb, advocating strong measures that the parent TUC might shrink from pressing. They have not had much of a hearing lately. It might not be a bad idea to listen now.

Business Diary: Lever, Labour and the City

Davies, Business Diary
r, talks to Harold Lever,
cellor of the Duchy of
aster, the Prime Minister's
liant on finance and eco-
cs, and the man behind the
rnment's encouragement
mall business, and Labour's
ipal link with the City.

Harold Lever, a most
de man, became almost
y when I asked him about
days after the war when
barrister he made his per-
l fortune in company flo-
n.

didn't, he said, alto-
er enjoy being a public
re, and quoted to me the
ng "Qui veut vivre heureux,
vivre caché".

e seemed far happier
pass on to his present day
nexions with the City, so
ked him what a fan of the
like him felt when he saw
headlines about the £2,000m
in shares after last week's
get.

escribing himself as a
ntastic" fan of the City, he
: "The City is not exhibi-
ist. It doesn't do its busi-
s in order to look impres-
or to win friends and in-
ence people. It's seeking to
ease its shares, its bonds
the like." The price move-
t reflected neither to the
's "moral discredit" nor on
Budget itself.
I'm the foe of conventional
lanation of City behaviour.
know, one of my pet



Harold Lever (left) and shadow Chancellor Sir Geoffrey Howe: stealing the Tories' clothes?

themes is that one day I shall write a column for *Punch* in mimicry of the City columns, that 'ICI was weak on the news of the Prime Minister's indigestion. . . . Americans were down on the President's quarrel with his wife.

"I'm not sure why the gilt-edged market dropped. I would suppose for example the gilt-edged market dropped because on consideration of the monetary aggregates, the commitment to them and the rise in MLR they came to the conclusion that interest rates were going up and bonds were going down . . . whether they were right or wrong, time will tell us".

How, I asked, did he get on with City people?

"First of all I think they all know that there's nothing concealed about my political or private purposes; they know that I find making money perfectly in order, I don't pretend that in itself it's a bad thing, I'm not one who would passionately accelerate the inevitable trend to egalitarianism which exists in the modern world.

"They're torn, I think, most of them between wondering about whether I'm not acting in a malign way as a sort of cover for an evil government that's going to bring to an end all the life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that exists in the City on the one hand, or on the other they say: 'Yes, we know he has very good views, we know he has very good understanding, we know he has the courage to argue our case when he thinks it right, so aren't we better off that this chap is with this Government . . .?'"

He recalled gleefully a recent stockbrokers' circular which he said argued that 28 per cent of the people with whom they were in touch would vote Labour in the next election.

If the City were more open-minded than sometimes portrayed, I asked, what about Labour's left?

"As I once said of Tony Benn", Lever replied, "he always asks the right questions and always gives the wrong answers. But the point is that the guy who asks the right questions has an important role, and I think that the left-wing of the party is a very useful challenge to the tendency to complacency of people like me who would otherwise perhaps fall too readily into a belief that all was for the best in the best of all possible worlds and might start to worship the god of things-as-they are."

The party's left-wing, he said, had a very definite role and as long as that role stayed within the framework of parliamentary democratic procedures, a very legitimate role.

I asked him about the Chancellorship, the role to which he aspired in his days of high spirits on the back benches.

"It's the only office I would specially like to have", he told me, "and it would seem improbable that that fulfilment is to be mine. I'm a little old to expect it now (he's 63). I think I might have had it but I was taken ill."

Politician to the last, he was far vaguer when I asked him what, were he Chancellor for a day, was the one measure he would put through?

The question—or the prospect—evidently pleased him hugely, for he threw his head back and chortled as at nothing else during our talk.

"There must be a number of measures I could give you", he said, "but if I were to give you an example, it would imply a criticism of my friend and colleague who is the Chancellor".

Our article last week about the Business Diary competition to find a name for the new hobby of collecting old bond and share certificates is already bringing in the entries. It has also brought in an offer from Stanley Gibbons International, who in November are to stage the first British auction of bonds and share certificates. The firm is to add a prize of £100 collection of these goodies to the £10-worth already offered by collector Donald Ross. All Gibbons ask is that where possible entrants give the Greek, Latin or other derivation of the word they offer. Entries on postcards only, please, to Business Diary, The Times, New Printing House Square, Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, no later than Friday, April 28.

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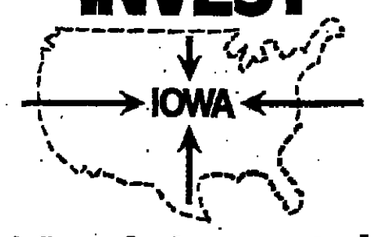
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Le Monde
LA STAMPA
THE TIMES
DIE WELT

Europa

Mark and yen strength widen split on currency front

Fear of higher US rates

Monetary developments over the past month have once again been dominated by the rift between the dollar on the one hand and the yen and Deutsche mark on the other, although the Japanese currency is now in the front line.

The trend has been exacerbated by the serious deterioration in the United States monetary situation, borne out by a combination of telltale signs: rising inflation, nudging 8 per cent; a record $4,500m (£2,420m) trade deficit in February; a sudden spurt in monetary growth to 9 per cent over recent weeks.

It is feared in the United States that a new restrictive policy will be introduced, pushing up overnight rates and raising prime rate above the present already very high level of 8 per cent.

Meanwhile the trend in West Germany and Japan has been exactly opposite, with prices rising more slowly and interest rates coming down (Japan's discount rate has been reduced to 3.5 per cent from 4.25 per cent and a quarter of a point has been taken off the West German Treasury bond rates). The split has unfortunately grown so wide that the currencies on both sides are in a false position, creating potential dangers on either side.

In West Germany the threat is of deflationary pressure with dire consequences to exporters' profits. Several sombre warnings have been issued recently by Chancellor Schmidt and Herr Geiger, president of the savings banks.

In the United States—where the authorities have thus far maintained an unruffled insouciance while feeling the need to put out a few reassuring statements—the mood is perhaps changing. As long as the dollar's weakness was only penalizing foreign exports while favouring American goods it was looked upon with an indulgent eye, but now that it is threatening to cause a sharp rise in inflation and interest rates, the whole situation may change.

The alarms sounded by Mr William Miller, the new Federal Reserve chairman, and President Carter's sharp reaction on learning of February's enormous trade deficit during his trip abroad, may be sincere and will perhaps be followed up by action, although last week's speech by President Carter was disappointing.

Be that as it may, Europe's leaders, tired of waiting and powerless to force the United States to react, spent their recent summit meeting in Copenhagen looking at measures aimed at counteracting the destructive effects of the dollar's weakness.

Not all countries are confronted with the same problems as West Germany, however, as recent events in both France and Britain demonstrate. Recent weeks have seen a spectacular monetary and financial recovery in France, with a snowball effect providing a striking illustration of the interrelationships between the indicators in our table: first a sharp improvement by the franc, which gained ground against all six currencies from a rating of 89.7 per cent to 92.8 per cent; then a two-point fall in the overnight rate (from 10.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent) encouraging hopes of an eventual fall in the prime rate from the present 9.3 per cent.

Finally there was an upward surge by prices on the Paris Stock Exchange, putting on 25 per cent since the March low. The economic problems subsist, however, and following this political recovery the indicators will have to plug into reality again sooner or later.

Events have taken a different course in Britain after several euphoric months of cloudless financial skies. The pound has weakened again, not only against the basket of six currencies (from 91.5 per cent to 86.9 per cent) but even against the dollar. With the delayed effect of capital inflows, the money supply growth rate has leapt to 20 per cent and minimum lending rate has been increased to 7½ per cent from 6½ per cent.

Maurice Bommensath

THE ECONOMY

	Growth (per cent) industrial production (1)	Investment (2)	Wage increases (per cent) (1)	Budget deficit (3,4)	Stability trade balance (2,4)	Inflation rate per cent (1)
United States	1	6	8.5	−3.3 (−62Md)	−2.4 (−3.9Md)	7.5
West Germany	6	5	7.5	−4 (−50Md)	+3.2 (+3.3Md)	5
France	2	1	12.0	−1.2 (−20Md)	−1.2 (−1.7Md)	7
Great Britain	0	8	6	−5.5 (−7Md)	−3.1 (−0.32Md)	7
Italy	−3	1	23.0	−11 (−19000Md)	−0.1 (−17Md)	11

(1) Three month average expressed as annual rate.
(2) Estimate for 1977.
(3) Estimate for fiscal 1977-78.
(4) As percentage of gnp and in national currency (000m).

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL EFFECTS

	Interest Rate			Foreign Exchange Rate		
	Annual growth per cent in money supply (M1) (5)	Day to Day	Prime rate	Against the dollar (6)	Against basket of 6 currencies (7)	Change in stock exchange per cent index (8)
Dollar	5 (8)	6.8	8	—	94.2 (95.4)	+1 (−17)
Deutschemark	8 (11)	3.6	5.5	2.01 (+1)	122.4 (123.1)	0 (+2)
Franc	5 (8)	8.4	9.3	4.55 (+4)	92.8 (89.7)	+20 (+37)
Pound	22 (24)	6.0	7	1.87 (−2)	86.9 (91.5)	+4 (+8)
Lira	— (19)	11.8	16	852 (0)	75.6 (76.5)	−5 (−8)

(5) Three months average expressed at annual rate, figures in brackets % change over a year.
(6) Figures in parentheses give precentage change in last month.
(7) End December 1975=100. Figure in parentheses gives position last month. Currencies are five listed in table plus Japanese yen.
(8) Change in previous month. Figure in parentheses gives change over previous 12 months.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Reed Exec bounces back to over £1m after two lean years

After two lean years, Reed Executive, the employment agency which also runs self-service drugstores, has bounced back with record profits.

In 1977, pre-tax profits jumped from £436,000 to £1.06m, narrowly passing the previous peak of £1m in 1974.

Turnover rose from £11.29m to £15.22m. The total gross dividend is being raised by the maximum allowed, from 2.5p to 4.16p. Mr Alec E. Reed, chairman and managing director, in his annual statement, says that the group has enjoyed a "very satisfactory" first-quarter's trading and he thinks it can look forward to a significant improvement in the results for the first half of 1978 over last year's £351,000, before tax.

In addition to five new employment agencies, four new Medicare drugstores were opened last year. The new units occupy prime positions and are all trading satisfactorily.

Turnover in the employment agencies and selection consultancy rose by 36 per cent to £13.51m, while profits jumped by 143 per cent to £1.32m, compared with £545,000 after adjustment. The higher turnover came mainly from demand for temporary staff, a trend which has continued into 1978.

Last year, the drugstores lost £264,000 before tax. But of this £248,000 is relieved against other group tax liabilities, leaving £16,000 which is irrevocably lost. The final success of this business must be considered a long-term project, the chairman says. Reed's shares rose by 3p to 49p yesterday.

Briefly

Commercial Union steady in US

The annual meeting of Commercial Union was told by the chairman, Sir Francis Sandilands, that the operating ratio in the United States for the first three months was 99 per cent compared with 107.4 per cent for the similar period and 98.2 per cent for 1977 as a whole.

On the proposal to make an *ex gratia* payment of £100,000 to Mr N. G. E. Dunlop, this was approved by 88 million votes for to 4.5 million against. Mr Dunlop resigned as chief general manager and director in May, 1977.

BRAITHWAITE
Private company, Plastic Recycling of Worcester, bought at net cost of about £80,000. Consideration nil, but Braithwaite has agreed to guarantee outstanding liabilities of PR of £200,000.

EQUITY INCOME TRUST
Pre-tax profit for half to February 28, £314,000 (£266,000). Net asset value 233p (182p). Interim 5.9p gross (3.9p). Total dividend for year of at least 15p gross (13p gross) forecast.

BRISTOL STADIUM
Turnover (receipts) for 1977 £548,000 (£475,000). Pre-tax profit £61,000 (£66,000). Dividend 6.88pc (6.16pc).

BTR PURCHASE
Contracts exchanged between Armstrong Equipment and Gandy, of BTR Group, for sale of friction material business of Gandy for £850,000 cash. Gandy belting will continue in BTR group, making medium and light-duty conveyor and transmission belting.

BROOKS WATSON
Board state that despite adverse weather, trading reasonably satisfactory in first quarter of 1978. Expected that group will progress this year.

BRITISH SIDAC
Sales of group, which is sub of UCB Inv, for 1977 £39.3m (£34.8m). Pre-tax profit £1.01m (£1.85m). No ordinary dividend (same).

MILN MARSTERS
Hilleshog bought 90,850 ordinary shares in MMG on April 14 at 200p. Hilleshog now holds 629,351 or 29.8 per cent of ord shares plus further 312,750, for which Bank of England consent is awaited, making a total of 44.6 per cent.



Mr Charles Vaughan-Lee, chairman of London stock brokers J. & A. Scrimgeour, is retiring after 45 years with the company. He will be succeeded, on May 13, by Mr Hugh Ross. Joining Scrimgeour's in 1933 as office boy in the transfers department, Mr Vaughan-Lee was made a partner after the war and became senior partner and chairman nine years ago.

He said yesterday that the biggest change in stock broking over the years was the increase in efficiency

A director of Hume Holdings, he is also chairman of the Mental After Care Association and for the past 16 years, until his retirement in January, had been treasurer of the Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables.

Acquisitio ingham will boost stays s Forward Technolog

By Ray Maughan

Forward Technology tries, which reversed int to obtain a quote last y to make two acquis Radyne and KLN, whose bined contribution will in pre-tax profits by approxi two-thirds. The total c about £3.5m.

The group is using borrowings to buy Rady an agreed bid worth Radyne, a manufacturer o frequency induction s for the heat treatment forgings industries, around £670,000 pre-tax and is backed by assets of £2.2m. The offer has accepted by Scienta Hold respect of 65 per cent of and non-executive di holding a further 4.4 per

KLN, a West German pany manufacturing ind ultrasonic systems, £266,000 pre-tax last ye net assets at end-Decemb were £870,000. The con tion is about £1m finan a Deutschmark loan w 4 5/16 coupon.

The bidder made £ pre-tax in the six mon end-December and cha Mr Gordon Allen, repor profits are on target fo projected £1.25m in th year. The shares climb to 107p yesterday again June underwriting price

Sales reached £10.21m charged at £200,000 and ings per share were 5.35

Barlow Rand mines in loss

Two marginal mines Barlow Rand group, Roodepoort Deep and Eas Proprietary, made losses first quarter of this yea Blyvooruitzicht made pr £8.8m on an ore volu from 405,000 tons to 4 Yield rose from 10.74 gra to 11.45, while the workin fit after tax fas £6.9m pared with £4.5m.

Harmony Gold Mining a slight fall in yield, fro grams/ton to 4.68. profit of R4.4m, against in the last quarter, was on a smaller amount milled, 1.55m tons inst 1.58m.

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Bank of Scotland's office opens in the mid-town financial and business area of New York.



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The British Linen Bank, one of Scotland's oldest financial institutions, becomes the largest merchant bank North of the border on the transfer to it of the business of the Bank of Scotland Finance Co. Ltd.

Three days last November made quite a difference to the Bank of Scotland

The 282nd Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Scotland will be held on 9th May within the Head Office, Edinburgh. The following is an extract from the statement by the Governor of the Bank, The Rt. Hon. Lord Clydesmuir, K.T., C.B., M.B.E.

The British Linen Bank
In my last statement, I referred to the steps which we had taken to transfer the entire business of Bank of Scotland Finance Company Limited to The British Linen Bank Limited. It is a source of satisfaction to everyone in the Group that a new lease of life has been given to the British Linen so that it can, in the role of merchant bank, continue a tradition of service to the community which dates back to 1746. From every quarter we have received the most favourable comment on this move.

North West Securities
Our other main subsidiary, North West Securities Limited, acquired, at the close of 1977, a 26% stake in Henlys Limited, a well-established company in the motor trade with its base in London. This strategic investment, which cost £4.35 million, should substantially enhance the business of North West Securities.

New York and Moscow Offices
In line with our strategy, the activities of our International Division continued to expand throughout the year and November 1977 marked the opening of Representative Offices in New York and Moscow – the latter in conjunction with the Russian-owned, London based, Moscow Narodny Bank Limited, and Morgan Grenfell & Company Limited. We believe that we shall be able to provide valuable assistance to the growing number of our customers who have trading relationships with the two countries concerned. Our reception in both cities has been most friendly and we regard ourselves as favourably poised to participate more fully in the financing of trade with both East and West.

Bound up with the development of our International Division has been our involvement in oil financing. We achieved early prominence in this field of activity and our Representative Office in Houston, Texas, is now well established.

The Year's Results
Group Operating Profit for the year ended 28th February 1978 at £26,827,000 represents an increase of £497,000 over the previous year reflecting a decrease of £1.4 million in the Clearing Bank result, offset by improved performance by both major Subsidiaries. The principal factor for the Bank has been, of course, the fall of 3.7% in average Base Rate from 11.55% last year to 7.85% in the year under review.

North West Securities Limited once again had a highly commendable performance. Their profit of £7,053,000, sets a new record for them and reflects the result of a very satisfactory increase in turnover in highly competitive conditions.

The merchant banking operations of The British Linen Bank Limited have produced a profit of £3,189,000, which represents an improvement of some 60% over the previous year. This is a very fine achievement indeed.

Our share of Associated Company profits rose from £444,000 to £766,000, including an enhanced contribution from International Energy Bank.

Group pre-tax profit emerges as £27,593,000 – an increase of 3%.

Balance Sheet
The Bank's Balance Sheet shows a further expansion in resources. Deposits having reached £1,328 million and Advances £963 million. Total resources employed in the Group's business have increased by some £305 million, or 18%, since last year.

Dividend
The Board recommend payment of a final dividend of 5.449p per £, to bring the total in respect of 1977/78 up to 10.894p per £, the maximum permissible under statutory regulations.

Staff
Achievement of the results described above under the conditions of lowered interest rates and in the face of intense competition has not been easy. Sustained effort has been required from staff at all levels. The fact that they have risen to that need and given of their best in maintaining standards of efficiency and service deserves high praise.

SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS

Year ended 28th February	1978 £000's	1977 £000's
Group operating profit	26,827	26,330
Share of associated company profits	766	444
Group pre-tax profit	27,593	26,774
Profit attributable (after tax and extraordinary items)	13,153	12,058
Dividends absorb	3,537	3,146

BANK OF SCOTLAND

Dreamland Group

Europe's Largest Manufacturer of Electric Blankets

Record Turnover and Profit

YEAR'S RESULTS IN £000's	1977	1976	1975
Total Turnover	6,732	5,281	5,443
Trading Profit	740	336	698
Less: Interest Charges and Royalties Received Net	36	82	183
Profit before Tax	704	254	515
Profit after Tax	571	200	337

The Directors recommend a final dividend of 1.741p per share (1976 – 1.525p) making a total of 2.541p per share for the year, the maximum allowable.

The Company successfully met customer demand during the year and the improvement in trading activity reported in the Interim Statement continued for the rest of the financial year. This, coupled with reduced interest charges, resulted in the record pre-tax profit shown.

Orders and deliveries for the first quarter of the current year are well up to expectation and continue to reflect the steady increase in consumer demand for our products.

In view of this, and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Directors consider that a further advance in profit should be achieved in the forthcoming year.

DREAMLAND
MONOGRAM
ALARMLINE

Dreamland Electrical Appliances Limited,
Hythe,
Southampton SO4 6YE.

ANCIAL NEWS

overingham soar but ding stays slack

Appleyard
ingham Group, the ..., concrete and insur-..king, achieved a spec-64 per cent increase in ... 1977 against a slack background.

... rose by 15.2 per £35.2m, reflecting nil growth, but profits from £2.17m to £3.55m because of the pro- announced by Mr ... Needler, the chair-his last annual report, ... costs and increasing ...

problem for the com-... is that this pro- has probably gone as ... can and it must now ... real trading benefits ... growth.

... the picture looks ... with trade showing ... of a pick-up. However, past capital spending in the Topmix division should be coming fully on stream this year and small acquisitions are maintaining growth on the insurance broking side.

The company is still on the look-out for suitable acquisitions either within its existing fields or outside and preferably one of some size. Certainly there is the balance sheet strength to do it with last year's cash balances of £2.5m being maintained and the overdraft being reduced after a year of positive cash flow.

Profit retained is up from £700,000 to £1.2m and earnings a share from 5.7 to 8.5p on the basis of a full tax charge of 52 per cent.

The dividend is increased by the maximum permitted, so the final of 2.3p gross makes a total for the year of 3.15p.

warthill s off in p to £11m ear

Wainwright

... the shares in ... the building, con- ... and property group ... in the family ... of Sir Robert ... by 16Sp. But too ... could not be read into ... the shares are a narrow ...

...ason for the jubilation ... way pre-tax profits ...rom £5.24m to as much ...5m in the year to ...31 even though turn- ...

...tcome had looked open ...me when the directors ...d that profits in the ... months (to April, ...) were exceptional. So ..., working out at no ... £7.85m against a ...19,000 the year before. ... no easy tack. The ...l-year pre-tax profits ...85m; in the second six ... they were only £3.7m. ... that this is a more ... of earnings, it also ... a fall on the £4.4m ... months of year ...

...dgment should be ... pending the accounts, ... basis that pre-tax ... have, with wobbles, ... from less than £3m ... and that the gross ... 4.84p is seven times ...

Expansion abroad for Bank of Scotland

By Ronald Pullen

With the slowing momentum of the Scottish economy and mounting competition from the English clearing and major international banks on the domestic banking front, Bank of Scotland is continuing to lay most of the emphasis in the current year on international expansion.

Currency loans have been growing in importance in recent years and now account for a quarter of total advances of £963m. Although deposits in foreign currencies doubled last year and advances rose 37 per cent, cut-throat competition in the syndicated lending business along with start-up costs associated with overseas expansion—such as opening of a Moscow office in conjunction with Moscow Narodny and Morgan Grenfell—have meant a much slower proportionate rise in profits.

Sterling advances were only 8 per cent higher last year, reflecting both the sluggishness of the economy and a slight loss in market share.

Meanwhile the balance-sheet has grown by £305m to £1,980m. Inflation accounting cuts pre-tax profits down from £27.6m to £20.9m, although the group is still fairly comfortably placed with a free capital ratio of just over 3 and a capital to deposits ratio of 7.2 per cent.

tions exchange satisfied h opening trading

...turnover on the Euro-...dons Exchange, which ...idon into the game by a ...ad in the first full week ...ng was just over 3,000 ..., described by an EOE ...an as "satisfactory", ... daily turnover of 7,000 ...ded as break-even point ... exchange. London's ...n traded options begins ... on Friday.

...turnover ranged be-...00 and 500 contracts, ... by no means dis-...ng, considering options ...s of British-based com-...ere virtually untraded.

...OE spokesman said the ...ncrease from 531 con-... the first day of trad-...April 5, to 668, on the ...nd 867 on the third was ...inued last week, but ... probably because ... orders were placed ... the opening.

...United States floor broker ...rdam said business was ...slower than he hoped, ... was not unexpected in ... week and compares ...ly with the initial trad-... the Chicago Board ... Exchange.

The United States broker said dealers are still optimistic but the general public has not become involved yet in the European Options Exchange.

He said with greater promotion the general public could be made aware of the possibilities of traded options in shares as a means of investment.

At the moment, the market is so thin that any large order could cause an over-reaction, he added.

EOE sources said the turnover of 1,218 contracts on April 11 was largely due to dealers operating horizontal spreads in the General Motors July and October 50 series, which attracted 415 and 425 contracts respectively.

Though the EOE states it is international in character, the main interest in the first week of full six-hour trading centred on Dutch-based issues, led by Royal Dutch Shell with 897 contracts followed by NV Philips Gloeilampen-Fabrieken with 440 and Unilever NV with 359.

There were no major movements in the underlying shares on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

...ver and Phoenix appointments

ree join group board Dixons Photographic

...ark Souhami, managing ... of Dixons Photographic ...Kingdom, Mr Brian ... managing director of ...Photographic Investments, ... Egon von Greyerz, ...irector and vice-president ...n Sales SA, have joined ...p board of Dixons Photo-...

...onald Clempson has been ...d a director and elected ...n of Cronch Group. The ... chairman, Mr W. F. ...ell become vice-chairman. ...d J. Cakebread has been ...financial director.

... G. A. Ross is to become ...n of J. & A. Scrimgeour, ...ng Mr Charles Vaughan-...n is retiring on May 12.

...ymond Hunt, Mr Harry ... and Mr Donald Richards ...come main group board ...s of S. Wernick.

... W. Perry has joined the ... Rolls-Royce Motors car ... and is appointed manag-...rector of Mulliner Park ...

... R. Hatfield has been ...anaging director of Arthur ...& Son & Co (Park Royal). ... K. Brannigan, Mr J. N. ... and Mr G. R. Holloway ...ve been appointed directors of ... Godwin International.

... A. Cavenider has joined ... Time Sharing as manag-...ector from Honeywell Net-...formation Systems.

...ohn Best has become a ... of British Farmer and ...eeder Publications.

...Norman Davis, Mr David ...ell, Mr Charles Wyatt have ...been appointed directors of Dixor. ...Leif Forsberg becomes the ...director of the Swedish-British Trade Association from July 1.

Mr David Hutton is made managing director of Multiworld.

Mr R. Goodyer and Mr W. J. Old have been appointed directors of J. H. Minet (Marine Division).

Mr B. A. Smith has been admitted into partnership of Wood, Mackenzie.

Mr Glenmore Trenear-Harvey becomes managing director of Graham & Gillies & Warwick.

Mrs Faye Coakley has been made a director of C. Saxon.

Mr J. Simpson, Mr D. C. Wake and Mr R. J. Martin have been appointed directors of Walter Lawrence.

Mr R. J. Leonard and Mr T. M. Rogers have been admitted as partners of accountants Dixon Wilson.

Mr P. S. Wright will be retiring on April 28 as chairman of Laing & Cruickshank and will be succeeded by Mr F. T. Powell.

Mr B. Halksworth joins the board of Green's Economiser Group. Mr F. Copham has resigned.

United Medical Enterprises has appointed Mr B. A. McSwiney and Mr M. S. Rosenberg as executive directors.

Mr D. Smith has joined the board of the BCB Group.

Mr John Stubbs has been made a director of Clarke Homes and Needwood Homes.

Mr John Solbett, a director of Humphreys and Glasgow, succeeds Mr J. R. S. Morris, deputy chairman of the National Enterprise Board, as president of the Institution of Chemical Engineers.

Mr J. M. Paul and Mr G. W. Dwan have joined the board of Pauls & Whites Foods.

1977 confirms Royal Insurance as market leader

Extracts from Mr. Daniel Meinertzhagen's Statement

The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Insurance Company Limited will be held in Liverpool on 10th May, 1978.

1977 Results

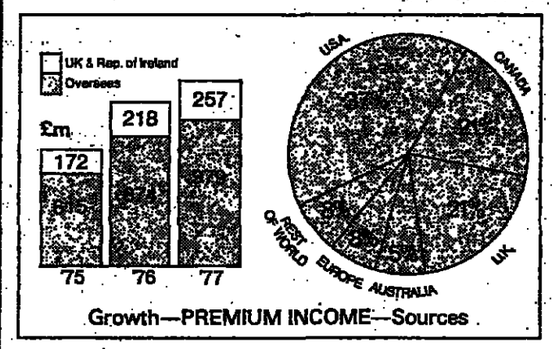
I am pleased to report a substantial increase in profits for the year 1977—our total profits before tax were almost £134m. compared with £78.6m. in 1976.

The salient features were a turn-round on underwriting from a loss of £17.8m. to a profit of £15.2m. and a further substantial increase in investment income from £92.4m. to £112.0m.

The improvement in underwriting profitability in 1977 reflected in particular a very satisfactory profit in the United Kingdom, a most welcome return to profit in the United States, and a useful profit in Canada. This result represents a further stage in the recovery in underwriting following the stringent remedial action instituted several years ago and pressed forward unremittingly in the meantime.

The long-term business has also produced a significant increase in profit at £4.3m.

After taxation and returns to be made under the Canadian Anti-Inflation Regulations and for minority interests there remains a net profit of £74.7m. attributable to the company, compared with £50.2m. in 1976.



Retained Profits

After payment of the maximum permissible dividend of 16.448p per unit of stock, retained profits are £49.8m. compared with £28.1m. in 1976. This substantial retention has provided the bulk of the increase in our capital and free reserves, which have risen virtually in proportion to the rise in premium income, thus financing from internal sources both the development of new business and the effect of inflation on our existing business.

Overseas Earnings

Our overseas operations account for nearly 80% of our total worldwide business and the improvement in our earnings overseas illustrates in a clear and practical way just how much we, as a company, contribute to the invisible export earnings of the United Kingdom.

It is vital to the long term well-being of the country that companies such as ours should have the opportunity to operate in an environment which enables us to develop our business successfully. I am glad to say that successive UK governments have consistently taken the view that our business should be able to operate in an atmosphere of maximum freedom subject only to the very necessary safeguards relating to security of policyholders.

Finance for U.K. Industry

What is most important for our business, and indeed for the economic well-being of the country, in the light of our contribution in particular to overseas earnings, is that constraints unrelated to the security of policyholders, such as the direction of investment in the UK, should not be imposed upon us.

The available evidence on the subject of capital investment—and a great deal of such evidence has been submitted to the Wilson Committee—makes it quite clear that the problems of manufacturing industry in this country are not due to any lack of supply of finance; ample finance is available for potentially successful projects. It is only too likely that if the wide spread of decision-making by individual financial institutions were replaced—even in part—by centralised decision-making, the effectiveness of the investment of the available funds would be reduced; there might well be less finance flowing to the most potentially successful projects because finance has been directed to industries whose economic prospects were declining.

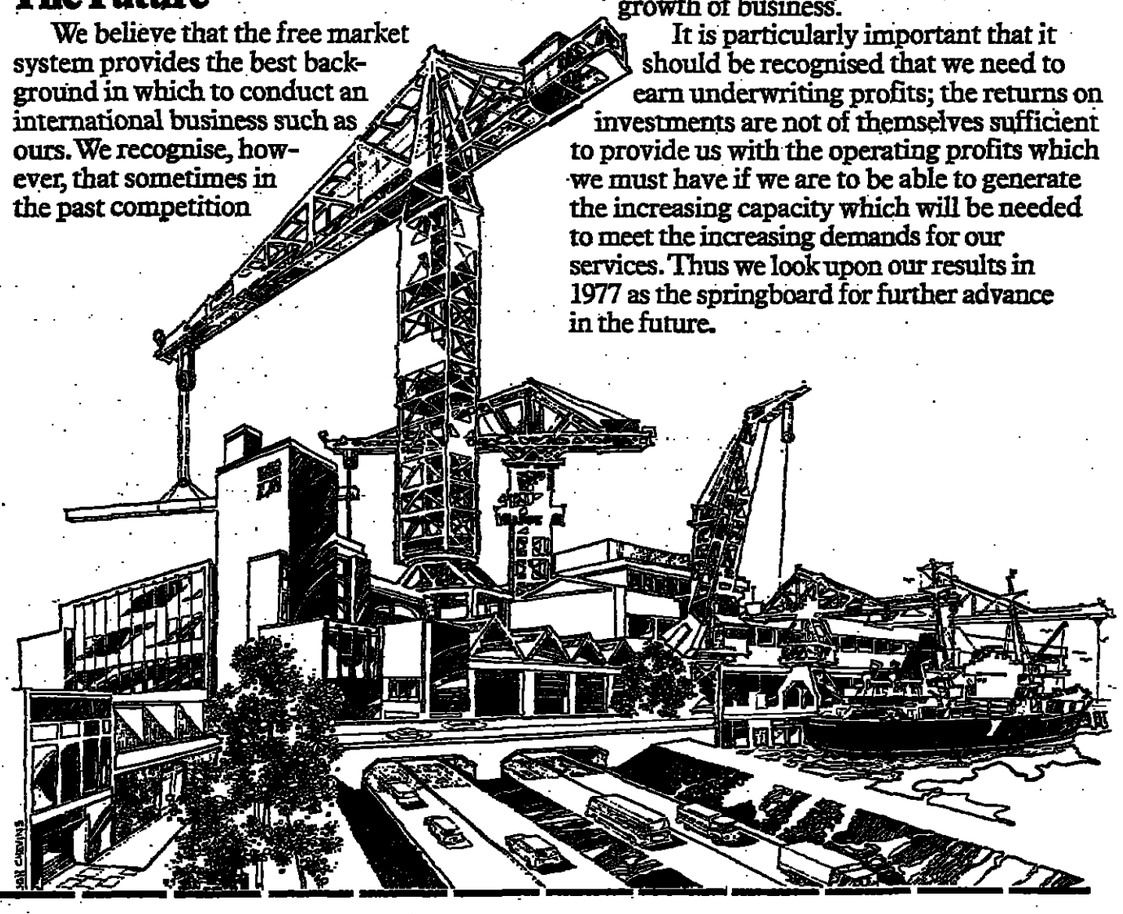
Summary of Consolidated Results

	1977	1976
	£m.	£m.
General Insurance Premiums Written	1,235.5	1,091.8
Earnings		
General Insurance Underwriting Result	15.2	–17.8
Investment Income on Stockholders' and General Insurance Funds	112.0	92.4
Stockholders' Long-term Insurance Profits	4.3	2.2
Share of Associated Companies' Profits	2.3	1.8
Profit before taxation	133.8	78.6
less UK and Overseas Taxation	56.3	28.0
Adjustment under Canadian Anti-Inflation Regulations	2.5	—
Minority Interests	0.3	0.4
Net Profit attributable to the Company	74.7	50.2
(per unit of stock)	(49.8p)	(33.5p)
Dividends		
Supplementary Interim	0.2	—
Interim	9.8	8.8
Proposed Final	14.9	13.3
	24.7	22.1
Total	24.9	22.1
(per unit of stock)	(16.6p)	(14.7p)
Transfer to Retained Profits	49.8	28.1

The Future

We believe that the free market system provides the best background in which to conduct an international business such as ours. We recognise, however, that sometimes in the past competition has been carried to extremes and this has inevitably led to underwriting losses and thereafter to restricted market capacity. There are signs in some areas of our business that competition is again becoming unrealistic, but it is our firm intention to maintain the disciplines that we have established during the past difficult few years—if necessary at the cost of temporary restraints on growth of business.

It is particularly important that it should be recognised that we need to earn underwriting profits; the returns on investments are not of themselves sufficient to provide us with the operating profits which we must have if we are to be able to generate the increasing capacity which will be needed to meet the increasing demands for our services. Thus we look upon our results in 1977 as the springboard for further advance in the future.



Royal Insurance

Please send me a copy of the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1977.

Name_____

Address_____

_____ T

To Registrar's Dept., Royal Insurance Company Ltd., New Hall Place, Old Hall Street, Liverpool L69 3EN.

Prime need at Revertex is quick reversal of contracting margins

By Ray Maughan

A total 1977 dividend of 5.16p a share which falls midway between an unchanged payment and the maximum permitted distribution summarizes the uncertainties facing Revertex Chemicals.

While turnover last year climbed 33 per cent to £59.51m (22 per cent if the new Sochima subsidiary is excluded), trading profits expanded by a mere 1 per cent to £2.77m. After a smaller contribution from associates and a higher debt servicing charge, pre-tax profits slumped from £3.3m to £2.82m.



Sir Campbell Adamson, chairman of Revertex.

The source of the acute margins contraction is not hard to find. The level of orders and demand is not unsatisfactory but the industry is significantly oversupplied. Revertex, chaired since January by Sir Campbell Adamson, is hopeful of a rise in consumer spending this year which would help recovery in the synthetic latex businesses—about a quarter of worldwide sales—which supply the carpets, textiles and paper industries. The results for the first two months of this year, however, are still said to be down on the comparable period of 1977

Prospects are not entirely bleak, nevertheless. Acoustics, having been held back by the double costing involved in the move from Harlow to Northamptonshire, are enjoying buoyant demand and the Malaysian subsidiary (where a 30 per cent stake has been sold for £1m to the Johore State Economic Development Corporation) is expected to make a usefully higher contribution.

Earnings a share, fully taxed but ignoring extraordinary losses of £349,000, come out at 13.36p where the shares at one —down 1½p yesterday—reflect the fact that Revertex should really be making twice the level of recent profits from its current trading base.

Currys fall but final leg better than expected

By Nicholas Hirst

Curry's second-half turned out better than the market had been expected after the company's rather gloomy comments at the interim stage.

Profits for the full year to January 25 are down to £9.75m from £10.23m before a £571,000 surplus on the sale of properties which compared with a deficit of £208,000 in the previous 12 months, but first half profits slipped from £3.7m to £3.2m despite a release of £822,000 from unmatured profit on credit trading.

For the full year the provision on credit trading is up by £1.28m, which although less than the £1.51m increase in the previous 12 months, indicates a revival in this type of business.

Elsewhere profits have been helped considerably by a fall in the interest charge, down from £1.13m to £529,000, and slight fall in amortization and depreciation.

Still the figures were good enough to put 5p on the shares to 180p on a generally dull day in the market.

The dividend is increased by the permitted maximum to the equivalent of 6.89p gross to give a yield of 3.8 per cent.

Currys' profits give some encouragement to the belief that consumer durable and white goods sales are beginning to show a revival, albeit rather later than had been expected

Up 4p to 448p went Pork Farms where they are now 45p better than when we last mentioned them in December. Apart from bid talk, usually involving Unilever, and the thought that profits in the year to end February probably rose from £1.9m to near £3m there is interest in the year's dividend. As a close company there will probably be a scrip issue, and a gross payment of at least 30p a share against 12.74p. The figures are due next month.

Rank Org sells two hotels

The Reo Stakis Organisation has agreed to buy Coylumbridge Hotel, Aviemore, and Five Bridges Hotel, Gateshead from Rank Organisation for a consideration on completion of £1.2m cash. The completion date and date of entry to both hotels will be May 1. Coylumbridge is a modern freehold 130-bedroom hotel set in 63 acres of heatherland. Five Bridges is a modern 103 bedroom hotel close to the River Tyne and within easy reach of Newcastle city centre. The acquisition will bring the total number of bedrooms in the Stakis hotel chain up to 1,633 of which 1,100 will be in Scotland and 533 in England.

Stock markets

'Cheap' buyers lift gilts up to 50p

The day belonged to gilts which, unlike equities, were able to rally from a nervous start to end the day with solid gains.

After last week's shake out fixed interest dealers were expecting some sort of rally and to help in this both shorts and longs were marked down still further at the outset.

At the long end the move had the desired effect and after an early loss of a quarter persistent "cheap" buying lifted prices progressively throughout the rest of the day. The demands were never aggressive but enough to bring closing gains of between half a point and five-eighths.

A sustained demand and "bear" closing helped the shorter maturities to reverse initial losses of an eighth to close up to half a point better. Dealers said that here the demand was much more selective with the low-coupon stocks not moving very much.

In the equity market much of the action was in the current speculative favourites and companies reporting results. Dealers continued to comment that the Budget has done little to encourage the small investors, in fact the reverse is the case.

Nevertheless prices were moving up throughout most of the day on reasonable buying and the FT Index 4.7 down at 10 am, closed just 0.7 lower at 446.7. The one plus point was the strength of Wall Street which was of particular benefit to oil shares.

Dealers commented that this was a creditable performance with a large number of companies going ex-dividend.

The strength of Wall Street brought considerable interest to oil shares especially in late trading. BP, just 2p better at 756p, at the official close, went several pence ahead after hours. Shell, momentarily shaken by its likely first quarter currency exchange loss under United States accounting rules, regained its poise to close 9p ahead at 514p. Dealers were speculating that first quarter profits are not likely to be more than £100m and could be much less.

The other feature of the sector was Siebens which, although off the top, closed 25p up to 298p after a mention here on its German sector stake.

Among the leaders Dunlop eased a penny to 82p ahead of figures which are not expected to be encouraging. Another leader holding firm in front of figures was Hawker Siddeley at 186p while Fisons met with comparatively good support closing 3p better at 330p.

There were signs of strength in some electrical issues, especially those with consumer content. Typical were EMI, 3p ahead at 151p, and GEC, where the gain was 4p to 236p. After figures which were deemed to be satisfactory Currys rose 5p to 179p, after touching 180p, but Dixons Photographic, an old takeover favourite, lost 5p to 142p, much in line with chartists' predictions that the shares would fall back if they failed to breach 150p.

Motors were a mixed sector with many groups losing ground as hopes fade of a consumer bom. The benefits of such a volume gain have already been discounted and Dutton-Forshaw at 46p, Henlys at 114p and Kenning Motors at 69p all lost up to 2p.

British Car Auctions closed at 42p ex-dividend.

BSG, with results today, firmed slightly to 39½p. City analysts are looking for between £7m and £7.7m with profits helped by the lower interest rates of the past year, and the upturn in demand for sunshine roofs. According to brokers Sheppards & Chase anything up to £7.5m pre-tax is unlikely to influence the share price.

Foods group J. Sainsbury, 3p firmer at 170p, strongly denied market speculation of the past few days that it is looking to buy the Carrefour subsidiary of Wheatsheaf—6p stronger at 188p. Wheatsheaf is currently the subject of a £34m agreed bid from Linfood, which added 2p to 130p.

Shippings had a dull session with European Ferries at 106p, Furness Withy at 208p and LOFS at 30p holding steady on the day. Weekend comment trimmed a penny from P & O at 91p while Ocean Transport closed at 118p ex-dividend.

Manchester plastics group James Halstead is expected to show a significant profits increase at year-end. Management and other problems, which have dogged the group throughout the 1970s, appear to have been solved and brokers Halliday Simpson are looking for a pre-tax profit of £500,000, against £197,000, for the year to June 30. They are also forecasting that the dividend will be restored to the 1p level of 1974.

Continued strong take-over speculation saw reasonable trade in Johnson Group. After touching 105p at one point the shares closed a penny better on the day at 101p. Dealers report that the buying is mainly speculative. As yet no names have been mentioned in market where it is though likely that another clea group would be allowed b Monopolies Commission make a bid.

Last week's strength United City Merchants partially resolved when it learned that the group received a recent appr But the company refuse elaborate further and shares, up to 67p at one fell back on the statemer close a penny easier at 6

The recent report comr to help another take favourite J. Bibby which g another 7p to 219p while Marsters, which had approach from Sweden, g 5p to 205p on further spe tive activity. But profit-t clipped a penny to 160p the recently firm Letrase

Though thought an un prospect the talk that Ca Schweppes might be inte in taking over Lennons fi the latter's shares anoth to 40p. Cullen's Stores continued to receive support 6p to 94p and there was news that a director had his holding in the compa

In stores Suits were in weak on further fears t monopolies intervention block the Lonrho move dipping to 114p the closed just a penny bet 116p.

Equity turnover on Apr was £71.43m (14,465 bar Active stocks yesterday, a ing to Exchange Tele were ICI, Shell, BP, Ba Bank, GEC, Commercial U Beecham, Grand Metrop Pauls & Whites, Thorn lever, United City Merc and Lennaset.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Blackwd Hdge (F)	282.27(249.96)	16.6(12.71)	15.98(10.66)	1.60(1.4)	—	2.90(—)
Bristol Stad (F)	0.54(0.47)	0.06(0.065)	—(—)	6.88b(6.16b)	23/5	6.88(6.16
British Sidac (F)	39.34(34.80)	1.01(1.85)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Brooks Wtsn (F)	72.16(66.99)	1.50(1.91)	6.0(6.02)	1.56(1.3)	9/6	2.08(1.82
Change Wares (I)	3.61(8.39)	0.09a(0.57a)	0.02a(8.97a)	—(0.4)	—	—(0.4)
Currys (F)	163.1(144.0)	10.3(10.0)	—(—)	4.54(—)	—	—(—)
Equity Inc Tst (I)	—(—)	0.31(0.26)	—(—)	3.96(2.6)	—	9.9c(8.5)
Forward Tech (I)	10.21(—)	0.65(—)	—(—)	3.0(—)	—	6.7(—)
Hoveringham Grp	35.23(30.56)	3.55(2.16)	8.5(5.7)	1.53(1.36)	16/5	2.08(1.86
Ldn Utd Inv (F)	16.72(9.22)	3.47(1.73)	18.13(12.15)	2.10(1.88)	16/6	4.2(3.7)
Newarthill (F)	148.0(174.0)	11.5(5.23)	34.0(13.2)	4.84(4.4)	—	4.84(4.4)
Reed Executive	15.2(11.29)	1.06(0.43)	7.95(2.90)	1.64(1.6)	2/6	2.75(1.3)
Revertex (F)	59.51(44.79)	2.81(3.3)	13.36(15.67)	3.4(3.10)	—	5.16(4.86
Rugby Ptland (F)	87.84(77.56)	13.82(12.49)	8.5(7.7)	1.81(—)	9/7	3.48(3.14
Utd Tin Areas (I)	—(—)	0.004(0.01)	—(—)	—	—	1.0c(1.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News div. are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are pre-tax and earnings are net. a Loss. b In per cent. c Forecast.

Blackwood up 31 pc

By Michael Prest

Blackwood Hodge, the construction equipment sales and service group, increased its pre-tax profits for 1977 by 31 per cent to £16.6m. Sales grew by 12.8 per cent to £282m, and gross margins were widened from 5.1 to 5.9 per cent. A one-for-two scrip issue will be made.

Sales and trading profits were better in all major trading areas, except Europe. The United Kingdom and Africa were described as "outstandingly good". A loss of $800,000 in Canada in 1976 was turned round into a profit of $330,000, and Mr William Shapland, Blackwood's chairman, expects the improvement to continue in 1978.

The group's net profit showed a 54.8 per cent rise to £8.1m. Against that should be set a minority interest of £1.6m, mainly for the Nigerian subsidiary, and extraordinary items of £3.3m, coming from exchange losses on foreign assets, compared with a gain in 1976 of £1.3m. But deferred taxes realized were £5m, and so £7m has been transferred to reserves, of which £5m will be capitalized for the share issue.

Mr Shapland hopes that the group can maintain its profits growth this year through aggressive marketing. He points out that there are many overseas markets in which Blackwood Hodge's market share is still low.

The equity interest in Nigeria has to be cut from 60 to 40 per cent, but it is not expected that this will result in a permanent loss in earnings. The 20 per cent reduction could cost Blackwood Hodge £750,000, but the gain from the share disposals would have to be set against that.

The market put the shares 9p up to 85p.

McLeod-Sipef fails in bid for London Sumatra

As expected McLeod-Sipef has failed in its attempt to gain control of London Sumatra, which is some 43 per cent-owned by Harrison & Crosfield and associates. McLeod-Sipef received acceptances totalling only 12.7 per cent of the remaining independent shareholders. This pushed the group's total holding up from 23.72 per cent already owned to only 36.4 per cent. As a result the offer has now lapsed.

The bid of 150p a share was the third round of a duel between Harrison & Crossfield and Rothschild Investment Trust and McLeod Russell. McLeod Russel and Sipef, a Belgian Plantation company, each have 45 per cent of McLeod-Sipef, with RIT holding the remaining 10 per cent.

The shareholders of McLeod-Sipef are now considering their position as shareholders in London Sumatra.

Dollar CD in Mideast

Merrill Lynch International announces the launching of a $20m floating-rate certificate of deposit for Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises, Bahrain branch. The issue marks the first time a United States dollar CD has been issued in the Mideast money market.—AP-DJ.

London United Inv again doubles

Doubled profits for the second year running come from London United Investments, which is primarily an insurance holding concern.

Last year, pre-tax profits reached a record £3.47m—an increase of 100 per cent on 1976 which itself was double 1975's figure. Total turnover was up from £9.22m to £16.71m. As forecast, the total gross dividend is 6.37p against 5.79p.

A three-for-one scrip is proposed which, together with the consolidation of the new and existing shares, will convert the present 5p shares into 20p shares. As a result, London United will also acquire trustee status.

Royal warning on rise in premium levels

Royal Insurance, which controls about 5 per cent of the United Kingdom vehicle market, warns that "further increases in premium levels will be inevitable during 1978". Writing in his annual report to shareholders, Mr Daniel Meinertzhagen, chairman, states that "competition remains strong and we regard some of the rates now being charged in the market, especially for motor fleet risks, as inadequate".

The chairman also points out that other markets are also becoming more competitive. Recognizing that "sometimes in the past competition has been carried to extremes and this has inevitably led to underwriting losses and thereafter to restricted market capacity", Mr Meinertzhagen states that "there are signs that in some areas of our business competition is again becoming unrealistic, but it is our firm intention to maintain the disciplines established during the past few difficult years—if necessary at the cost of temporary restraints on growth of business".

Gloomy outlook for Shell Chemicals

Royal-Dutch Shell's subsidiary, Shell Chemicals UK, has little prospect of a sales improvement in the short-term, according to Mr Derek Crofton, finance director. This, coupled with a £60m capital spending programme for the current year, will mean a worsening in the company's cash position.

In the second half of 1977, Shell Chemicals lost £5m, to give a pre-tax profit of £5.7m for the full year, against £10.8m in 1976. However, after a £28m spending programme and higher stock financing, there was a cash deficit of £4m. Mr Crofton said that the fourth quarter was worse than expected

LONDON UNITED INVESTMENTS LTD.

Record Group Results

	year ended 31st December 1977 £000's	1976 £000's
Turnover	16,718	9,224
Operating profit:		
Insurance	3,279	1,864
Other	546	194
	3,825	2,058
Group overheads	347	323
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	3,478	1,735
Taxation	1,929	697
Profit after taxation and before extraordinary items	1,549	1,038
Extraordinary items	198	185
Profit after taxation and extraordinary items	1,351	853
Transfer to non-revenue reserves	80	129
Profit available for distribution	1,431	982
Dividends on shares	360	322
Profit retained	1,071	660
Earnings per share:		
Basic	18.13p	12.15p
Fully diluted	—	11.26p

1977 Figures subject to audit.

The pre-tax profit for 1977 of £3,478,000 represents an increase of over 100% on that of £1,735,000 for 1976 which itself was double the profit for 1975.

Insurance accounted for 85% of the gross operating profits of £3,825,000 the majority of which was earned overseas.

The Directors recommend a final dividend of 2.10298p per share which, together with the interim dividend already paid, and allowing for the imputed tax amounts to 6.37267p per share (1976 5.79335p).

Final dividend payable on 16th June 1978 to shareholders on the register Thursday 17th May 1978.

A resolution will be proposed at the annual general meeting for a 3 for 1 scrip issue which, together with the consolidation of the new and existing shares will convert the existing 5p shares into shares of 20p each, fully paid. As a result the Company will also acquire Trustee Status.

Annual General Meeting at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London WC2 on Wednesday, 24th May 1978 at 12 noon.

Copies of the Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders on Friday, 28th April 1978, and may be obtained after this date from the Secretary, 20-21 Red Lion Court, London EC4A 3ED.

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL GROUP

"It is gratifying to report that the Company has continued the improvement which I reported last year. Profit is up by £2.25m and turnover up by £22.56m on 1976. These results, produced in a year of great difficulty for the retail industry, with which we are closely linked, reflect the efforts of everyone in the Company.

We shall continue vigorously to develop the Group both in its traditional activities and in the new ones. So far this year, the Group is performing well."

Chelmer, Chairman

	1977	1976
Group Profit	£9,540,000	£7,295,000
Ordinary Dividend	4.8733p per share	4.408p per share
Turnover	£174,804,000	£152,235,000

Principal operating companies:
Provident Personal Credit Ltd. Practical Credit Services Ltd.
The People's Bank Ltd. Provident Management Services Ltd.
Unicredit Finance Ltd. H. T. Greenwood Ltd.
Tyne & Clyde Warehouses Ltd. Whitegates Estate Agency Ltd.
Provident Financial Group Limited.
Head Office:
Colonnade, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD1 2LQ.

TATA ELECTRIC

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.
THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.
THE TATA POWER CO. LTD.

INVITATION TO BID

Expansion of Trombay Thermal Generating Station
500 MW Unit-Steam Generating Plant & Auxiliaries

1. On behalf of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd, The Tata Power Co Ltd (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "PURCHASER"), bids are invited for the supply, erection, testing and commissioning of one (1) coal fired Steam Generating Plant, with provision for oil and gas firing, rated to deliver 1,672 tonnes/hour of superheated steam at 178 atg and 541°C at superheater outlet header and 1,423 tonnes/hour of reheated steam at 541°C at reheater outlet header with auxiliaries.

2. The Steam Generating Plant is required to be installed at Trombay, near Bombay, India, and the scheduled date for complete supply and erection is forty-four (44) months from the date of award of the Contract.

3. As this project is being assisted with a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the import of equipment/services under these specifications will be covered by the IBRD loan, bidding is open only to manufacturers from member countries of IBRD and Switzerland or such manufacturers' authorised agents. Bidders who have designed, manufactured and installed at least three (3) 500 MW and above rated coal fired units, with provision for oil and gas firing, which are in successful commercial operation for at least two (2) years shall be eligible to participate. Also, those who have manufactured and installed units of 100 MW and above capacity coal fired units, which are in operation for at least two (2) years would also be eligible, provided they have collaboration agreement for manufacturing 500 MW units with manufacturers of international repute. However, in such a case, it will be necessary for the licensor to manufacture all critical components/equipment and also to guarantee the individual and overall performance of all the equipment under the Contract.

4. Bid Documents will be available at the office of the Tata Consulting Engineers at the address given below from April 12, 1978, on payment of a sum of Rs.1,500 (Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred only) or US $200 (US Dollars two hundred) per set, by demand draft or certified cheque, which is non-refundable. The Bid Documents consist of: Instructions to Bidders; General Conditions of Contract; Erection Conditions-General; Technical Specification including Schedule of Price and Other Schedules; Proformae of Bid Form, Bid Guarantee Form, Bid Bond Form, Contract Form, Contract Performance Guarantee Form and Contract Performance Bond Form. The conditions of contract include the following:—

(a) The contract delivery period shall be guaranteed under penalty and any delay in delivery will attract liquidated damages at the rate of Rs.400,000 (Rupees four hundred thousand) per day of delayed delivery.

(b) The performance of equipment shall be guaranteed and for any deficiencies in performance as revealed in the Performance Tests, penalties will be recovered from the successful Bidder at the specified rates or the equipment will be rejected.

5. Bidders will be required to furnish a Bid Guarantee of 3% (three per cent) of the bid price subject to a maximum of Rs.15,000,000 (Rupees Fifteen million) (equivalent to US Dollars 1.79 million), in the form of an irrevocable bank guarantee or bond. The successful Bidder will be required to furnish a Contract Performance Bank Guarantee or Performance Bond for 10% (ten per cent) of the Contract Price.

6. The last date for receipt of bids is July 10, 1978. Bids will be received up to 14.00 Hrs. (IST) on July 10, 1978, and opened the same day at 15.00 Hrs. (IST). No extension of the due date shall be granted. Incomplete bids will be rejected. Bids shall be kept valid for a period of six months from the date of opening.

7. Bids shall be submitted in a sealed envelope as outlined in the "Instructions to Bidders" included in the Bid Documents. Prices shall be quoted on a base price plus escalation with specified ceiling. Bid evaluation will take into consideration base prices and differential prices for longer delivery and deviations from specifications.

8. The PURCHASER will arrange for the import licence from the Government of India, if required. Any export permits/licences as required by the Bidder's country shall be the responsibility of the Bidder.

9. The address at which Bid Documents will be available is as follows:

TATA CONSULTING ENGINEERS
TATA PRESS BUILDING
414 VEER SAVARKAR MARG
PRABHADEVI
BOMBAY—400 025, INDIA

Telephone: 454273, 457442
Telex : 011-4524
Cable : TATCONSEN

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION will be held at the HEAD OFFICE ... SQUARE, EDINBURGH EH2 2... on TUESDAY 9th May 1978 at 2.45 p.m.

Statement of Business ... for the investigation ... December 1977 will be reported ... Report and Accounts are available from ...

J. M. MACK... General Manager and Act... Edinburgh.

ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Wall Street

York, April 17.—The stock rallied explosively again as it did on Friday, setting a record for the second session. Profit-taking ap... late in the session. Dow Jones industrial aver... rose 14.99 points to 810.12 ... of 19.92 points on ... and nearly nine on Thurs... was ahead almost 23 at its ...

1,050 issues gained, about 540 decliners. ... totalled 63.50 million ... from 52.28 million on ... AP-Dow Jones.

... April 17.—SILVER losses ... 16.70 cents in the daily ... April, 502.70c; May, ... July, 511.10c; ... Dec, 330.60c; Jan, ... March, 347.50c; May, ... 554.10c; Sept, ... 580.80c; Jan, 585.50c; ... Harman, 506.50 (518.50c); ... of Canada, 55.79f.

... steady: April, 60.30c; June, 61.30c; July, 60.80c; Dec, 64.30c; March, 65.80c; May, 67.20c; Sept, 68.80c; Jan, 70.60c.

... to $7.50.—NY COMEX: May, $172.30; June, $175.10; Oct, $177.30; Feb, $182.00; April, June, $187.20; Aug, $192.70; Dec, $195.50; CHICAGO IMM: June, Sept, $175.70-176.50; ...30; March $183.00-...70; Sept, $190.60; Dec, ...

... mixed.—May, 7.71-73c; ... Sept, 8.12c; Oct, 8.10-85c; March, 9.04c; July, 9.42c; Sept, 9.64c. ... easier on estimated ... May, 139.20c; July, 138.85c; Dec, 133.70c; ... May, 133.75c; July.

... closed irregular. May, 136.10c; Sept, 140.00c; ...00c; March, 117.00-... 114.00-5.00c; July. ... Sept. 115.00-5.00c.

...'s Wall Street and closing prices will ... tomorrow. Later publi... caused by the change ... Summer Time. This ... until Eastern Day... begins in the United

... closed steady on estimated ... 585,000. May, 57.00-08c; ...35c; Oct, 59.85c; Dec, ... March, 62.10c; May, 62.60-63.00-20; Oct, 62.75 bid. ... soyabeans: SOYABEANS: July, 719-18c; Aug, 695-94c; ...69c; Nov, 631-32c; Jan, ... March, 644-42c; May, 6-47-. SOYABEAN OIL: May, 28.05-27.40-45c; Aug, 26.65-70c; ...; Oct, 25.95-85c; Dec, ... Jan, 25.05-23.00c; March, May, 22.80c. SOYABEAN ... May, $180.00-0.50; July, ...; Aug, 183.00; Sept, Oct, $170.80; Dec, $170.00; ...00-1.50; March, $172.50-... $173.50-1.00.

... GRAINS.—WHEAT.—May, ... July 330-29½c; Sept, 334c; ... March, 344c; May 346c ... MAIZE.—May, 260½c; ... Sept, 254½c; Dec, ... March, 261½c; May, 265c. ... July, 152½c; Sept, 158½c; ... Dec, 166½c.

... exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.8565); three months, 1.8544); Canadian dollar, ...

... Jones spot commodity index ... at 363.30. The futures ... 0.98 at 354.30.

... Jones averages.—Indus-... (793.13); transporta-... (213.77); utilities, ...09); 65 stocks, 280.85.

...t Issues

	Closing Price
... 8% Cnv Pf (£1)	1611
... 11¼% 85-7 (£100)	£99½
... 99 (£100)	£100¼
... 1993 (£)	£102
... Pfd Cnv 1993-96	£98
... Ord (10p)	127½
... 1982-85 (£99¼)	£97
... 1983 (£99¼)	£99¾
... 1986 (£98e)	£94¾

	Latest date of renun	
...		62-2
... (£31 ...)	... Mar 10	14046
... (205)		22 prem

...e in parentheses. * Ex dividend. ... tender ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully ... paid. h £65 paid. i £45 paid.

CFTC losing some ground in struggle to keep its powers

It would seem that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission in the United States is losing some ground in its struggle to win a new lease of life with its powers unchanged.

A decision has to be made this year on the commission's future and Congressional committees have appeared to favour continuing the commission pretty much in its present form.

However, AP-Dow Jones reports from Washington that the General Accounting Office (GAO), Congress's watchdog agency, appears to have changed its mind and is now recommending a cutback in the jurisdiction of the commission.

In February, the agency recommended that the commission should be retained in its present form without any of its functions being removed.

Now, in a letter to the House of Senate committees considering the CFTC's future, Mr Elmer B. Staats, the Comptroller General and head of the GAO, has recommended that some of the CFTC's jurisdiction should be transferred to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Specifically, the transfer to the SEC is recommended of regulation over futures contracts written on stocks, corporate bonds and other securities subject to SEC registration requirements.

Mr Staats's letter explains that the SEC has convinced the GAO that options on registered securities, which are subject to SEC supervision, and futures contracts on registered securities, which are regulated by the Commodities Commission, "are essentially equivalent and interchangable instruments."

Options give customers the right to buy or sell securities by a given date at a given price. Commodity futures are contracts for actual delivery or receipt of a given commodity at a specific price at a certain date.

It was recommended by the GAO that the CFTC should keep jurisdiction over futures contracts on securities that are not registered with the SEC, such as Treasury Bills. But the agency advocated that the SEC's right to bring lawsuits against fradulent activities in the sale of these contracts should be expanded.

The GAO also suggested that an inter-agency panel should be created, consisting of the CFTC, the SEC, the Treasury Department and any other agency which the President might designate, to coordinate surveillance of futures contracts written on securities.

AP-Dow Jones says that the CFTC resent the idea of SEC intrusion into what it regards as its own "turf". It points out that regulating highly volatile, speculative commodities markets is fundamentally different from monitoring securities.

A commission spokesman said that they were "a totally different animal" and he considered that any move to SEC regulation of futures contracts was a dangerous precedent.

In testimony to a Senate subcommittee the Chicago Board of Trade, America's biggest commodity futures exchange, said that there could be hundreds of different regulatory schemes for Government National Mortgage Association certificate futures alone and repeating the same process for precious metals, energy sources or foreign currencies would mean that "a terminal case of regulatory vertigo is inevitable."

Mr Thomas Russo, a Washington lawyer who has worked for both the SEC and the CFTC, and is now in private practice, is quoted as saying that the GAO proposal is a step backwards. He has "the greatest respect for the SEC, but giving it some regulatory powers over futures would cause duplication of regulations and inconsistencies of regulatory structures".

AP-Dow Jones points out that quite apart from the GAO's apparent change of mind, the White House Office of Management and Budget is finishing a report that is expected to be sharply critical of the CFTC's management.

Among a variety of possible changes the Budget Office is considering is turning the CFTC into a sub-Cabinet agency headed by one person responsible to the President.

The Budget Office's ideas are said to be significantly different from most suggestions so far proposed and there are indications that they might be popular on Capital Hill.

One Senator has said that the Budget Office "may have a winner". However, the Administration has got involved at such a late stage that its ideas may be too tardy to have much impact although they could re-emerge in the President's reorganization plan.

A Senate Agriculture Subcommittee has approved legislation which would extend the life of the CFTC for six years. The panel included a provision which would keep in force the suspension of virtually all commodity options trading until the CFTC proves to the satisfaction of Congress that it can regulate options successfully.

The full Senate Agriculture Committee is to consider the Bill tomorrow.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Commodities

COPPER: Cash wire bars gained £7.75 and three months put on £9. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £701-702 a metric ton; three months, £717.50-18.00. Sales, 5,175 tons. Cash cathodes, £691-692; three months, £707.50-08.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £700.50-701.50; three months, £716.50-17.00. Settlement, £701.50. Sales, 5,200 tons. Cash cathodes, £691-692; three months, £706.50-07.00. Settlement, £692. Sales, 150 tons.

SILVER lost about 3p in the ring. Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 277.9p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 514.1); three months, 282.95p (522.5c); six months, 289.2p (532c); one year, 303.3p (554.4c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 277.9-78.00p; three months, 282.9-83.0p. Sales, 60 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 277.6-77.8p; three months, 282.6-82.8p. Settlement, 277.8p. Sales, 106 lots.

TIN was firm. Afternoon.—Standard, cash, £5,960-70 a metric ton; three months, £5,945-55. Sales, 335 tons. High grade, cash, £5,960-70; three months, £5,945-55. Sales, 40 tons. Morning.—Standard, cash, £6,015-25; three months, £6,000-6,010. Settlement, £6,025. Sales, 1,500 tons. High grade, cash, £6,015-25; three months, £6,000-6,010. Settlement, £6,025. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,326 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £314-315 per metric ton; three months, £320.25-20.50. Sales, 1,600 tons. Morning.—Cash, £316-16.25; three months, £321-21.50; settlement, £316.25. Sales, 3,600 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £300-301 a metric ton; three months, £307.50-08.00. Sales, 700 tons. Morning.—Cash, £303.50-04.50; three months, £310-311. Settlement, £304.50. Sales, 3,300 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £111.95 ($207) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was dull (pence per kilo).—May, 49.75-49.90; June, 49-50.50; July-Sept, 51.30-51.55; Oct-Dec, 53.55-53.60; Jan-March, 54.05-54.10; April-June, 55.50-55.55; July-Sept, 56.95-57.05; Oct-Dec, 58.40-58.50; Jan-March, 59.65-59.70. Sales, 151 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot 48.75-50.00. Cifs. May, 50.50-51.00; June, 50.75-51.25.

COFFEE: Robustas were steadier; arabicas were steady.—ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton): May, 1,315-16; July, 1,386-87; Sept, 1,310-12; Nov, 1,256-65; Jan, 1,220-40; March, 1,200-20; May, 1,185-1,205. Sales, 848 lots, including 21 options. ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos): April, 204.50-05.00; June, 185.70-86.00; Aug, 172.50-74.00; Oct, 157-60; Dec, 146-46.20; Feb, 137-39; April, 132-37. Sales: 13 lots.

PALM OIL was dull.—April, £320-50 per metric ton; May, June, July and Aug, £300-30; Sept, £290-350; Oct, £290-30; Nov, and Dec, £280-315.

COCOA was barely steady.—May, £2,075-76 per metric ton; July, £1,967-70; Sept, £1,891-95; Dec, £1,816-17; March, £1,760-65; May, £1,715-25; July, £1,670-90.0. Sales, 3,658 lots. ICCO prices: daily, 164.05c; 15-day average, 162.68c; 22-day average, 159.75c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were steady. The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £102; the "whites" price was 50p higher at £106.50.—May, £105.30-05.35 per metric ton; Aug, £107.60-07.65; Oct, £110.75-10.80; Dec, £114-14.05; March, £120.75-20.85; May, £124-24.05; Aug, £127.50-28.75. Sales: 1,808 lots. ISA prices: 7.71c; 15-day average 7.67c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—April, £134-38 per metric ton; June, £130.50-30.70; Aug, £130-30.50; Oct, £126.80-27.10; Dec, £120.50-22.00; Feb, £121-23.50; April, £1-25.00. Sales, 276 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo).—May, 226-27; July, 229-32; Oct, 235-37; Dec, 237-40; March, 239-41; May, 239-41; July, 240-42; Sept, 243-47. Sales: two lots.

JUTE was steady.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, afloat $485 per long ton. "D" grade, afloat $466. Calcutta was firm.—Indian, spot, Rrs 615 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs615.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: April-May, £95.50 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: April-May, £85.50; May-June £85 trans-shipment east coast sellers. **MAIZE.**—No 3 yellow American/French April £104; May £104.75 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South Africa yellow: May, early June £77 quoted. **BARLEY** was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta), EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was firm: May, £85.85; Sept, £80.50; Nov, £82.85; Jan, £85.35; March, £87.85. Sales: 173 lots. **WHEAT** was firm: May, £94.05; Sept, £85.30; Nov, £88.70; Jan, £91.25; March, £93.60. Sales: 154 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
E Suffolk	—	£89.50	£80.20
NE Scot	—	—	—

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 17.—GB: Cattle, 67.33p per KgLw (+0.50). UK: Sheep, 141.2p per KgEstDCW (+1.3). GB: Pigs, 65.0p per KgLw (+1.1). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 5.4 per cent, average price 68.11p (+0.7). Sheep numbers down 2.9 per cent, average price 143.7p (+3.1). Pig numbers down 0.3 per cent, average price 65.0p (+1.2). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 0.9 per cent, average price 67.24p (−1.03). Sheep numbers down 9.4 per cent, average price 130.8p (−4.5). Pig numbers down 17.3 per cent, average price 64.9p (−0.9).

...ank Base Rates

... Bank	6½%
...ays Bank	6½%
...L Bank	6½%
...lidated Crdts	6½%
... London Secs	6½%
...are & Co.	*6½%
...s Bank	6½%
...on Mercantile	6½%
...nd Bank	6½%
...Vestminster	6½%
...inster Acc's	6½%
...	6½%
...ms and Glyn's	6½%

...ay deposits on sums of ...000 and under 5½%, up ...25,000 3¾%, over ...000 4½%.

Foreign Exchange

The pound yesterday remained under the influence of Friday's poor United Kingdom trading figures, and sentiment was also affected by a fresh bout of budget criticism in the weekend press. It closed at $1.8515 down half-a-cent on Friday $1.8565, with the Bank of England giving moderate support early in the session. The effective index closed unchanged at 61.7.

The dollar made a broad advance, though best levels were not held. Deutchmarks closed at 2.0450 (2.0310 on Friday). Swiss francs were at 1.8985 (1.8820). French francs at 4.5875 (4.5575) and the guilder 2.1805 (2.1665). The yen ended at 220.30 (219.45).

Gold lost $4 an ounce to close in London at $174.37s.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) April 17	Market rates (close) April 17
New York	$1.8460-8590	$1.8510-8520
Montreal	$2.1210-1290	$2.1265-1285
Amsterdam	4.01-04½fl	4.03¼-04¼fl
Brussels	58.60-59.00f	58.90-90f
Copenhagen	10.34-39½k	10.38¼-39¼k
Frankfurt	3.76-78m	3.77¼-78¼m
Lisbon	76.40-77.00e	76.40-90e
Madrid	147.75-148.35p	148.00-20p
Milan	1579-86lr	1583¾-85¼lr
Oslo	9.90-95¼k	9.91-92k
Paris	8.44-49¼f	8.47¼-48¼f
Stockholm	8.47¼-51k	8.48¼-50¼k
Tokyo	403-10y	407-08y
Vienna	26.90-27.05sch	27.17-27sch
Zurich	3.48¼-52¼f	3.50¼-51¼f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 31, was 61.7 per cent, unchanged from Friday.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.30-.25c prem	.70-.60c prem
Montreal	.23-.13c prem	.33-.13c prem
Amsterdam	3½-1½c prem	4¼-3¼c prem
Brussels	20-10c prem	50-30c prem
Copenhagen	5½-7½ore disc	16¼-18¼ore disc
Frankfurt	2¼-1¼pf prem	5¼-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	70-180c disc	380-600c disc
Madrid	20-100c disc	90-170c disc
Milan	4-10lr disc	13-20lr disc
Oslo	6-8ore disc	13¼-15¼ore disc
Paris	¼-1¼c disc	1¼-2¼c disc
Stockholm	1-3ore disc	2¼-5ore disc
Vienna	7gro prem-3gro disc	12-2gro prem
Zurich	3-2c prem	7¼-6¼c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $87.08-03.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6¾-7; seven days, 6¾-7; one month, 7¼-7¼; three months, 7¼-7¼; six months, 7¼-7¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $175.10 (an ounce); pm, $174.30.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $179¾-181¾ (£97-98); resident, $179¾-181¾ (£97-98).

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $53¾-55¼ (£29-30); resident, $53¾-55¼ (£29-30).

... bills directly from the houses.

However, the day's shortage was more with the banks than the houses, so when overnight money in the interbank market pushed up to around 6½ per cent, most houses tended to stand back and wait for the Bank to buy paper. Bids were generally kept down at 4 or 5 per cent, although with the help only slightly overdone, rates firmed to between 5 and 6 per cent for final balances.

Money rates were considerably firmer after weekend comment about the chances of an early rise in MLR to at least 8 per cent.

Discount market

The Bank of England gave a large amount of assistance to overcome the substantial shortage of day-to-day credit on Lombard Street yesterday. This took the form of purchases of a moderate amount of Treasury bills and a small quantity of local authority

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 7½%
(Last changed 11/4/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 6½ Low 4
Week Fixed: 5½-6½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	7¼	2 months	6¾
3 months	7¼	3 months	6¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	7¼-7¼	3 months	8
3 months	7¼-7¼	4 months	8¼
4 months	7¼-7¼	6 months	8¼
6 months	8¼-8		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	7¼-6¼	7 months	8¼-8¼
2 months	7¼-7¼	8 months	8¼-8¼
3 months	8-7¼	9 months	9-8¼
4 months	8¼-7¼	10 months	9-8¼
5 months	8¼-8¼	11 months	9-8¼
6 months	8¼-8¼	12 months	9¼-8¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	7¼-6¾	6 months	8¼-8¼
3 months	7¼-7¼	12 months	8¼-8¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	6½	3 months	8
7 days	6¾	6 months	8¼
1 month	7¼	1 year	8¼

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 6½ Close 7

1 week	7¼-7¼	6 months	8¼-8¼
1 month	7¼-7¼	9 months	8¼-8¼
3 months	8¼-8	12 months	9-8¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 8¼ 6 months 9¼

Finance House Base Rate 7½%

J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977/78 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
29	Airsprung Ord	47	—	4.2	9.0	8.8
106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	155	—	18.5	11.8	—
25	Armitage & Rhodes	38	—	3.3	8.6	16.2
105	Bardon Hill	160	+5	12.0	7.5	11.0
51	Deborah Ord	112	—	5.1	4.5	9.0
108	Deborah 17½% CULS	225	—	17.5	7.7	—
120	Frederick Parker	135	—	12.4	9.1	5.3
135	George Blair	147	—	15.0	10.2	5.9
36	Jackson Group	46	—	5.0	10.8	5.4
55	James Burrough	100	—	6.0	6.0	9.2
188	Robert Jenkins	315	—	26.7	8.4	5.3
9	Twinlock Ord	17	—	—	—	—
54	Twinlock 12% ULS	80	—	12.0	15.0	—
54	Unilock Holdings	75	—	7.0	9.3	9.3
67	Walter Alexander	102	—	6.4	6.2	7.5

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT

PROSPICIO

The 140th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION will be held on TUESDAY 9th May, 1978 at 2.45 p.m. in the HEAD OFFICE, 6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH EH2 2YA

In addition to the Statement of Business for 1977, the results of the statutory investigation for the triennial period ended 31st December, 1977 will be reported.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from this address.

J. M. MACHARG
General Manager and Actuary

6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
11th April, 1978.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS ($)	Bid	Offer
Australia 7¾ 1984	95¼	96¼
Australia 8½ 1992	94	94¾
Aust Mining 9¼ 1993	97¾	98¼
Avco 9¾ 1983	99¾	100¼
Avco 9¼ 1985	99	99¾
Barclays 8¼ 1992	97	97¾
Bowater 9½ 1992	97¼	98¼
British Gas 9 1981	103	103¾
Citicorp 9¼ 1980	97	97¾
Citicorp 7 1981	96¾	97¼
CECA 8¾ 1997	95¼	96¼
DSM 8¼ 1987	97	97¾
EIB 8½ 1988	96¾	97¼
EIB 8¾ 1985	96	96¾
Eurofima 8½ 1988	96¾	97¼
Fisons 8¼ 1992	92¼	93
ICI 8¼ 1987	97¼	98
INCO 8¾ 1984	97¼	97¾
INCO 9 1993	96¾	97¼
ITEL 9¾ 1988	98¾	99¼
IU O/seas 8¾ 1987	95¾	96¼
Light-Services 1982	97	97¾
Macmillan Bloedel 9 1992	96¼	97
Midland Int 8¾ 1992	98¼	99¼
NCB 8 1987	95	95¾
Nat West 9 1986	101	101¾
NZ Forest Prod 9 1986	99¼	99¾
Norsk Hydro 7¾ 1982	97¼	98¼
Occidental 8¾ 1983	97¼	98
Occidental 8¾ 1987	98	98¾
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1985	98¼	99¼
Rank Hovis 9 1992	92¾	93¼
R. J. Reynolds 7¾ 1982	98	98¾
Shell 8¼ 1990	96¼	97¼
SNCF 8¾ 1984	99	99¾
Sparbankernas 8¾ 1988	97¼	98¼
Sweden 7¾ 1982	97¼	98¼
Sweden 8¼ 1987	96	96¾
Tauernautobahn 8¼ 1987	98	98¾
Walter Kidde 8¼ 1983	97¼	98¼
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken 7 11-16 1984	97¼	98¼
CCF 7¾ 1985	99¼	99¾
IBJ 7 11-16 1982	99¼	100¼
LTCB 7 15-16 1982	99¼	100¼
OKB 7¾ 1983	100	100¼
Williams Glyns 8 1-16 1984	99¾	100¼
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9¾ 1982	97	97¾
BM-RT 8¾ 1982	96¼	96¾
Ford 8½ 1984	95¼	95¾
British Columbia MFA 1997	95¾	95¾
Rank 9¼ 1982	97¾	98
Walter Heller 9¼ 1984	98	98¼
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6¼ 1.7.84	103¼	104
ICI 6½ 1.5.87	104¾	105¼
New Zealand 6¼ 1.5.84	106	106¾
Phryn 6¼ 1.9.84	103¾	104
Quebec Hydro 6¼ 16.8.87	100¾	101¼
US $ CONVERTIBLES	**Bid**	**Offer**
American Express 4¼ 1987	87¼	89
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	97¼	99
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	111¼	113
Beecham 6¾ 1992	93¾	95¼
Borden 6¾ 1991	106¼	108
Carnation 4 1988	79	80¼
Chevron 5 1988	126¼	128
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	82	83¼
Fairchild Camera 5¼ 1991	97	98¼
Ford 5 1988	91	92¼
Ford 6 1986	100¼	102
General Electric 4¼ 1987	85¼	86
Gillette 4¾ 1987	79	80¼
Gould 5 1987	111¼	113
Gulf & Western 5 1988	87	88¼
Honeywell 6 1986	90	91¼
ICI 6¾ 1987	86¼	87¼
INA 6 1997	97¼	99
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	110¼	111¼
ITT 4¼ 1987	83	83¼
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	163	166
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	153	156
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	98	99¾
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	101¼	103
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	79	80¼
Revlon 4¾ 1987	109¼	110¼
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	87	88¼
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	91¼	93
Squibb 4¼ 1987	80	81¼
Sumitomo Elec 6 1992	133	134
Texaco 4¾ 1988	81¼	83
Union Bank of Switzerland 1¾ 1987	138	140
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	82¼	84
Xerox Corp 5 1988	80¼	82

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities Limited

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
34 1	24.2	Abbey Capital	30.4	32.1	4.17
45 3	35.7	Abbey General	42.0	44.7	4.12
40 3	29.6	Do Income	36.5	38.9	5.76
34 6	26.1	Do Invest	32.1	34.1	4.80
		Allen Trust Managers Ltd. Dursant Hse, Chiswell St, EC1			
78 5	57.4	Allen Trust (3)	69.2	74.4	4.40
64 9	47.9	Do Inc* (3)	63.1	67.8	6.42
		Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Arbuthnot Securities (CI) Ltd. PO Box 284, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 72177			
122.0	94.0	Capital Trust	119.0	123.0	3.56
116.0	107.0	Eastern Int	107.0	114.0	3.29
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

• Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Ex bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium.
Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) Apr 19. (9) May 3. (10) Apr 26. (14) May 1. (15) Apr 19. (16) Apr 25. (18) May 10. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 3rd Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month. (40) Valued monthly.

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The who's who of what's where

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Guy Salmon Ltd., Portsmouth Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey. 398 4222.
Leyland Cars from Roverhire, Seagrave Rd., S.W.6. 01-385 1221.
Martin Walter, 41 St. Georges Place, Canterbury, Kent. Tel. (0227) 66131.
Mazda Distributors, S.E. London and Kent. Palmer Bros. 01-302 3290.
Mercedes-Benz & Peugeot. Eyebury Motors, Eye, Peterborough. Tel. 0733 222363.
Weybridge Toyota Centre Ltd., 168-170 Oatlands Drive, Surrey. Tel. Weybridge (97) 42318.

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William Loughran. Rolls-Royce, Bentley dealers. Preston 0772 613114/613213.

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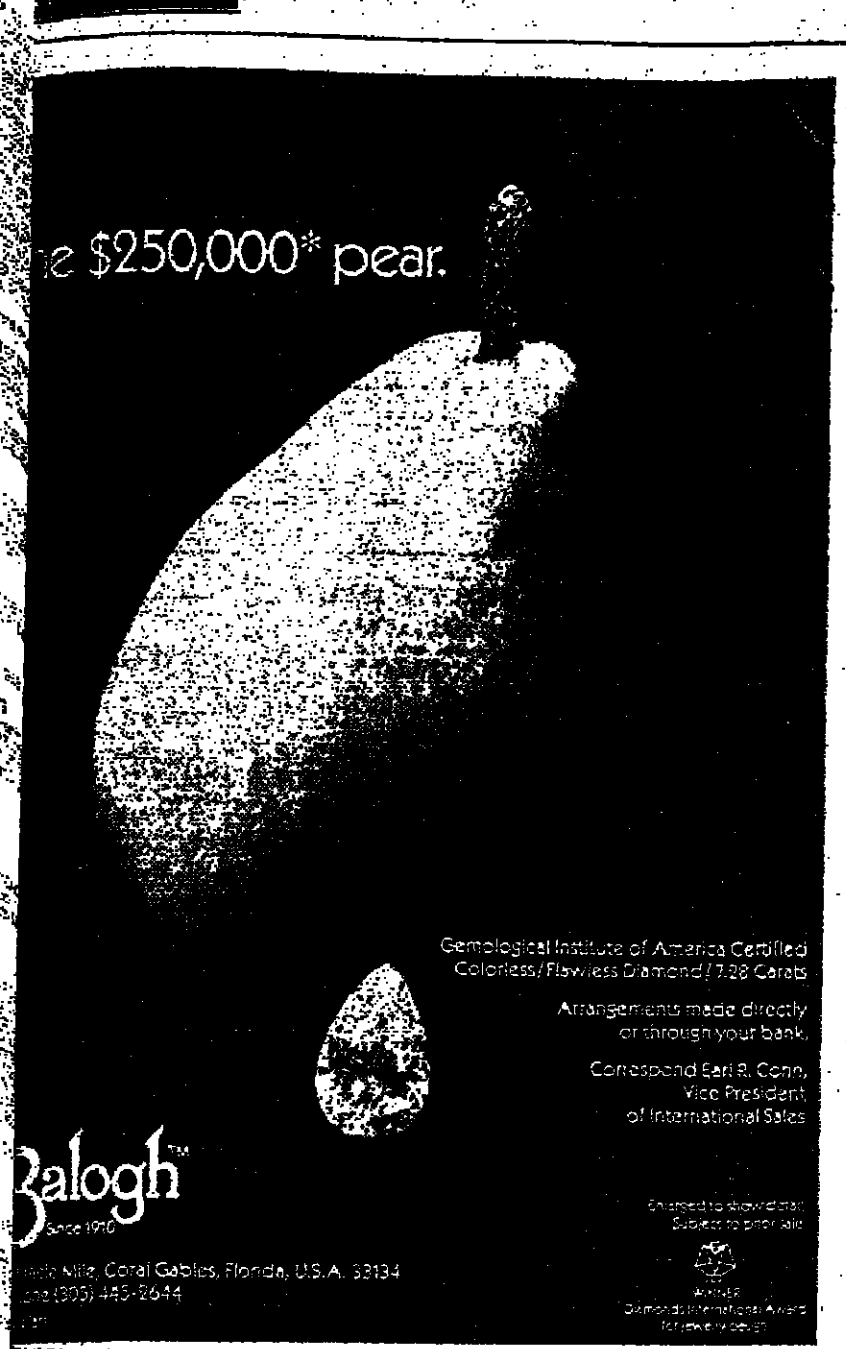
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Fabian Furs. 35 Knightsbridge, SW1, 01-235 5572.
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...m Like the ailing newspaper it tries to portray, The Standard is uninspired and faces strong competition. Can it, too, hope for a whizz-kid to take it in hand?

...n More young musicians, but not the soloists this time. The second of two programmes from last year's Times Educational Supplement Schools Prom. Yehudi Menuhin performs with one of the school orchestras.

...n Trevor Nunn's splendid musical adaptation of The Comedy of Errors was a huge stage success. Fortunately ATV recorded it.—P.V.

...m University: J. S. ...5, Social Psychology; ... Energy Distribution ... 12.45 pm, News. 1.00, ...ill. 1.45, Ragtime. ... You and Me. 3.20, ...5, Play School. 4.20, ... the Wonder Horse.* ...e Hart. 5.05, John ...10, Stopwatch. ...ws, 5.55, Nationwide. ...e Feather and Father ...g (new series). ...Ain't Half Hot Mum. ...e Standard. ...ws. ...y: Days of Hope, by ... Allen. ...ight. ...ents and school. ... Weather. ...d white.

...ations (BBC 1): ...—3.20-3.55 pm, ... Closedown. 5.55-6.20, ... 6.50, Heddiw. 7.15, ... 7.45-8.10, Tomorrow's ... SCOTLAND.—3.20-3.55 ... Closedown. 5.55, ... Scotland. 6.15-6.30, ... Trade Unions Congress: ... The Good Life. 11.40, ... My Witness, Patrick Sel... News. NORTHERN ...—3.20-3.55 pm, Trans... Closedown. 3.53-3.55, ...reland News. 5.55-6.20, ...and Six. 12.05 am, Five... 12.50, News.

...mes. 1.20 pm, ATV ...30, Thames. 5.15, ... and Shirley. 5.45, ..., ATV Today. 6.35, ... 7.00, Emmerdale ..., Cuckoo Waltz (r). ... Thames.

...mes. 1.20 pm, West ... 1.25, Wales Headlines. ...thern. 2.25, Thames. ... 5.20, Southern. 6.00, ... 6.15, Report Wales. ...Granada. 8.00-12.00. ...TV CYMRU/WALES: As ... 1.20-1.25 pm, Penaw... 7 Dydd. 4.20, Miri ... 4.45, Seren Wib. 6.00-... Dydd. 12.00-12.30 am. ...Action. HTV WEST: As ... 1.20-1.30 pm, West ...6.15-6.30, Report West.

...ard

...mes. 1.20 pm, Westward ...dlines. 1.30, Thames. ... Flintstones. 5.45, News. ...ward Diary. 6.35, ATV. ...ure Hunt. 7.30, Char... 8.30, Thames. 12.30 ...r Life.

...mes. 1.25 pm, Anglia ...30, Southern. 2.25, ...15, Emmerdale Farm, ... 6.00, About Anglia, ... 7.00, Challenge of the ... Get Some In. 8.00, ... Police Surgeon (r). ... Christians in Action.

...ture

...es. 1.20 pm, Calendar ..., Thames. 5.15, Chal... Sexes. 5.45, News. ... 6.35, ATV. 7.30, ... 8.00, Thames. 12.00-...

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Maths; 7.05, The Sense Organs; 7.30-7.55, Too Busy to Hate. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 2.15 pm, Other People's Children. 2.30-2.55, Having a Baby. 3.30-4.00, The Living City. 4.55, Open University: Cloister to Cloister? 5.20, Housing in Camden; 6.10, Brunelleschi's Architecture; 6.35, Ions in Solution.

7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 On the Rocks.
7.30 Newsday.
8.10 Schools Prom from the Albert Hall, with Yehudi Menuhin.
9.00 Rhoda.
9.25 The Man Alive Report: The way we treat animals in capitivity.
10.15 Living on the Land (new series).
11.05 News.
11.15 Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship, highlights.
12.05-12.15 am, John Rye reads from Murder in the Cathedral, by T. S. Eliot.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right (r). 1.30, Thames. 5.10, What's News. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, The Bionic Woman. 8.00-12.30 am, Thames.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, North East News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Friends of Man. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, ATV. 7.30, Get Some In! 8.00, Thames. 12.00, Epilogue.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Teatime Tales. 5.20, Southern. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, What's Your Problem? 7.00, ATV. 7.30, Get Some In. 8.00, Thames. 12.00, Late Call. 12.05 am, Love American Style.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Friends of Man. 5.45, News. 6.00, Ulster Television News. 6.05, Crossroads. 6.30, Reports. 7.00, ATV. 7.30, Get Some In. 8.00, Thames. 12.00, Gardening. 12.25-12.35 am, Bedtime.

Channel

1.18 pm, Channel News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, The Flintstones. 5.45, News. 6.0, Report at Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.0, Treasure Hunt. 7.30, Charlie's Angels. 8.30, Thames. 12.30 am, News.

Thames

11.55 am, Beany and Cecil. 12.00, Paperplay. 12.10 pm, Rainbow. 12.30, Parents' Day. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, Crown Court (r). 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Racing from Newmarket. 4.20, Runaround. 4.45, Magpie. 5.10, Sportscene.

5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 The Six Million Dollar Man.
8.00 Rising Damp.
8.30 Armchair Thriller, Quiet as a Nun, episode 3.
9.00 News.
9.30 The Comedy of Errors, with the Royal Shakespeare Company.
12.00, Man and woman.
12.25 am, Epilogue.
(r) Repeat.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Betty Boop. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day By Day. 7.00, ATV. 7.30, Get Some In! 8.00, Thames. 12.00, Southern News. 12.10 am, Drive-In. 12.35, Weather. Epilogue.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Southern. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Out of Town. 5.45, News. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.35, ATV. 7.30, Get Some In. 8.00, Thames. 12.00, Police Surgeon. 12.25 am, Border News.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Challenge of the Sexes. 5.45, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.15, Scottish TUC conference. 6.25, Cartoon. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Emergency. 8.00, Thames. 12.30 am, Reflections.

Radio

1

5.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 7.02, Folk '78† 7.30, On the Third Beat.† 8.02, Hubert Gregg. 9.02, Among Your Souvenirs.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Brian Matthew. 2.00-2.02. News.
†Stereo.

2

5.00 am, News. 5.02, Ray Moore.† 7.32, Terry Wogan† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, Three in a Row. 10.30, Funny Business. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 2.00 am, News.

3

6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Vivaldi, Boccherini, Wolf-Ferrari.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Liszt, Dvorak.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Ravel.† 9.40, Plainsong and the Rise of European Music.† 10.25, Salisbury Festival, part 1: Haydn, Beethoven.† 11.25, In Short. 11.35, Salisbury, part 2: Brahms.†. 12.15 pm, Concert, part 1: Mozart, Koechlin.
1.00, News. 1.05, The Arts Worldwide. 1.20, Concert, part 2: Brahms. 2.05, Song recital, part 1: Schubert, Liszt, Strauss.† 2.45, Reading. 2.50, Recital, part 2: Hahn, Poulenc, Walton. 3.35, A Little Light Music.† 4.35, Machaut.† 5.15, Jazz Today.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Industrial Democracy. 7.00, Teaching Music.
7.30, Music in Question.† 8.00, Festival Hall concert, part 1: Rimsky-Korsakov, Saint-Saens.† 8.40, Finding a Voice. 9.00, Concert, part 2: Beethoven.† 9.50, The Ring and the Book. 10.40, Piano recital: Haydn and Beethoven.† 11.15-11.35, Schubert Songs.†

4

6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.35, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Money and Saving. 10.00, News. 10.05, On Location. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Play: The Oily Rag. 11.35, Profile. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.20, Desert Island Discs. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.10, Questions to the Prime Minister. 3.35, Money Box. 4.00, News. 4.05, Gardeners' Question Time. 4.35, Story: Mansfield Park. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.30, Just a Minute. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Time for Verse. 7.30, Kaleidoscope. 8.00, Radio 3. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Not Now, I'm Listening Again. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Brighton Rock. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 12.00, News. 12.20-12.23, Inshore Forecast.

PERSONAL also on pages 15 and 34

RENTALS

SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES available and also required for diplomats and executives: long or short lets in all areas.—Lipfriend & Co., 17 Stratton Street, W.1. 01-499 5334.

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CHELSEA S.W.3. Spacious balcony flat with garage in modern block. 1 double bed, large recep. Fully fitted k. & b. £100 p.w. K.A.L. 351 3351.

LATYMER COURT, W.6. Good sized 3 bedroom flat, large recept./dining area, k. & b., sep. w.c. C.H., C.H.W. incl. Available now long let, £130 p.w. Heycock & Co., 584 6863.

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REGENTS PARK (CLOSE). Luxury flat. One double bed, 1 large reception, k & b., Gas C. H. garden. 3 months let, £60 p.w. Tel: 388 4566.

S.W.7.—Immaculate 1st-floor flat overlooking gardens: palatial recept., roof terrace, dble. bedroom, kitchen/diner, bathroom; c.h., c.h.w., lift, caretaker; £130 p.w. inc.—01-937 0662.

COLVILLE RD., W.11. Bright, spacious 3rd floor conversion. 2 beds, good mod. furniture. 1 year. £70 p.w. Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

SLOANE SQUARE, S.W.1.—Luxury 1 and 2 bedroom Flats available. £80 and £100 p.w., to include c.h. and c.h.w.—P. & J., 584 5501 and 987 5320.

WANTED.—Daughter, 1st job London, seeks family as paying guest. Willing babysit. Refs. supplied.—Tel. 0745 81288.

50 CAPITAL APARTMENTS in Central London require tenants from £85-£1,000 p.w. Mr Lee. 01-346 5665.

CADOGAN SQ.—Luxurious maisonette: 2 dble. beds., 1 recep., k. and 2b (1 en suite), c.h., patio garden: avail. 9 months: £225 p.w.—Hunters, 837 7365.

ISLINGTON, N.1.—Modernised period house, close Angel: 3 beds., through l./room, diner, k. and b., w.c.; garden: to let furnished, 1/3 years: £100 p.w.—Copping Joyce, 359 0922.

TOP FLAT FOR 2 super girls. S.W.8. £50 p.w. 735 0053.

WIMBLEDON house newly decorated 4 bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished. £90 p.w. Doric Estates 539 3737.

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SYDNEY ST. S.W.3.—Luxury studios and 1 bedroom serviced apartments, immediately available. Also 2/3 bedrooms in other areas. Central London Luxury Flats Ltd., 581 4548.

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HOLLAND PARK.—Spacious 5-bed., 2 bath family house with nice small garden: avail. in quiet rd.: long let, suit company: 12/18 months only. £130 p.w.—Marsh & Parsons, 603 9275.

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ONSLOW SQ., S.W.7.—Luxury furnished town house: 3 double beds., balcony, lounge, kitchen, bath. Garden. £140 p.w.—589 7405 and 4179.

OPP KENSINGTON GDNS.—Newly furnished and decorated S.C., 2/3 bedroom maisonette. £90 p.w. C.H. Colour T.V.—737 5986.

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KEW. — Very attractive family house. 4 bedrooms, 2 recept., well equipped. k. and 2 b., garage, garden, c.h.; 1 year plus £130 p.w.—Phillips, Kay, and Lewis, 629 8811.

SUMNER PLACE, S.W.1. Really super 1 bedroom flat, well-decorated with use of garden. Avail. now for 6 months or more. £75 p.w. Around Town Flats, 01-229 0033.

RICHMOND. Sunny s/c flat: 2 spacious rooms featuring architect-designed open plan kitchen, split level bedroom, tiled bathroom, fitted carpets, c.h.; phone; for couples: £59 p.w.—Tel. 892 7860.

CHISWICK, W.4.—Spacious 2-bed., dble. reception mansion flat, good Victorian furniture, excellent kitchen; gas c.h.; long let, £75 p.w.—Marsh & Parsons, 603 9275.

FULHAM, S.W.6.—Attractive fully modernized house in this popular area: 3 beds., 2 recept., k. & b., breakfast room and garden. Freehold. £34,500.—Lane Fox & Partners, 499 4785.

S. KENSINGTON. Spacious 5th floor flat, 4 beds., 2 recept., kit. and 3 baths.. Lift. Avail. now long/short let £175 p.w. incl. C.H. Plaza Est. 584 4372.

WANTED URGENTLY. — Central/suburban houses/flats, for overseas firms: £50 to £500 p.w.—Birch & Co., 01-935 0117 (any time).

W.C.1.—Fourth-floor mansion flat: 4 beds., 2 recep., 2 baths., kitchen breakfast: key garden square, £150 p.w.—723 2623/603 0041.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Luxury 1 bedroom flat in modern block. £80 p.w.—King Wood, 730 6191.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE, close Harrods.—Furnished flat, 1 bed., 1 sitting room, bath., kitchen; 1 yr.; £60 p.w.—Ring 589 2815.

SUMMER IN CHELSEA, 2 bed. flat with lovely roof terrace. £150 p.w. Call Vigors, 352 4824.

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DORKING, SURREY (3 miles). Well furnished modernized period house on village green, 4 beds. 2 baths, 2 recept., kitchen, small garden. £180 p.w. Robin Hilton & Co., 947 1982 & 493 8841.

DORKING, SURREY (station 1 mile). A 4 bed house, 2 recept., k. & b., cloaks, 1 acre, 3 car garage. Furnished/semi-furnished. £150 p.w. Robin Hilton & Co., 947 1982 & 493 8841.

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ANIMALS AND BIRDS

BEAUTIFUL PEKINESE puppy for sale, 12 weeks old.—722 6776.

(continued on page 34)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 15 AND 33

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". . . For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"—St. Matthews 16: 26.

BIRTHS

ASTAIRE.—On Friday, April 14, to Anne (nee Lind) and Steven—a son (Nicholas Hugo): a brother for Daniel.

BOYS.—On 16th April, at Poole, to Katharine (nee Brigg) and John V. Boys, of 21 Moor Road, Broadstone, Dorset—a daughter.

CAMPBELL.—On April 14th at Queen Charlotte's, to Shellard and John Campbell—a son, brother to Milo and Coco.

DUNSMURE.—On Friday, 14th April at the Wallingford Community Hospital, to Juliet and James—a daughter.

EVANS.—On April 12th, in Guernsey, to Elisabeth and Rupert—a daughter.

FOSTER.—On April 15th, at Pembury Hospital, to Marilyn (nee Mauduit) and Nicholas—a son (Mark Henry Watson).

GORDON LENNOX.—On 15th April to Julia and Andrew—a son (Simon Charles).

HOFFMAN.—On 12th April, 1978, at The Wrexham Maelor Hospital, Wrexham, to Richard and Elizabeth (nee Johnson)—a daughter, a sister for Annabelle.

POPE.—On April 16, at Princess Margaret, Swindon, to Penny and James—a son.

POST.—On 16th April, to Helen and Dick—a daughter (Alexandra Rebecca).

REED.—On Friday, 14th April, 1978 to Barbara (nee Nolan) and Simon at the Royal Gwent Hospital—a son (Edward Christopher Dominic).

RISK.—On Friday, 14th April, 1978, to Pauline and Keith—a son (Benjamin Thomas).

ROBINSON.—On April 13, at Basingstoke Hospital, to Sarah and Christopher—a son (Edward).

WARNER.—On 15th April, at Louise Margaret Hospital, to Marcia (nee Baker) and Lawrence—a son (Hugh Alexander), brother for Oliver.

WAYMOUTH.—On Friday, 14th April, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Victoria (nee Yorke) and Nigel—a son (Louis).

WILLIAMS.—On April 15th, at U.C.H., to Felicia (nee Bennett) and David—a son.

MARRIAGES

BURNS : ADDINGTON.—On Saturday, 15th April, 1978, at Farm Street Church, James, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Burns, to the Honorable Mary Addington, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth.

HALL-JONES : GLOVER.—On 15th April, at St. Lawrence Jewry, City of London, Anthony Hall-Jones to Juliet Glover.

RITCHIE : CARR.—On 15th April, 1978, at Reigate Parish Church, the Reverend David John Ross Ritchie, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Ritchie, of Barnes, to Elisabeth Joy, eldest daughter of the Reverend and Mrs. D. N. Carr, of Reigate.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

CAZALET : WINTERBOTHAM.—On 18th April, 1928 at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, Lieutenant Peter Cazalet, Royal Navy, to Elsie Winterbotham; Now at Nowick, Sussex.

WOODALL : GRIFFIN.—On April 18th, 1928 at St. Mary's Church Handsworth, Birmingham. Len Woodall to Gladys Griffin.

DEATHS

BEVAN.—On 14th April, 1978, in a road accident, Amy Florence, of Grange Court, Cambridge. Funeral at St. Mary The Virgin, Longstowe, on Friday, 21st April, at 12 noon.

BLYTH.—On April 15th, suddenly, at home, Thomas Whitehead, aged 59, dearly loved husband of Carole and father of Hannah, Keil and Paul. Memorial service on Saturday, April 22nd, at 11.15 a.m., at Whipsnade Parish Church. Flowers to the church or donations, if desired, to the Elfrida Rathbone Committee for the welfare of the Mentally Handicapped, or to Whipsnade Tree Cathedral, both c/o. Birth Dutton, 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

BORASTON.—HONOR EMILY MURIEL.—Peacefully on 12th April, 1978, aged 85 years, widow of the late J. H. Boraston, C.E. (Companion of Bath). Funeral service: Inworth Church, Essex, Friday 21st April at 11 a.m., followed by interment, Inworth Churchyard.

CHARRINGTON.—On April 14, in Shrewsbury, Edward Mark Hugh, aged 5, beloved youngest child of Nicholas and Celia, and cherished brother of Mary, James and Lucy.—Edgmond Rectory, Newport, Salop.

COOK.—On 16th April, Ginnie, deeply loved wife of Tom and beloved daughter of Cynthia and the late Leslie Aked, at Sennowe Park. Funeral private.

CRYER, JOHN.—On Saturday, April 15th, 1978, suddenly, in his garden at the Thatched Cottage, East Harting, Petersfield, Hampshire, Captain Harold Lewis Cryer, M.V.O., M.A., Royal Navy, aged 67. Devoted husband of Lorna and much loved father of Hugh and Susanna. Funeral 2.30 p.m., on Friday, April 21st, at the Parish Church, South Harting. Flowers to L. F. Lintott & Son, Midhurst 3464. A thanksgiving service will be held in Deddington Parish Church, Oxfordshire, at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, 14th May.

DRUMMOND.—On April 15, 1978, the Lady Evelyn Frances, in her 91st year, at St. George's Retreat, Ditchling Common, widow of Vice-Admiral the Honourable E. Rupert Drummond, C.B., M.V.O. Loved mother of Anne and Jean. Funeral at Holy Trinity Windsor, on April 20th at 11.45 a.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.

DUDLEY-MAIR.—On April 14, Kathleen (nee du Cros) of Grainwell-on-Sea. Funeral, Wednesday, April 19, 11 a.m., at Aldershot Crematorium.

FORBES TAYLOR.—On April 14th, 1978, peacefully at home, 3 Pembroke Vale, Clifton, Bristol, Franc Robert Forbes, aged 69; much loved by his wife, Caroline (Linda), children Nicola, Crystal and Mark and grandchildren. Funeral at St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, Tuesday, April 18th, at 12 noon.

GENTRY.—On 16th April, 1978, at "Pancake Cottage", Loxwood, after years of courageous suffering, Jack Sydney Bates Gentry (J.S.B.), hon. Col. R.E., C.I.E., C.B.E., E.R.D., J.P., beloved husband of Colleen, formerly of Port of London Authority, and for 20 years general manager of the Tees Conservancy Commissioners, amateur cricketer for Surrey, Hampshire, and Essex. Funeral service at Christ's Hospital School Chapel, on Thursday, 20th April, at 11.15 a.m., followed by cremation. Cut flowers only, please, to Freeman Brothers, Funeral Directors, Horsham.

GLANFIELD.—On April 16, peacefully, in Sevenoaks Hospital, after an illness borne with courage, Irene; dearest wife of L. J. (Pete) Glanfield, O.B.E., much loved mother of Howard and Stephen, and dear grannie of Joanna and Lucy. Service will take place at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, April 19. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Cancer Research, c/o Manager, Midland Bank, Sevenoaks.

HESSEY, ERNEST PARR.—On April 13, aged 70 years, of Orford, Tasmania, very dear husband of Elizabeth, father of Peter, Pop to Vivienne, Samantha and David and friend to many. No condolences, please. Funeral private.

IBBOTSON.—On April 15th, 1978, peacefully, in hospital after a short illness, Cedric Ibbotson of Alfriston, Sussex. Dearly loved husband of Wynifred, much loved father of Susan, grandfather of Jonathan, Henry, Rachel and Helen. Funeral service Friday, April 21st, 1.45 p.m. at Berwick Parish Church, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only please. Inquiries to William Waller Ltd., Funeral Directors. Tel. Lewes 4034.

LEAVIS.—On April 14th, 1978, peacefully, at home, in Cambridge, Dr. Frank Raymond, husband of Q. D. Leavis. Cremation private.

McGUINNESS.—On 16 April, 1978, at the hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, London, N.W.8, Father Bernard McGuinness, aged 59 years, Parish priest of St. Alban's Church, Nether St., Finchley, N.12. Requiem Mass at St. Alban's Church on Friday, 21 April, at 11 a.m. Requiescat in Pace.

MILLAR, STELLA.—On 15th April, 1978, peacefully in her sleep, beloved mother of Elaine.

MORGAN-OWEN.—On April 14, peacefully, at her nephew's home in Hampshire, Gwendolen Morfydd, aged 90, of Ripton, Derbyshire; younger daughter of the late T. Morgan-Owen, M.A., J.P., of Montgomery. Funeral private. Donations, if desired, to P.D.S.A.

PARAMORE.—On April 15th, Alice Burnett, wife of the late Dr. J. Paramore (formerly Alice Dixon-Spain) in her 91st year, quietly at Mill House, Snettisham, Norfolk. Funeral at the Roman Catholic Church, Hunstanton, on Wednesday, 19th April, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only.

PINNOCK.—On April 16th, 1978, in Lansdown Grove Nursing Home, Rosalind Mary Pinnock, of Withycombe House, Southstoke, Bath, loved mother of Dawn, Rosemary and Evelyn; bereaved by all her grandchildren, sons-in-law and friends. Funeral service, Southstoke Parish Church on Thursday, April 20th, at 11.45 a.m., followed by cremation. Flowers may be sent to Jolly's, Funeral Directors, Nelson St., Bath.

ROSS.—On April 13th, 1978, peacefully, at Barnet General Hospital, Lieut.-Col. Alfred James Rose, D.L., aged 83, of Frethun Cottage, Grimsdyke Crescent, Barnet. Dear father of Peter and Wendy and much loved grandfather. Service at Chipping Barnet Parish Church 11 a.m., Saturday, 22nd April, followed by private cremation. Flowers or donations if preferred for the Royal British Legion, Potters Bar, may be sent to J. A. Clark & Son, 103 Wood Street, Barnet, Herts.

RYE, ALAN, of 15 Hollington Court, St. Leonards-on-Sea, at his elder son's home at Midsomer Norton, Avon, loved husband of Gwendoline, father of Stephen, Julian and Guinevre. Funeral private. Memorial service at Our Lady Star of the Sea, Hastings, on 27th April at noon. No flowers by request. Donations if desired to cancer relief.

SHIER.—On April 16, at Eastbourne, Arthur Stanley, of 9 Priory Court, Granville Road, aged 77 years. Beloved husband of Mabel and father of Peter, Barbara and Roger, and loved grandfather. Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, April 21.

SMITH, RICHARD EDWIN, Emeritus Professor, Manchester University, suddenly on 12th April, 1978, at his home, 115 Marlborough Park Central, Belfast.

TURNBULL.—On 13th April, peacefully, Wilfrid, M.B.E., aged 78. Requiem mass 11.30 a.m. Friday, 21st April, St. Mary's, Alvechurch, Worcs.

WARD.—On April 16th, Elizabeth R. (Fay Inchfawn) of "Glen Thorne", Freshford, Near Bath, peacefully in her 98th year. Funeral service at Limpley Stoke Church on Thursday, 20th April, at 2.00 p.m. Flowers may be directed to church or to H. S. Bowyer and Son Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon. Tel. 3208.

WORKMAN.—On 16th April, suddenly, in church, Derrick, of Chichele Cottage, Padbury, aged 66 years. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Padbury, at 12 noon on Monday, 24th April, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but, if desired, donations to Asthmatic Research.

WORTHINGTON.—On April 15th, 1978, in hospital, peacefully after a long illness, and of 55 Hulmes Road, Clayton Bridge, Manchester 10, Alan, uncle of Judith Jeffcoate and Nigel and Ian Macartney. Service and committal at Blackley Crematorium on Thursday, April 20th, at 12 noon. Family flowers only. Donations if desired may be sent to S. Wellens and Son, 121 Long Street, Middleton, Manchester M24 5DW, for medical research. Inquiries to S. Wellens and Son, 061 643 2677.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HARTLEY.—The service of thanksgiving for Paul Christopher Hartley at the Szal, Kent Parish Church, on Saturday, May 6th, will now take place at a new time of 6 p.m.

HULBERT.—A memorial service for the life of Jack Hulbert will be held on Monday, April 24th, at 12.00 noon at All Soul's Church, Langham Place, London, W.1.

IN MEMORIAM

HALL, DAVID.—April 18th, 1974. Remembered and loved always.—Mummy and Dad, Catherine, Sally and Ian.

LLOYD-WILLIAMS, TREVOR.—In treasured and ever-loving memory, April 18, 1972.—Joan.

RAFFLES.—I celebrate today that Gerald Charles Raffles was born 18th April, 1923.—Joan Littlewood.

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FASHION LOCATIONS wanted. See Rentals

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MERCEDES 350 SL.—See Motor Cars.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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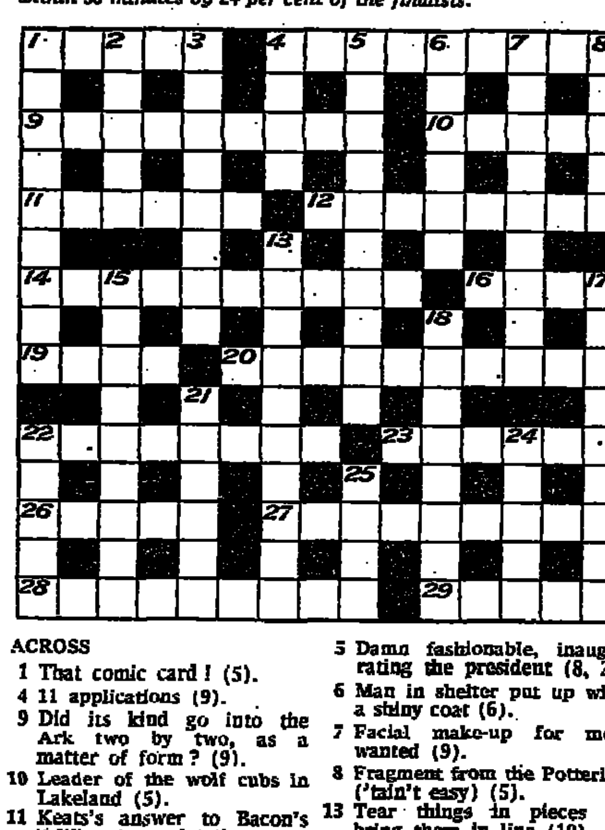
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(continued on page [illegible])

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,877

This puzzle, used at the Birmingham regional final of the Cutty Sark/Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 24 per cent of the finalists.



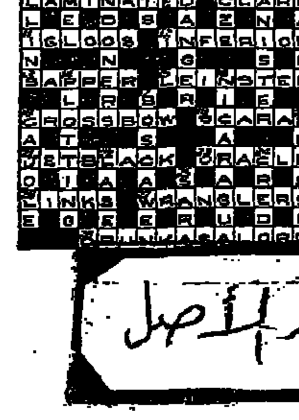
ACROSS

1 That comic card! (5).
4 11 applications (9).
9 Did its kind go into the Ark two by two, as a matter of form? (9).
10 Leader of the wolf cubs in Lakeland (5).
11 Keats's answer to Bacon's "What is truth?" (6).
12 Retreads turned out and checked (8).
14 Assessing too highly what a captain is to a seaman (10).
16 Sort of slip Margery would make a mountain of (4).
19 Shaving easily takes away tops of hair (4).
20 Shown like goods in the hold, or a party line? (10).
22 Mistake? (8).
23 "The labour we delight in ——s pain" (Macbeth) (6).
26 She could be a bridge queen in the US (5).
27 Not curing perhaps by severe punishment (9).
28 Die embracing Buddhism in bed—so made up? (9).
29 Tinned river bird among the 3 (5).

DOWN

1 Navy type footwear brutal as a rule (9).
2 Swedish settler's change of rank—nothing in it (5).
3 Nothing in the duty lists for sleeping partners (8).
4 Repeated feature of farewell (4).
5 Damn fashionable, inaugurating the president (8, 2).
6 Man in shelter put up with a shiny coat (6).
7 Facial make-up for men wanted (9).
8 Fragment from the Potteries ('tain't easy) (5).
13 Tear things in pieces to bring them in line (10).
15 Exalted to a high-chair? (9).
17 Figure put on about a month ago (9).
18 By chance I'm becoming a garage hand (8).
21 Mineral, unsuitable they say for pint pots (6).
22 One the British Institute has raised in India? (5).
24 Be sparing with the odds about Kipling's Boy (5).
25 Gangster poet? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,876





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